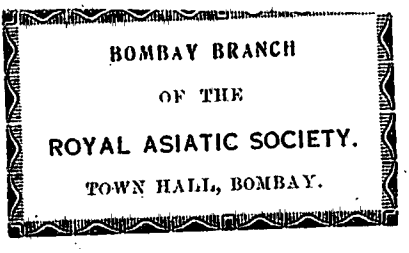
Administration Report
Madras Presidency
1870-71 and 1871-72



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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

134010

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1870-71. < 1871-72

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MADRAS:
PRINTED BY H. MORGAN, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1872.

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CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

	PARA.	PAGE.
Resignation of the Commander-in-Chief	1	1
Removal of the Government to the Neilgherries	2	1

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Additional Members...	3	1
Acts passed by the Council...	4	1
Bills passed by the Council...	5	6
Legislative Returns	6	6

SECTION III.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice :

Changes in the High Court	7	7
Changes in the Subordinate Courts	7	7
Enrolment of Advocates, Vakils, and Attorneys-at-Law	7	7
Statistical Tables	8	7
Judicial Tribunals of the Presidency	9	7
Classification of suits according to the nature of the claim	10	8
Classification of suits according to their value	11	8
Disposal of suits	12	9
Disposal of appeals	13	10
Execution of decrees	15	12
Classification of suits and appeals undisposed of	16	12

Criminal Justice :

Criminal tribunals	17	12
Session Courts	17	12
District Magistrates' Courts	17	12
Divisional Magistrates' Courts	17	12
Subordinate Magistrates' Courts	17	12
Appeals in criminal cases	18	13
Trial by Jury and Assessors	19	14
References to High Court as a Court of reference and revision ...	20	14
Offences of all kinds	21	14
Offences under the Penal Code	22	14
Offences against the person	23	15
Murders and culpable homicides	24	15
Attempts to commit suicide, &c.	25	15
Petty offences against the person	26	16
Offences against property with violence	27	16
Dacoities	28	16
Robberies	29	16
House-breaking	30	16
Offences against property without violence	31	17
Malicious offences against property	32	17

	Para.	Page.
Forgery and offences against the currency	33	17
Contempts and offences against public justice	34	17
Miscellaneous	35	18
Offences against Special Laws	36	18
Particulars of offences against Special Laws	37	18
Madras Town Police Act (VIII. of 1867)	38	19
Offences against Revenue Laws	39	19
Cases tried by Heads of Villages under Regulations XI. of 1816 and IV. of 1821	40	19
Criminal proceedings in cases summarily determined	41	20
Disposal of offences against special laws	42	20
Cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and Heads of Villages	43	20
Operations of the Magistracy in respect to cases committed to Higher Courts	44	20
Cases sent up for trial to the Higher Courts	45	20
Particulars of offences tried by the Higher Courts	46	21
Punishments	47	22
Death and transportation	48	22
Imprisonment	49	22
Sentences awarded under Section 75 of the Penal Code	50	22
Whipping	51	22
Fines	52	23
Comparative summary of criminal judicial proceedings	53	23
Number of persons proceeded against	54	23
Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code	55	23
Against Special Laws	56	24
Castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code	57	24
Sex of persons convicted under Penal Code	58	25
Sex of persons convicted under Special Laws	59	25
Police:		
Strength	60	25
Distribution	61	26
Local Village Watchers	62	26
Cost	63	27
Land Customs Preventive Force	64	27
Police supplied on payment to Companies, &c.	65	27
Madras Marine Police	66	28
Municipal Police	67	28
Casualties	68	28
Fines and Punishments	69	28
State of Education	70	28
Instruction	71	29
Infant Schools	72	29
Police Officers convicted	73	29
Castes and Races	74	29
Processes served by the Police	75	30
Convicts guarded in Jails, &c.	76	30
Subsidiary Jails	77	31
Accidental Deaths and Suicides	78	31
Accidental Deaths	79	31
Fires	80	31
Known depredators and suspected persons	81	31
Results in all cases cognizable by the Police	82	32
Murder	85	34
Culpable homicide	87	36
Offences against property with violence	88	37
Dacoities	89	37

	Para.	Page.
Analysis of dacoities...	90	38
House dacoities	90	38
Highway dacoities	91	39
Dacoities in fields or jungles	92	40
Dacoity by professional criminal classes, or in which arms were used, or deaths occurred	93	40
Classes by whom dacoities were committed	94	43
Deaths owing to dacoity	95	43
Robberies	96	43
Torchlight dacoity	97	44
House-breaking	98	45
House-breaking in towns	99	45
Drugging	100	47
Grave crime	101	47
Cattle-lifting, &c., in Madura	103	48
Receiving stolen property	104	48
Salt thefts	105	48
Revenue Laws	106	48
Petty thefts tried by heads of villages	107	49
Cases disposed of by High and Sessions Courts...	108	49
Police in Hill Tracts :		
Ganjam Maliahs, Vizagapatam	109	50
Jeypore	110	50
European Vagrancy	111	50
Altered organization of the Police...	112	50
Jails :		
Admission and disposal of prisoners	114	50
Religion, age, and previous occupation	115	51
Classes according to length of sentence	116	52
Previous convictions...	117	52
Escapes and recaptures	118	52
Jail offences and punishments	119	53
Education	120	54
Financial	121	54
Diet	122	55
Health of prisoners	123	55
Foreign convicts	124	57
Juveniles	125	57
Remission system and convict servants	126	58
Employment of convicts	127	59
Subsidiary Jails	128	59
Registration of Assurances :		
Introduction	129	60
Registrations in Books I. and VI....	130	60
Nature of instruments registered	131	61
Aggregate value of transactions registered	132	62
Average value of transactions registered	133	62
Average fee for each registration	134	63
Compulsory and optional registration	135	64
Changes in the table of fees	136	64
Registrations in each district	137	65
Changes in Sub-Registry Officers	138	66
Increase of important Sub-Registry Offices	139	67
Special Agency	140	67
Special registration...	141	68
Translations	142	68

	Para.	Page.
Penalties	143	68
Wills and authorities to adopt	144	68
Memoranda of decrees and orders	145	68
Searches and Copies	146	69
Refusals to register	147	70
Attestations of powers of attorney, attendances at private residences, and summonses	148	70
Prosecutions	149	71
Financial results	150	71
Section IV.—REVENUE.		
Season	151	73
Land Revenue	152	73
Public Health	153	74
Cattle Diseases	154	74
Prices	155	74
Emigration	156	74
General revenue and charges	157	74
Abkarry	158	75
Income Tax	159	75
Sea Customs	160	75
Cotton	161	77
Food-grains	162	78
Bullion	163	78
Land Customs	164	78
Salt	165	78
Stamps	166	79
Local Funds	167	79
Wild animals	168	80
Census	169	80
Agricultural exhibition	170	81
Cattle shows	171	81
A new district	172	81
Inam Department	173	81
Court of Wards	174	81
General Stamp Office	175	83
The Government Farm	176	84
Revenue Survey	177	85
Revenue Settlement	178	86
Government Cinchona Plantations, Ootacamund	179	87
Cinchona planting considered as an investment of private capital	180	88
Manufacture of quinine	181	89
European fish	182	90
Forests	183	90
Section V.—PUBLIC WORKS.		
Grant	184	92
Outlay	185	92
Military:		
Bellary:		
Cantonment Water-supply	186	93
Native Hospital	187	93
Lock Hospital	188	93
Female Hospital for European Troops	189	93
New Garrison Main Guard	190	93
Lightning Conductors to Ramandroog Barracks	191	94
Family quarters for the Garrison Battery	192	94

	Para.	Page.
Expenditure	284	117
Audit	285	117
Extent of land made over to the Company from April 1870 to March 1871	286	118
Section VI.—MARINE.		
Out-port Establishments	287	119
Boat Rules for out-ports	288	119
Marine Acts	289	119
Act IV. of 1842 and Amendment Act IV. of 1869	290	119
Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Amendment Act of 1862 ...	291	119
Act I. of 1859 and Amendment Act XV. of 1863	292	120
Act XXV. of 1859	293	120
Act VII. of 1867	294	120
Act V. of 1863	295	121
Act XII. of 1870	296	121
The weather and wrecks	297	122
Reliefs	298	123
Flotsams and Jetsams	299	123
Light-houses...	300	123
Bills of Health	301	123
Conservancy and Trade of following ports :		
Madras	302	124
Ganjam	303	125
Gopaulpore	304	125
Calingapatam	305	125
Santopillay Light-house	306	125
Bimlipatam	307	125
Vizagapatam	308	126
Cocanada	309	126
Masulipatam...	310	127
Point Divy Light-house	311	127
Nizampatam...	312	127
Armeghon Light-house	313	128
Pulicat Light-house...	314	128
Cuddalore	315	128
Port Novo	316	128
Tranquebar	317	128
Negapatam	318	128
Paumben	319	128
Tuticorin	320	129
Cochin	321	129
Calicut and Beypore...	322	130
Mangalore	323	130
Section VII.—FINANCIAL.		
The review confined to the transactions of the Civil Department ...	324	131
Comparison of the actuals of 1870-71 with the estimate of the year and the actuals of the previous one	325	133
Increase of actual charges above the Budget Grants	326	134
Decrease of actual charges below the Budget Grants	327	134
Cash Balance and Remittances made to other Presidencies	328	135
Comparison of the cash balances for the past five years	329	135
Demand for small silver coins in the Mofussil	330	135
Circulation of Copper	331	135
Bank of Madras conducting Government Treasury work and the balances held by them	332	135

	Para.	Page.
Transactions of the Bank of Madras	333	136
Despatch of the monthly accounts to the Comptroller-General of Accounts	334	136
Supply Bills on Mofussil Treasuries	335	136

Paper Currency:

Administration of the Paper Currency Department	336	136
Notes in circulation	337	136
Operations of the Exchange Department	338	137
Receipt and issue by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency of notes of its respective circle	339	137
Receipt of Circle Notes at the Head Office, Madras	340	138
Issuing and cashing of Currency Notes by Government Treasuries in the interior...	341	138
Currency Notes stopped	342	139
Currency Notes cancelled	343	139
Currency Notes cut	344	140
Government Securities	345	140
Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes... ...	346	140

Section VIII.—POLITICAL.

Travancore:

Civil Justice	347	142
Zillah Courts	348	142
Sadr Court	349	142
Criminal Justice	350	142
General Remarks on criminal justice	351	143
Police and Magistracy	352	143
Jails	353	144
Registration of Assurances	354	144
Land Revenue	355	144
Customs	356	145
Salt	357	145
Forests and Cardamoms	358	145
Education	359	146
Medical Department	360	147
Public Works	361	147
Finances	362	148

Cochin:

Civil Justice	363	148
Criminal Justice	364	149
Jails	365	150
Land Revenue	366	150
Sea Customs and Abkarry	367	150
Salt	368	150
Education	369	150
Public Works...	370	151
Forests	371	151
Finance	372	151

Carnatic:

Stipends and lapses	373	152
Commutation...	374	152
Claims against His Highness Prince Azim Jah	375	152
Title of Prince of Arcot	376	152

	Para.	Page.
Section IX.—MILITARY.		
Administrative features of the year	377	153
Minor features	378	153
Barrack Mastership, Fort Saint George	379	153
European Force in Fort Saint George	380	153
Lamp-lighting in European Barracks	381	154
Transfer of Madras Medical Fund to Government	382	154
Abolition of three Medical Depôts	383	154
Army Telegraphy	384	154
Native Regiments armed with Enfield Rifles	385	154
Troops for Port Blair	386	154
Camp Equipage for British Troops	387	155
General Health	388	155
Health of the British Troops:		
Epidemics and cholera	389	155
Sickness and mortality	390	156
Health of the Native Troops	391	156
Cholera	392	157
Small-pox	393	157
Malarious Fever	394	157
Diseases most prevalent	395	158
Sickness and mortality	396	158
Lock Hospitals	397	158
Transactions of the Military Account Department	398	159
Transactions of the Commissariat Department:		
Personnel, Office Establishment	399	160
Provisions for European Troops	400	160
Transport	401	160
Breeding Establishment of cattle	402	160
Barrack furniture and bedding	403	160
Transactions of the Ordnance Department:		
Gunpowder Manufactory	404	161
Gun Carriage Manufactory	405	161
Percussion Cap and Friction Tube Factory	406	161
Grand Arsenal	407	161
Bullet Factory	408	162
Snider Ammunition Factory	409	162
Vizagapatam Depôt abolished	410	162
Army Clothing Department	411	162
Transactions of the Remount Depôt at Oossoor	412	163
Depôt Farm	413	164
Particulars of strength of the Madras Army, and castes of Native Recruits	414	164
Conduct of troops	415	164
Section X.—EDUCATIONAL.		
General Review of extension of education	416	165
Distribution of schools and pupils	417	166
Classes of the community to which pupils belong, and languages studied by them	418	166
Relative progress in education of the several districts	419	167
Expenditure	420	168
The Madras University:		
Alteration in subjects of examination	421	168
Results of examinations	422	168
Institutions in which successful candidates were educated	423	170

	Para.	Page.
Distribution of candidates according to the classes of the community	424	170
Additional endowments of the University	425	171
Expenditure of the University	426	171
Collegiate Institutions:		
Presidency College	427	171
Combaconum Provincial College	428	172
Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland	429	173
Medical College	430	173
Civil Engineering College	431	174
Collegiate classes of Provincial Schools	432	174
Collegiate classes in Private Schools	433	175
Attendance and expenditure for the several Government and Private Colleges	434	175
Higher Class Schools:		
Higher Class Schools	435	176
1st Division	436	176
2nd Division	437	177
3rd Division	438	177
4th Division	439	177
5th Division	440	178
6th Division	441	178
Middle Class Schools:		
Middle Class Schools	442	178
Lawrence Asylums, Ootacamund	443	179
Lower Class Schools:		
Lower Class Schools	444	180
Girls' Schools	445	180
Normal Schools:		
Normal Schools	446	180
Government Female Normal School, seven Pupils	447	182
Private Normal Schools	448	183
Special Schools:		
School of Arts	449	183
Army Schools	450	183
Formation of a Vernacular literature	451	183
Financial Results of the Educational Department	452	184
Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations:		
Special and General Test Examinations	[illegible]	185
Special Tests	454	185
Per-centage of success in Special Test Examinations	455	185
General Test	456	186
Per-centage of success, &c., in General Test Examination	457	186
Financial Results	458	186

Section XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Clergy and vacancies	459	187
Ordinations	460	187
Visitation	461	187
Consecration of Churches	462	187
Absence of Bishop	463	187

Section XII.—SANITARY AND MEDICAL.

Military Sanitation—European Troops:		
Basis of statistics of Military Sanitation	464	188
Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns	465	188

	Para.	Page.
Sickness and mortality among European Troops in the whole Presidency compared with previous years	466	188
General health during the year	467	189
Prevalence of epidemic diseases—Cholera	468	189
Special diseases	469	190
Sunstroke	470	190
Comparison of sickness and mortality in different Arms of the Service	471	190
Mortality according to age	472	190
Influence of marriage	473	190
Temperate and intemperate men	474	191
Sickness and mortality among Officers	475	191
Sickness and mortality among Soldiers' Wives	476	191
Sickness and mortality of European Children	477	191
Venereal diseases	478	191
Native Troops:		
Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns	479	191
Sickness and mortality in Madras Stations	480	192
Admission rates at different stations compared	481	193
Influence of climate	482	194
Jails:		
Strength, sickness, and mortality	483	195
Low ratios of sickness and mortality, and causes of the same	484	195
Health of prisoners in new and Central Jails more satisfactory than in District and Old Jails	485	196
Cholera	486	197
Other diseases	487	197
District Jails classified according to locality	488	197
General Population:		
Population	489	198
System of registering births and deaths	490	198
Births	491	198
Deaths	492	199
Cholera	493	199
Small-pox	494	200
Fevers	495	200
The hutting grounds of Madras	496	201
Medical:		
Hospitals and Dispensaries	497	202

Section XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Municipalities	498	204
Postal:		
General features of the year	499	206
Imperial Post Correspondence	500	206
Modifications of Postal Establishments	501	206
Number of Offices	502	206
Postal lines	503	207
District Post	504	208
Emigration:		
British Colonies	505	208
French Colonies	506	208

	Para.	Page.
Registration of Books, &c.:		
Number and languages of publications registered	507	209
Character of publication	508	210
Printing Presses	509	210
Government Press:		
Quantity and cost of work performed	510	210
Penitentiary	511	211
Observatory:		
Code of Instructions...	512	212
Meridian Circle	513	212
Equatoreal Observations	514	212
Time Signals...	515	212
Meteorological:		
Meteorological Establishment	516	213
Rain Registers	517	213
Museums:		
Government Central Museum	518	214
Rajahmundry Local Museum	519	214

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LEGISLATIVE.

PAGE.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1870-71, and sanctioned as required by Law... ii

Statement of Bill proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1870-71 iv

Statement of Draft Bill submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year 1870-71 v

APPENDIX II.

JUDICIAL.

Table showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1870 vi

Table showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870... xii

Table showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870 xiv

Table showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870 xv

Table showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870 xvi

Table showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870... xvii

Table showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted xviii

Table showing the Result of Appeal in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870... xix

Table showing the Use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870 xix

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the year 1870; and the Result of the Proceedings xx

Table showing the Total Number of Offences committed in 1870, and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the results of the three preceding years l

Offences under the Indian Penal Code li

Operations of the Higher Courts lii

Punishments liii

Police Establishment and Cost for the year 1870-71 liv

Strength of Force, Enlishments, and Casualties during the official year 1870-71 ... lvi

State of Education on 31st December 1870 lviii

Instruction during the Calendar year 1870 lix

Police Officers convicted in 1870 lx

Castes and Races on 31st March 1871 lxii

Police Patients in Hospital during the Calendar year 1870 lxvi

PAGE.

Warrants and Summons issued by Magistrates, Sub-Magistrates, and Courts during the year 1870 lxvii
Miscellaneous Processes issued in 1870 lxix
Convicts guarded in Jails in 1870-71 lxx
Short-sentenced Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails during the year 1870... lxxi
Prisoners escaped during the year 1870 lxxii
Depredators, Offenders, and Suspected Persons... lxxiii
Accidental Deaths and Suicides in 1870 lxxv
Statement of Fires and Property lost during the Calendar year 1870 lxxvii
Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870 lxxviii
Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1870, excluding the cost of building new Jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs ... xcii
Table showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1870, and their Estimated Earnings xcvi
Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and Expenditure for the Registration Officers of each District in the Madras Presidency during the year 1870-71 ... c
Statement of Registrations in each District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 ci
Statement of Operations other than Registrations in Books I., IV., and VI., in each District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 ... civ

APPENDIX III.

REVENUE.

Rainfall in the Districts of the Madras Presidency for three years cvi
Prices of Grains, &c., for six years cvi
General Receipts cvii
General Charges cviii
Abstract of Receipts and Charges cviii
Value of Imports and Exports from 1859-60 to 1870-71 cix
Imports—Principal Staples of Trade cx
Exports cxi
Export Trade in Coffee, Cotton, Indigo, &c. cxii
Food Grains cxiii
Bullion cxiv
District Road Fund cxv
District Presses cxvi
Table showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1870-71 cxvii
Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year 1870-71, compared with 1869-70 cxviii
Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts for the official year 1870-71, compared with 1869-70 cxx
Yield of Forests.—Amount of Timber, &c., taken from the Forests during the year cxxiii
Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during 1870-71 cxxiv
Annual Account of Forest Revenue for the year 1870-71 cxxx

APPENDIX IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Table showing the Expenditure on Public Works in 1870-71 from Imperial Funds, as compared with the Allotment for that year and with the Outlay in 1869-70 cxxxi
Table showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads cxxxii

PAGE.

Table showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads cxxxiii

Table showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds cxxxiv

APPENDIX V.

MARINE.

Table showing the Wrecks which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year 1870-71 cxxxv

Flotsams and Jetsams Statement for the year 1870-71 cxxxvii

Table of Tolls levied on the Madras Pier from the 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871 cxxxix

List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras cxl

Table showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871 cxliv

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year 1870-71. cxlv

Table of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel from 1849 to 1870, inclusive. cliv

APPENDIX VI.

FINANCIAL.

Table showing the Territorial Revenues of the Madras Presidency during the years 1867-68 to 1869-70 clv

Table showing the Territorial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency during the years 1867-68 to 1869-70 clvi

Administration Report of the General Treasury at the Bank of Madras during the official year 1870-71 clvii

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st May 1868 to 31st March 1871 ... clix

APPENDIX VII.

POLITICAL.

Comparative Table of the Revenue Collection and Disbursements of the Government of Travancore during the Malayalum years 1044 and 1045 clx

Comparative Table showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin State during the Malayalum years 1044 and 1045 clxi

APPENDIX VIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Distribution of Schools in the several Districts on 31st March 1871... clxii

Matriculation and First Arts' Examination, 1870 clxvi

APPENDIX IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Municipalities—Income and Expenditure clxviii

Postal—Comparative Table of Letters, &c. clxxvi

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1870-71.

SECTION I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

HIS Excellency Lieutenant-General McCleverty, Commander-in-Chief, vacated the service in consequence of ill-health, and embarked for England on the 5th March 1871; the command of the Madras Army devolving on Major-General R. Shubrick, the Senior Officer on the Staff.

Removal of the Government to the Neilgherries.

2. His Excellency the Governor and Council conducted the duties of Government at Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills for a period of three months, viz., from the commencement of July to the end of September. The first Council at Ootacamund was held on the 8th July, and the last on the 23rd September 1870.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Additional Members.

3. The Honorable V. Ramiengar and the Honorable G. N. Gajapathi Row were re-appointed as Additional Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took their seats respectively on the 7th January 1871;

The Honorable W. R. Arbuthnot resigned his seat as Additional Member of the Council on the 29th November 1870; and

The Honorable J. D. Mayne was appointed as an Additional Member in virtue of his office as Acting Advocate-General, and took his seat on the 20th February 1871.

Acts passed by the Council.

4. The Council for making Laws and Regulations has during the year passed the following Acts:—

No. I. of 1870, "An Act to provide for the collection of tolls and license fees on canals, lines of navigation and ferries, and for the construction and improvement of lines of navigation within the Madras Presidency," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th May 1870. The character of this Act is sufficiently indicated by its title. It is chiefly designed to regulate the use of the canals in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, which were, previously to the enactment of this measure, managed in a very unsatisfactory manner.

Act No. I. of 1871, "An Act to amend Madras Act VI. of 1866 (*An Act for repealing Madras Act V. of* 1862, *and for regulating the Bank of Madras*); to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras; and to enable out-going Directors to be re-elected," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 6th March 1871, and took effect from the 21st March 1871. Doubts having been entertained as to the legality of the practice adopted by the Directors of the Bank of Madras of transacting business by a quorum of less than nine Directors (the number prescribed by Section 13 of Madras Act VI. of 1866), this Act was passed to validate all past transactions, and to provide for a quorum of three Directors for the future. The opportunity of enacting this measure was taken to include in the Act a provision for the re-election of out-going Directors.

Act No. II. of 1871, "An Act to declare the meaning of clause 4, Section 11, of Madras Act VIII. of 1865," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th March 1871. The Madras High Court having ruled in a Civil suit, which was heard and determined by the Court on appeal, that Section 11 of Madras Act VIII. of 1865, clause 4, was to be construed as meaning that a landholder was not entitled to raise the rent paid by his tenants, even though he had improved their land at his own expense, this Act was passed to declare the true intention of the enactment in that clause, viz., that a landholder should have power to raise his rents in two cases, first, where he had improved the land at his own expense; and, secondly, where he had been compelled to pay an additional assessment for improvements effected at the expense of Government.

Act No. III. of 1871, "An Act to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of towns in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th March 1871.

For some time past it had been felt that the Towns' Improvement Act No. X. of 1865 needed revision on certain points. One of these was the restriction in Section 6 which prevented the appointment as Municipal Commissioners of persons not residing within the limits of the Municipality. Experience had shown that, as a general rule, the occasional presence of a European Officer as a working member of the Municipal Commission was essential to the efficient working of the Act, and it was, therefore, considered advisable that the Government should have the power of appointing any officer they might think proper to be a member of the Municipal Commission of any town brought under the operation of the Act, subject to a limitation as to the proportion of the Commissioners thus appointed to the non-official members. This is provided for in the present Act. Provision is also made for introducing the system of appointment by election whenever the Government may deem it proper to apply that system to a particular Municipality. One of the most important objects of the Act is the application of Municipal Funds to educational and other purposes, which, though essentially of a local character, did not come under the provisions of the Towns' Improvement Act of 1865; such, for instance, as the construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, the training and employment of medical practitioners, sanitary inspection, and the collection of vital statistics.

Under the Act of 1865 the Municipalities were required to defray the entire charges of the Town Police, but they received a grant from Government of a sum equal to one-fourth of the charges for Police and conservancy, which was practically a set-off against the Police charge. Under the present Act the grants-in-aid have been withdrawn, but the Municipalities have been relieved from the Police charges. The power of levying tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipalities, which was an important feature in the Act of 1865, is continued, but it is brought more completely under the regulation of Government.

Act No. IV. of 1871, "An Act to provide funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local boards for the due administration of such funds," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th March 1871.

The primary reason for the passing of this Act was the necessity which had long been felt of some more comprehensive and more practical measure than has yet been carried out in this Presidency for providing sound elementary education for the mass of the population, which here, as in other parts of India, is chiefly agricultural.

When the question of a comprehensive scheme of national education was, for the first time, seriously taken in hand by the Government of India, it was thought that by a liberal system of grants in aid of private efforts, the cost of which was to be defrayed out of the general revenues, by adopting measures for the improvement of the indigenous schools of the country, the expense of which was likewise to be borne by the imperial exchequer, and by supplying useful vernacular school books, adequate provision would be made for the elementary instruction of the peasantry. In the Education Despatch addressed by the late Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council, under date the 19th July 1854, reference was made to the educational efforts of Christian Missionaries, which had been more successful among the Tamil population than in any other part of India; and it was observed that the Presidency of Madras offered a fair field for the adoption, in its integrity, of the scheme of education prescribed by the Court. In the same Despatch, "a careful encouragement of the Native Schools which exist, and have existed from time immemorial, in every village, by means of a system of inspection and rewards," was pointed to, as the proper mode of providing for the education of the lower classes of the community; but no allusion was made to the possibility of special taxation being required to provide the necessary funds. Five years later, however, the Home Government came to the conclusion that the grant-in-aid system, as up to that time in force, was unsuited to the supply of vernacular education to the masses of the population; and in a Despatch issued by the present Earl of Derby, under date the 7th April 1859, the attention of the several Governments was drawn to the expediency of imposing a compulsory rate to defray the expenses of schools for the rural population. The measure did not at that time find favor at Madras. The Government, of which Sir Charles Trevelyan was then at the head, were opposed to any compulsory taxation for educational purposes, and it was determined that a further trial should be given to the grant-in-aid system and to certain plans then recently commenced for improving the indigenous schools, before imposing any special rate for education.

The question was not again raised until 1863, when the necessity of obtaining a legislative sanction for the continuance of a sort of voluntary rate which had been for some time in force in the sub-division of the Godavery District, led to the passing of the Act entitled the Madras Education Act. Under this enactment provision was made for the conversion of the so-called voluntary cess in the Godavery District into a compulsory rate, to be continued for a period of five years in those villages in which a majority of the inhabitants might not, within a certain period, apply to the Government to discontinue the schools for which the cess had been levied, and for the imposition of a similar rate in any other town, village, or place in any district of the Presidency on application being made for the enforcement of the Act, with a view to the establishment of a school or schools, and on the Government being satisfied that the measure was in conformity with the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants. The working of the Act has not been satisfactory. During the period of nearly seven years that it had been in force when the present Act was framed, it had not been brought into operation at all in ten out of the nineteen districts under this Government; and the number of schools maintained under its provisions throughout the Presidency was, at that time, only 104, with an attendance of 3,665 pupils, and of these 104 schools more than half were in the Godavery District. In the other districts the number of Rate Schools ranged from two to seventeen, and even in the Godavery District the number of schools maintained under the Education Act, viz., fifty-nine, was considerably smaller than the number supported by the cess which was in force when the Madras Education Act was passed. The Government had some time ago arrived at the conclusion that the latter Act was not well adapted for being successfully applied to rural villages, and considered it doubtful whether even in the case of towns and large villages—although in a few towns it had apparently worked well—a measure of taxation, which depends for its first application on the voluntary action of a majority of the inhabitants, was likely to be generally successful within any reasonable period. In many cases in which the Act had been put in force with the apparent assent of a large majority of the inhabitants, it had been found necessary either to close the schools after they had been opened, or to abandon the attempt to establish them, because it appeared that the assent of the inhabitants to the enforcement of the Act had not been really voluntary.

The other plans which have been adopted in this Presidency for the promotion of elementary education, viz., the grant-in-aid system and the payment for results' system, which latter is in effect a form of the grant-in-aid system, based upon the principle of the revised Code at present in force in England, have not been successful in bringing about any very marked extension of popular education. According to the latest returns furnished by the Director of Public Instruction, viz., for the 31st March 1871, the number of pupils under instruction in schools connected with the Department was 115,212. According to the calculation usually observed in dealing with educational statistics, the number of boys and girls of a school-going age in this Presidency is four millions and a half, the population being estimated at twenty-eight millions. Making every allowance for all possible omissions from the returns in respect of schools which may be regarded as imparting sound instruction, the Government were convinced that, if the efforts of the

State in this important matter were confined to the measures in progress, the results must, for an indefinite period, be very incommensurate with the requirements of the case. Any very considerable extension of those measures at the expense of the imperial exchequer was out of the question. If any adequate development of popular education was to be effected, it was clear that its cost must be provided for in this Presidency, as in other parts of India, by means of local taxation.

The Government having, for the reasons above stated, arrived at the conclusion that the imposition of a compulsory rate could no longer be postponed, it became necessary to consider for what other purposes local taxation would be required, and how far the proposed rate could be incorporated in a general scheme for raising local funds for public purposes of an essentially local character, the cost of which cannot be met from the imperial revenues, for it was clearly not desirable that the people should be harassed by a multiplicity of cesses. On full consideration, it was deemed expedient to merge the District Road Cess Act of 1866, the Wynaad Tolls Act of 1868, as well as the Education Act of 1863, in the projected measure, and to raise, by a single local rate, the funds required for popular education, for roads, and for other public objects of a local character, which have either not been provided for at all, or have been hitherto met either wholly or in part by grants from the imperial revenues.

The following is the definition contained in the Act of the purposes to which the funds raised under its provisions may be applied :—

I.—The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications;

II.—The diffusion of education, and, with this object in view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the training of teachers; and

III.—The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, choultries, markets, tanks, and wells; the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed; the training and employment of vaccinators and medical practitioners; the sanitary inspection of towns and villages; the cleansing of the roads, streets, and tanks, and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the people.

For the above purposes the Government is empowered to levy any one or more of the following rates, taxes, and tolls, viz. :—

1st.—A rate not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied land;

2nd.—A house-tax ranging from four annas to five rupees per annum; and

3rd.—Tolls on carriages and other vehicles and animals passing along roads within every circle to which the Act is extended.

In the original Bill it was provided that the house-tax should be levied only from persons not liable to the rate on land, but on further consideration it appeared that, if this restriction were maintained, there would be a risk of the funds raised under the Act proving at no very distant date to be insufficient for the purposes for which they were to be levied, and it was accordingly deemed expedient to make the house-tax generally applicable, but

to provide for its imposition being made contingent upon the means being available for furnishing each village or group of villages with a school.

For the purposes of the Act, the Presidency is to be divided into Local Fund Circles, and the administration of the funds is entrusted in each circle to a Local Fund Board, of which not less than half the members must be owners or occupiers of land, or persons carrying on business in or residing in the circle, and not holding salaried offices in the service of the Government. The Collector of each district is ex-officio President of each Local Fund Board within his district, and, in that capacity, is vested with the entire executive power of the board.

Act No. V. of 1871, "An Act to amend Madras Act IX. of 1867 (*the Madras Municipal Act of* 1867)," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st April 1871, and took effect on the same date. The object of this Act is to assimilate the Presidency Town Municipal Act in respect of the purposes to which the Municipal Funds can be applied by the Towns' Improvement Act, 1871; to relieve the Municipality of its liability under Madras Act IX. of 1867 to pay the cost of the Town Police; to provide for the grant of pensions and gratuities to the officers and servants of the Municipality; and to assign adequate allowance to persons appointed temporarily to perform the duties of certain offices in the Municipality.

Bills passed by the Council.

5. The following Bills which were passed by the Local Council have not yet been assented to by the Governor-General:—

"A Bill to amend Madras Act V. of 1863 (*An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same*), and to provide for its extension to other piers," passed by the Council on the 27th January 1871.

"A Bill to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper," passed by the Council on the 27th January 1871. This is a re-enactment (with certain modifications) of the Bill which was disallowed by the Governor-General in 1869-70, as reported in the Administration Report for that year.

Legislative Returns.

6. The Legislative Returns, prepared according to the forms prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, will be found in the Appendix.

SECTION III.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

7. The year 1870 opened with the full complement of Judges in the High Court. On the 2nd April Mr. Justice Bittleston resigned, and on the 2nd June his successor, Mr. Justice Kernan, Q. C., took his seat. On the 30th April Mr. Justice Collett left Madras on fifteen months' leave of absence, and Mr. Justice Kindersley acted as Judge of the High Court from that date until the 15th August. He was re-appointed on 2nd December, when the Chief Justice was compelled to leave Madras on account of his health. During the absence of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Holloway was appointed Acting Chief Justice. The removal of the Principal Sadr Amins' Courts from Salem and Tanjore to Mangalore and Tinnevelly took effect from 1st January. There were no other changes in the subordinate Courts. During the year three Advocates, seven Vakils, and one Attorney were enrolled in the High Court.

Changes in the High Court.

Changes in the subordinate Courts.

Enrolment of Advocates, Vakils, and Attorneys-at-Law.

8. The Statistical Tables which accompany this Report are those prescribed for use by the Government of India with some slight modifications. The Circular Order issued by the Calcutta High Court for the preparation of the Statistical Returns did not arrive in time for the adoption of the final amendments made by that Court. The only modifications in the forms prescribed by the Government of India that require notice are the introduction of an additional column in Table IV., showing the number of original suits pending for more than twelve months; the introduction of a similar column in Table V., relating to appeals; and an alteration in Table IX., so as to make it more generally intelligible. Table VII. is an additional form introduced last year, and is retained as likely to be of service in bringing prominently to notice the state of the arrears in the various Courts.

Statistical Tables.

9. Table I. shows the various judicial tribunals in the Presidency graded according to their respective jurisdictions. There are 699 judicial divisions exclusive of the small village communities, and these divisions are distributed among 760 Judges. This gives an average of one Judicial Officer for every 188 square miles, and for every 35,000 inhabitants. Except in the Small Cause Courts and Police Courts in the Presidency Town, a single Judge constitutes a Court. The number of Native to European and East Indian Judges in the mofussil is in the proportion of rather more than three to one. The salaries are as nearly as possible the actual salaries paid to the various classes of officers during the year, and not the budgeted salaries attached to the offices. The whole cost of the judicial establishments (inclusive of the salaries of Judges) may be roughly stated at Rupees 26,85,000. This represents the actual cost of the High Court and of the purely Judicial subordinate Courts in the mofussil, and one-fifth of the whole cost of the Collectors and Magistrates' Courts, in accord-

Judicial Tribunals of the Presidency.

ance with the principle adopted in the preparation of the Budget-estimates. If to this be added the sum of Rupees 2,15,000 for contingencies (including official postage), the cost at which Law and Justice is administered in this Presidency may be estimated at 29 lakhs of rupees. The receipts from fees, fines, and penalties (exclusive of process service fees), during the year 1871-72 will probably amount to 22 lakhs of rupees. The cost to Government of the administration of Law and Justice in the Presidency may thus be stated in round numbers at 7 lakhs of rupees as against 22 lakhs of rupees, the cost to litigants.

Classification of suits according to the nature of the claim.

10. 182,486 original suits were instituted in the subordinate Courts during the year, of which 84,719, or 46·43 per cent., appear as Small Causes. The following table shows the Courts in which the suits were instituted :—

Courts.	Ordinary Suits.		Small Causes.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Village Munsiffs	40,385	41·32	.....	...	40,385	19·55
Revenue Courts	2,699	2·76	.....	...	2,699	1·31
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents	52,940	54·15	71,213	65·46	124,153	60·10
Principal Sadr Amins...	834	0·85	1,334	1·22	2,168	1·00
Judges of Small Cause Courts. { Madras	... ..	...	24,071	22·13	24,071	11·75
Mofussil	273	0·27	12,073	11·10	12,346	5·98
Civil Courts	636	0·65	99	0·9	735	0·31
Total ...	97,767	100·00	108,790	100·00	206,557	100·00

As compared with 1869 there is an increase of 11,111 suits in the number instituted, but no account was taken of the Revenue suits in the former year.

Classifying the suits according to the nature of the claim we find—

—	Number.	Per cent.
On contract ... { On written promise	87,635	42·43
On contract ... { On unwritten promise	49,986	19·84
On contract ... { Other suits	32,615	15·79
For rent	7,735	3·74
For recovery of personal property...	6,067	2·94
Relating to real property	20,415	9·88
Revenue suits	2,700	1·31
Other suits	8,404	4·07
Total ...	206,557	100·00

In the High Court, Original Side, 806 suits were instituted as against 635 last year. Of this number, about 62½ per cent. were suits for money due on contract, and about 24½ were suits relating to real property.

Classification of suits according to their value.

11. The value of the suits disposed of in the subordinate Courts is calculated according to the provisions of the Court Fees' Act.

The following table shows the result of the valuation :—

	Mofussil Courts.		Madras Small Cause Court.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Below 100 rupees	150,732	83·12	22,651	93·38
Between 100 and 500 rupees	25,277	13·93	1,457	6·01
Above 500 rupees	4,484	2·49	150	0·61
Not capable of valuation	849	·46	...	...
Total ...	181,342	100·00	24,258	100·00

Fourteen suits were valued above 1,00,000 rupees. The total value of the suits disposed of in the Mofussil Courts was Rupees 267,23,430, and in the Madras Small Cause Court, Rupees 15,05,547. In the High Court, Original Side, of the suits disposed of nearly 75 per cent. were valued under Rupees 5,000. 13·47 per cent. were suits of which it was impossible to estimate the money value; there were no suits exceeding in value one lakh.

Disposal of suits.

12. Table IV. in the Appendix shows the working of the several Courts in the disposal of suits. The number of suits that were on the files of the subordinate Courts for disposal was 241,985, and in the case of the Madras Small Cause Court 24,071. The difference between the number of suits pending in column 2 and the returns of last year (Table IV., column 15) is owing to the exclusion of the 502 cases referred to in the column of remarks, and to the inclusion for the first time of 685 Revenue Court suits. The difference between the entries in column 3 of this table and the totals of columns 8 and 13 of Table II. is accounted for by the fact that suits remanded for investigation by a superior Court, or re-admitted under Section 119 or Section 378 of the Code of Civil Procedure, are included in the former, but not in the latter. The explanation of the difference between the totals of columns 4 and 6 is that suits transferred from some Courts at the close of 1869 were not received on the files of other Courts until the beginning of 1870.

The following table shows the Courts in which the suits were disposed of, compared with the suits that were on the files for disposal :—

	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Per-centage of disposed to total of filed.	
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Col. 4 to 2.	Col. 5 to 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Village Munsiffs	52,192	...	41,521	...	27·70	...
Revenue Courts	3,472	...	2,409	...	1·61	...
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents...	90,510	77,244	51,061	70,989	34·07	61·1
Principal Sadr Amins... ...	1,886	2,053	1,045	1,605	0·70	1·38
Judges of Small Cause Courts. { Madras ...	...	24,071	...	24,258	...	20·89
Judges of Small Cause Courts. { Mofussil ...	477	12,704	298	11,703	0·20	10·07
Civil Courts, &c.	1,326	121	604	107	0·40	·09
Total ...	149,863	116,193	96,938	108,662	64·68	93·43

The mode in which the suits were disposed of is shown below :—

		Number.	Per-centage.
Uncontested		137,957	67·10
Contested.	Judgment for plaintiff	49,974	73·88 } 32·90
	Judgment for defendant...	17,669	26·12 }
	Total ...	205,600	100·00 100·00

The number of suits pending in all the Courts at the close of 1870 was 60,685. The average duration of a contested suit on the file of a District Munsiff or Principal Sadr Amin's Court was about 14 months and a half, and on the file of a Civil Court less than 12 months. The average duration of a contested Small Cause suit in the mofussil was 38 days. This information is not given for the Madras Small Cause Court.

In the High Court, Original Side, 1,094 suits, as against 843 last year, were on the file for disposal. Of this number 631, or about 58 per cent., were disposed of during the year. Of the contested suits, 383, or nearly 85 per cent., resulted in decrees for the plaintiffs.

Disposal of appeals.

13. Table V. shows the working of the Appellate Courts in the disposal of appeals. The number of appeals on the files of the Lower Appellate Courts for disposal was 15,744. The total number of appeals disposed of (excluding those transferred) was 6,458. The following table shows the Courts in which the appeals were disposed of :—

	Number.	Per cent.
Principal Sadr Amins...	3,575	55·36
Civil Courts	2,883	44·64
Total ...	6,458	100·00

The mode in which the appeals were disposed of is shown below :—

	Number.	Per cent.
Uncontested	729	11·30
Remanded	374	5·79
Decided on merits	5,355	82·91
Total ...	6,458	100·00

Of the suits decided on the merits, the result was as follows :—

	Number.	Per cent.
Confirmed	3,562	66·51
Modified	667	12·46
Reversed	1,126	21·03
Total ...	5,355	100·00

In the High Court, Appellate Side, there were 237 regular and 953 special appeals on the files for disposal. Of these, 131 regular and 557 special appeals were disposed of during the year.

14. The following table may prove of interest. The figures are, of course, those of the year under review (viz., 1870) *only*, and they can scarcely be considered as affording sufficient data for arriving at general conclusions. It seems scarcely doubtful, however, that the proportion of appeals to appealable suits stands highest in the zillahs on the Western Coast, viz, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Mangalore :—

Comparative table showing the proportion of appealed to original (appealable) suits in the several Zillahs.

Districts.	Number of Appeals preferred during the year.	Per-centage of Appeals to Original (Appealable) Suits instituted during the year.	Number of Special Appeals.	Per-centage of Special Appeals to Appeals.	Number of Regular Appeals to High Court.	Per-centage of Regular and Special Appeals (columns 4 and 6) to Original (Appealable) Suits instituted during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bellary	242	6·63	6	2·47	8	0·38
Berhampore	162	8·61	...	...	2	0·11
Calicut	748	15·42	51	6·87	5	1·16
Chingleput	120	4·54	22	18·23	12	1·28
Chittoor	134	5·43	34	12·92	9	1·29
Coimbatore	221	2·73	20	9·04	12	0·39
Cuddalore	179	5·38	9	5·02	...	0·27
Cuddapah	158	4·42	18	11·39	1	0·53
Guntoor	274	6·16	30	10·95	4	0·98
Madura	343	4·94	32	9·35	6	0·54
Mangalore	612	15·14	37	6·04	...	0·92
Nellore	167	5·13	15	5·98	6	0·64
Nundial	55	1·87	4	7·27	5	0·23
Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	1	0·27
Rajahmundry	467	9·23	48	10·27	13	1·22
Salem	229	4·20	37	16·16	2	0·71
Tanjore	332	3·75	26	7·83	3	0·33
Tellicherry	383	21·43	60	15·74	1	3·41
Tinnevelly	371	4·08	38	10·24	10	0·53
Tranquebar	414	7·72	64	15·46	4	1·27
Trichinopoly	251	3·96	21	8·36	21	0·66
Vizagapatam	255	7·07	4	1·57	4	0·22
Total ...	6,157	...	576	...	129	...
Average for all Zillahs ...	...	6·29	...	9·35	...	0·72

Particulars as to the disposal of appeals by the High Court are given below :—

—	Regular.	Special.
Uncontested	6	122
Remanded	7	18
Decided on the merits	118	417
Total ...	131	557

Of the suits decided on the merits, the result was as follows :—

	Regular.		Special.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Confirmed	72	61·01	370	88·73
Modified	25	21·19	21	5·03
Reversed	21	17·80	26	6·24
Total ...	118	100·00	417	100·00

Execution of Decrees.

15. Table VI. shows that 126,713 applications for execution came before the subordinate Courts; and that of these—

70,380, or 55·54 per cent. were completely executed;
40,959, or 32·32 per cent. were partially executed; and
15,374, or 12·14 per cent. were pending at the close of the year.

126,713 100·00

Classification of suits and appeals undisposed of.

16. Of the suits pending in the subordinate Courts, 5,749 original suits and 1,107 appeals have been on the files for more than one year, and 1,237 original suits and 231 appeals for more than two years. About 85 per cent. of the original suits and 76 per cent. of the appeals pending were filed in 1870. Further particulars are given in Form VII.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal tribunals.

17. There are seven classes of criminal tribunals in the Presidency, viz. :—

1. High Court.
2. Session Courts.
3. District Magistrates' Courts.
4. Divisional full power Magistrates' Courts.
5. Madras Police Magistrates' Courts.
6. Subordinate Magistrates' Courts.
7. Courts of Heads of Villages.

The ordinary original and appellate jurisdiction of the High Court in criminal matters is co-extensive with that exercised in civil matters. Its extraordinary jurisdiction extends to all European British subjects.

Session Courts.

Every Civil Court is also a Court of Session which holds monthly sittings for the trial of persons committed.

District Magistrates' Courts.

The Magistrates of districts are, with the exception of the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, also the chief Revenue Officers of their districts.

Divisional Magistrates' Courts.

The Divisional Magistrates in charge of divisions of districts are: Joint-Magistrates, Head Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, or Assistant Magistrates.

Subordinate Magistrates' Courts.

The Subordinate Magistrates may be Deputy Magistrates in charge of divisions not exercising full powers, Assistant Magistrates attached to the Magistrate of the district, Talook Subordinate Magistrates in charge of talooks, or Divisional Sub-Magistrates in charge of

division of talooks, Town Sub-Magistrates in charge of towns, or Sheristadar Sub-Magistrates who ordinarily exercise jurisdiction only during the absence from head-quarters of the Talook Sub-Magistrate.

The headman of a village is *ex-officio* the Village Magistrate.

The operations of the Courts in respect to trials and preliminary inquiries are noticed below (paras. 40 to 46).

Appeals in criminal cases.

18. Table VIII. shows the working of Appellate Criminal Courts in the mofussil. Appeals from 8,563 persons came on the files for disposal during the year, and of this number, 8,174, or about 95½ per cent., were disposed of on the 31st December 1870. The following table exhibits the mode of disposal :—

——		Number.	Per cent.
On perusal of records.	Rejected	1,529	18·71
	Confirmed	3,912	47·86
	Modified	550	6·73
	Reversed	2,183	26·70
	Total ...	8,174	100·00

In the High Court 348 criminal appeals from 666 persons were on the files for disposal. Of these, 55 appeals, involving 102 persons, were pending from the previous year.

The following table shows the zillahs to which the appellants in the appeals preferred during the year belonged, as also the proportion of appeals to trials before the Courts of Session in the several zillahs :—

Districts.	No. of Regular Appeals.	No. of Trials.	Per-centage of Appeals to Trials.
Bellary	31	100	31·00
Berhampore (including Agent at Ganjam)	6	69	8·70
Calicut	3	88	3·41
Chingleput	8	57	14·03
Chittoor	14	150	9·33
Coimbatore	14	79	17·72
Cuddalore	24	71	33·80
Cuddapah	7	61	11·11
Guntoor	18	65	27·70
Madura	11	69	15·94
Mangalore	14	76	18·42
Nellore	1	49	2·04
Nundial	3	29	10·31
Ootacamund	...	7	...
Rajahmundry	30	70	42·86
Salem	5	103	4·85
Tanjore	47	99	47·47
Tellicherry	5	37	13·51
Tinnevelly	12	118	10·17
Tranquebar	8	46	17·39
Trichinopoly	24	43	55·81
Vizagapatam (Sessions Judge and Agent)	8	90	8·89
Total ...	293	1,576	...
Average for all Zillahs ...	...	...	18·60

Trial by Jury and Assessors.

19. Table II. shows the use of Juries and Assessors in criminal trials. The system of trial by Jury has been introduced into this Presidency only in the zillahs of Chittoor, Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Rajahmundry, Tanjore, and Tranquebar; and even there only for certain offences against property. As regards trials by Assessors, it is observable that in 76 per cent. of the convictions, the Judge concurred with both Assessors, and that in nearly 80 per cent. of the convictions, the Judge did not differ from both Assessors.

At the Quarterly Sessions of the High Court, 60 persons were put on their trial, and convictions resulted in the case of 34.

References to High Court as a Court of reference and revision.

20. Fifty-one references for confirmation of sentence of death, involving 63 persons, were disposed of. In the case of 48 persons, the sentences were confirmed; in the case of 7 reversed; and in the case of 8 commuted. Ninety-seven references under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of. In 43 cases the convictions were quashed, and in 11 cases the sentences were modified. In the remaining 43 cases, the High Court declined to interfere. Forty-seven applications under Section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code were also disposed of; the interference of the High Court was found necessary in only 4 cases.

Offences of all kinds.

21. 143,906 offences of all kinds were committed in 1870, against 138,354 in 1869. The increase is chiefly under the heads of petty assault and causing hurt in petty cases. A strong tendency to increase is visible in cases of a trifling nature. Offences against property have decreased in number. 64·7 per cent. of all offences committed were brought to trial, and of cases brought to trial 76·7 per cent. resulted in conviction. 49·7 per cent. (just one-half) of all offences committed were prosecuted to conviction. 261,473 persons were arrested and summoned, of whom 187,759 were produced before the Courts, and 121,389 (46·4 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned) were convicted. Of persons actually tried 64·7 per cent. were convicted. 32,322 cases in which 74,222 persons were concerned went by default. Of all persons convicted 112,486 were males, 8,047 were females, and 856 were juveniles (including 133 females). The value of property lost amounted to Rupees 11,45,663, of which 18·4 per cent. was recovered.

Offences under the Penal Code.

22. 85,584 offences under the Penal Code were reported in 1870, against 80,134 in 1869. The increase has been continuous during the past four years; but, as before stated, it is found under the head of petty offences. Grave crime diminishes, but petty charges increase. 52·1 per cent. of all offences committed under the Penal Code were brought to trial, and 64·4 per cent. of cases tried resulted in conviction. Out of the total number of offences committed, 33·6 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, and 27·8 per cent. went by default. 32 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were convicted and punished, and 36·7 per cent. were concerned in cases that went by default. The proportion of such cases, of course, increases year by year as petty charges increase. 50·5 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted. The amount of property lost has slightly increased, and out of Rupees 11,41,760 lost, only Rupees 2,08,408 (18·3 per

cent.) were recovered. The largest amounts of property lost were under the following heads :—

	Property Lost.	Recovered.
Dacoity...	106,353	10,942
House-breaking	466,762	61,649
Theft	377,793	103,016
Criminal breach of trust	87,776	11,333
Total ...	1,038,684	186,940

53,651 persons were convicted under the Penal Code, against 52,437 in the previous year. Of these 50,721 were males, 2,417 were females, and 513 were juveniles (including 36 females).

Offences against the person.

23. There were 32,618 offences against the person, against 28,886 in the previous year. The increase is almost entirely under the heads of petty cases of hurt and assault. The number of murders and culpable homicides is the same as last year (within one), but other violent offences against the person have somewhat diminished. 15,298 cases were prosecuted before the different Courts, and in 8,702 of these cases (56·9 per cent.) convictions were obtained. 41·1 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were judicially punished. 813 persons appeared in Court without any process of arrest or summons, chiefly to answer charges of petty hurt or assault. The number of cases under these two heads, which were "otherwise disposed of" (*i.e.*, dismissed without trial, allowed to go by default, &c.,) was as usual very large. Altogether 15,889 cases, in which 39,192 persons were concerned, were disposed of without actual trial.

Murders and culpable homicides.

24. 219 murders were reported against 216 in the previous year. There were 57 attempts to murder against 80 in 1869. There were 108 cases under the head of culpable homicide (including one attempt) against 89 cases (including two attempts) in 1869. Altogether there were 384 cases under these heads against 385 in the previous year. Out of 219 murders convictions were obtained in 83 cases (37·9 per cent.)—a poor average. Of 455 persons said to be concerned in murders, 382 were arrested, of whom 111 were finally convicted and sentenced. Ninety-seven of these were males, and 14 were females. Seventy-two persons suffered death, 37 were transported for life, and the sentence of one person was commuted to a year's imprisonment by the Local Government. Taking all offences under the heads of murder and culpable homicide, 43·8 per cent. of the total number of cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 58 persons were punished to every 100 offences committed.

Attempts to commit suicide, &c.

25. 210 cases of attempt to commit suicide were charged. Conviction followed in 113 cases. Under the heads of causing miscarriage, exposure of children, and concealment of birth, there were only 143 cases reported in the whole Presidency, and only 38 of these resulted in conviction. Forty-four persons were punished for these offences, of whom 4 were males, and 40 were females. Cases of grievous hurt fell from 427 in 1869 to 365 in 1870. There were 23 cases of causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession against 35 cases in the previous year. Only 6 cases were established, in which 20 persons were punished. There were 98 cases of

kidnapping against 122 cases in the previous year; 55 persons were punished in 30 cases. Two charges of slave-dealing were preferred, and 4 persons were punished in one case. Seven cases of prostitution of minors were not established. Ninety-five charges of rape were preferred, only 19 of which were established; 22 persons were convicted and punished. There were 19 cases of unnatural offence; 8 persons (of whom one was a juvenile) were punished in 6 cases.

Petty offences against the person.

26. Cases under the head of petty offences against the person continue to increase. From 19,666 charges of this nature preferred in 1867, the number has steadily increased year by year up to 30,645 cases in the year under review. There is, however, a slight decrease of cases of wrongful restraint. 94 per cent. of all offences against the person came under these trivial heads. Only 13,960 cases (45·6 per cent. of the whole) were brought to trial, and of cases brought to trial 55·8 per cent. resulted in conviction. 15,845 cases (more than one-half), in which 39,131 persons were concerned, were dismissed without trial, or went by default.

Offences against property with violence.

27. 7,431 offences against property with violence have been reported against 7,978 cases in 1869. There is thus a considerable decrease in this class of offence. 30 per cent. of all cases have been successfully prosecuted against 27·9 per cent. in the preceding year. Detection has again improved. 56·7 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted against 54·7 per cent. in 1869. Of cases actually tried, 77·8 per cent. resulted in conviction, and of persons tried 63·1 per cent. were punished. Forty-seven persons were convicted to every 100 offences.

Dacoities.

28. There has been a very marked decrease in the number of dacoities. 300 offences of this class were committed against 400 in the preceding year. Eighty-eight cases (29·3 per cent.) were prosecuted to conviction, and 373 persons were sentenced. 124 persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed. Twelve persons were convicted in 4 cases of habitual dacoity, and 8 persons were convicted in 1 case of assembling for dacoity. One dacoit was sentenced to death under Section 396, Penal Code. Twenty-eight dacoits were transported for life, and 8 were transported for a term of ten years. The remainder were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. Property valued at Rupees 1,06,353 was lost by dacoity, of which Rupees 10,942 were recovered.

Robberies.

29. 534 cases of robbery (including 33 attempts) occurred in 1870 against 602 cases in 1869. Here again there has been a considerable decrease. 38·8 per cent. of all cases were prosecuted to conviction. 60·9 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and 66 persons were convicted to every 100 offences. Ninety-five cases of robbery on the highway were reported. Conviction ensued in 41 cases, and 74 persons were punished. There were 14 cases of robbery by drugging; 10 persons were convicted in 5 cases. 352 persons in all were convicted of robbery in 1870. Property valued at Rupees 19,980 was lost by robbery, of which Rupees 3,303 were recovered.

House-breaking.

30. There were 6,250 cases of house-breaking. Here also there is a decrease, 6,643 such offences having been committed in 1869. 28·5 per cent. of house-breaking cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 63 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. Forty persons were

convicted to every 100 offences committed. The value of property lost was Rupees 4,66,762, of which property valued at Rupees 61,649 (13·2 per cent.) was recovered. Of the total number of house-breaking cases, only 832 were committed by day. 465 of these cases (55·9 per cent.) resulted in conviction, and 567 persons were punished. 24·3 per cent. of cases of house-breaking by night were successfully prosecuted. In towns 38·8 per cent. of all house-breaking cases were detected; 71·3 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted; and 25 per cent. of property lost has been recovered.

Offences against property without violence.

31. There has also been a slight decrease in the number of offences against property without violence. 20,973 cases have been reported against 21,129 cases in the previous year. Cases of fraud relating to weights and measures, extortion, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating have somewhat increased in number. Cases of theft and of receiving or possessing stolen property have diminished. 45·1 per cent. of all offences against property without violence were successfully prosecuted. 61·7 per cent. of all persons arrested were convicted, and 70 persons were punished to every 100 offences. 75·2 per cent. of cases actually tried resulted in conviction, and 63·7 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. 544 cases of receiving stolen property were charged, and 476 persons were convicted in 348 cases. Considering the prevalence of the offence, the number of cases brought to light and punished is unsatisfactory.

Malicious offences against property.

32. There has again been an increase under the head of malicious offences against property. 5,455 cases were reported against 4,740 cases in 1869, and 4,586 cases in 1868. The increase, however, is chiefly under the head of ordinary mischief, in which the loss was very trifling. There were 262 cases of mischief by fire, in only 16 of which conviction was obtained; 20 persons were punished. There were 57 cases of injury to public works, causing inundation, &c.; 29 persons were punished in 19 cases. 23·2 per cent. of all malicious offences against property were prosecuted to conviction, and 18·5 per cent. of all persons produced were punished. 1,377 persons were arrested with and without warrant under this head of offences, and 13,750 persons appeared by summons.

Forgery and offences against the currency.

33. There has been a slight decrease under the head of forgery and offences against the currency. 330 offences were reported against 362 in 1869. The decrease, however, lies in offences against the currency and frauds relating to stamps. Forgeries have increased from 191 in 1869 to 209 in 1870. And there have been 8 offences relating to trade and property marks against 1 in the preceding year. 33·3 per cent. of all cases under this class of crime were detected, and 27·7 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted. There were only 7 cases of counterfeiting coin, in 5 of which 8 persons were convicted. Forty-four persons in 42 cases out of 101 charged were punished for uttering or possessing counterfeit coin. Out of 209 forgeries, 58 cases were detected, and 101 persons were convicted and punished.

Contempts and offences against public justice.

34. The number of contempts and offences against public justice has again increased. 3,896 cases were reported against 3,563 cases in 1869. 2,828 cases (72·6 per cent. of the number charged) were established before the Courts, and 4,585

persons (72·7 per cent. of the number arrested and summoned) were convicted. There were 332 cases of false evidence ; 165 persons were convicted in 158 cases. 248 persons were charged in 191 cases of preferring a false charge, and 115 persons were prosecuted in 81 cases of giving false information. These figures represent an infinitesimal fraction of the number of false complaints actually made to the Police and Magistrates. Action under Sections 177, 182, 203, and 211, Penal Code, is, in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police, not sufficiently vigorous. Seventy-one persons were punished in 49 cases of giving false information, and 84 persons were punished in 71 cases of preferring false charge. Only 14 cases were charged of harbouring offenders—an offence of every-day occurrence ; 8 persons were punished in 7 cases. Four of these cases occurred in the Madura District, where some of the escaped convicts from Trichinopoly Central Jail received sympathy and shelter. There were 2,441 cases of contempt of legal process or orders ; 3,519 persons were punished in 2,002 cases. 128 cases of contempt of Court occurred, and 138 persons were punished in 126 cases. Forty-nine of these cases belong to Civil Courts.

Miscellaneous.

35. There has been a considerable increase of miscellaneous offences. 14,881 cases occurred against 13,476 in the previous year. 173 cases of unlawful assembly were charged ; 820 persons were punished in 82 cases. There were 645 charges of rioting ; 2,903 persons were convicted in 340 cases. More than half of the miscellaneous cases reported lie under the single head of criminal trespass. Only 2,803 persons were punished in 1,323 cases out of 20,604 persons charged in 7,977 cases, and the usually false or trivial nature of these charges may be gleaned from the fact that 4,268 cases (53·5 per cent. of the whole), in which 11,708 persons were charged, were dismissed without trial, or allowed to go by default, &c. If the provisions of Section 270, Code of Criminal Procedure, were oftener exercised in awarding compensation for frivolous complaints, the amusement of petty litigation might become less popular. Eight cases of bigamy were charged, but there was no conviction ; and out of 143 charges of adultery, only 23 cases were established.

Offences against Special Laws.

36. The number of offences against Special Laws is almost the same as in the preceding year. 58,322 offences were charged. 73·2 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, and of cases actually tried 88 per cent. were established before the Courts. 72·1 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were punished by the Courts, and of persons actually tried 83·2 per cent. were convicted. 13·6 per cent. of all charges preferred were dismissed without trial, or went by default, &c. The results of Police and Judicial action under Special Laws are satisfactory.

Particulars of offences against Special Laws.

37. There were 16 cases of trespass by European subjects, in which 15 persons were punished. 670 offences against the Railway Act were charged ; 829 persons were convicted in 598 cases. One case of breach of the Moplah (Malabar) Act XXIV. of 1854 was not sustained. 2,233 charges were preferred under the Cattle Trespass and Pound Acts, but only 626 cases were established, in which 1,410 persons were punished. There were 143 offences against the Police Act by Policemen ; 120 Police Officers were punished in 93 cases. Twenty-seven offences against the Arms Act were charged ; 30 persons were convicted in 25 cases

Only 50 persons were imprisoned, or ordered to give security for good behaviour under Chapter XIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code. These provisions are not much worked in the Madras Presidency on the principle that the Police ought to be able to bring bad characters and habitual offenders to justice for such offences as they may actually commit. There were 1,032 applications for the maintenance of wives and children ; 337 persons were ordered to give maintenance. Fifteen offences were charged against the Post Office Act ; 10 persons were punished in 10 cases. 117 cases were brought forward under the Contagious Diseases' Act XIV. of 1868. Convictions were obtained in 75 cases ; 44 females were imprisoned, and 31 were punished with fine. 3,268 offences were charged against the Income Tax Act, but only 926 cases were established ; 2 persons were imprisoned, and 1,035 persons were fined. There were 71 charges under the Stamp Act ; 97 persons were punished in 68 cases. Five persons were disposed of under the European Vagrancy Act XXI. of 1869, and were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

38. 2,905 charges were preferred under the Madras Town Police Act VIII. of 1867 against 2,980 such offences in the previous year. The diminution in the number of these petty Police cases since the year 1867 is very remarkable, but the results before the Police Courts show that the Police are far more discreet in their action than formerly. 95·4 per cent. of all cases brought up by the Police were prosecuted to conviction, and 93·6 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were punished by the Magistrates. These proportions are very high, and exhibit progressive improvement. In 1867 only 49·6 per cent. of charges preferred were established before the Police Courts, and only 51·4 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted. This would seem to show that a large number of persons were unnecessarily interfered with, and whereas in 1870 only 5,055 persons were charged by the Police against 12,852 persons in 1867 (a difference of no less than 7,797 persons charged), yet 2,771 persons were actually convicted in 1870 against 4,388 in 1867, showing a difference of only 1,617 persons. Police action in 1867 was thus far more indiscriminate than now.

Madras Town Police Act (VIII. of 1867).

39. Offences against Revenue Laws have again increased. 2,838 cases were reported against 2,257 cases in 1869, and 1,830 cases in 1868. 625 offences against the Salt Laws were reported against 435 in the previous year, and offences against the Abkarry Act have risen from 1,728 in 1869 to 2,125 in 1870. There has been only one case under the Madras Town Abkarry Act. Either its provisions are rigidly observed, or its breaches are not noticed. There have been 80 offences against the Stamp and Registration Acts, and only 8 offences against the Sea Customs Act. Convictions were obtained in 81·2 per cent. of all cases reported, and 82·4 per cent. of persons charged were convicted. These proportions are slightly in excess of the results of the two previous years.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

40. 22,711 offences have occurred under the head of cases triable by heads of villages. Of these, 14,316 were petty assaults under Reg. XI. of 1816, and 8,395 were petty thefts under Reg. IV. of 1821. 19,883 cases were actually tried by heads of villages. 75·1 per cent. of all cases and 70·4 per cent. of all persons charged were convicted.

Cases tried by heads of villages under Regs. XI. of 1816 and IV. of 1821.

Criminal proceedings in cases summarily determined.

41. 43,201 cases under the Penal Code were summarily disposed of by Magistrates against 40,241 cases in 1869. 22·3 per cent. of these cases were tried by Magistrates with full powers; 26·7 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class; and 51·1 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class. 50·3 per cent. of all persons tried were convicted—a slight falling off from the results of previous years.

Disposal of offences against Special Laws.

42. 28,596 cases under Special Laws were disposed of by all Magistrates against 26,470 cases in 1869. 33·1 per cent. of cases under Special Laws were disposed of by Magistrates with full powers; 16·1 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class; and 50·9 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class. 50,846 persons were tried, of whom 43,552 or 85·7 per cent. were convicted. 19,883 cases were summarily determined by heads of villages, *vide* para. 40.

43. The marginal table shows that 91,680 cases in all were summarily disposed of by Magistrates and heads of villages. 184,701 persons were produced, of whom 119,703, or 64·8 per cent., were convicted against 66·9 per cent. in the preceding year. There has been a decrease of cases and persons under Special Laws, and the increase under the Penal Code lies chiefly under the heads of criminal trespass, petty hurt, and assault. This being so, it is not surprising that the per-centage of persons convicted has diminished.

Table showing the Number of Cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and Heads of Villages.

—	Cases tried.	Persons		Per-centage.
		Tried.	Convicted.	
Under Penal Code.	43,201	103,307	51,981	50·3
Do. Special Laws.	48,479	81,394	67,722	83·2
Total ...	91,680	184,701	119,703	64·8
Compare—				
1869	88,864	179,765	120,200	66·9
1868	83,641	169,398	111,753	65·9
1867	85,095	169,658	114,596	67·5

Operations of the Magistracy in respect to cases committed to Higher Courts.

44. Magistrates of all classes held preliminary inquiry into 2,086 cases against 2,355 cases in 1869. 1,449 cases, or 69·5 per cent. of cases inquired into, were committed to the Higher Courts. 4,777 persons were produced for preliminary inquiry, of whom 3,081 (64·5 per cent.) were committed for trial. Magistrates with full powers held inquiry into 24·1 per cent. of these cases—a far larger proportion than in previous years. 24·2 per cent. of committable cases were inquired into by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class, against 20·6 per cent. in the previous year. The remainder, or 51·8 per cent. of committable cases, were inquired into by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class.

Cases sent up for trial to the Higher Courts.

45. 1,437 cases were sent up for trial to the Higher Courts. The number of heinous cases for trial by the higher tribunals has steadily fallen during the past four years. Crime has decreased in violence. Of 3,058 persons tried, 1,686, or 55·1 per cent., were convicted. This proportion is poor and slightly less than in preceding years. The proportion of persons convicted in Principal Sadr

Amins' Courts was so low as 49·4 per cent. 66·2 per cent. of persons tried by the High Court were convicted.

46. The marginal table shows the number and character of offences tried by the Higher Courts. Fifty-three cases were tried by Principal Sadr Amins, a smaller number than in any previous year. Five cases of offence against the person, 37 cases of offence against property, 6 cases of offence against public justice, and 5 miscellaneous cases were tried by these Courts. Sessions Courts have disposed of 1,329 cases against 1,435 in 1869. The decrease has been more marked than in previous years. 134 murder cases were tried—exactly the same number as in the previous year. Conviction resulted in 83 cases. Seventy-four cases of culpable homicide were tried against 70 in the previous year. 288 cases of offences against property with violence were disposed of by the Sessions Courts against 347 cases in 1869. Of these, 150 were dacoity cases, in which 393 persons were convicted. In the previous year 477 persons were convicted in 165 dacoity cases. The number of dacoities actually committed has greatly decreased. The number of offences against public justice disposed of by Sessions Courts has risen from 272 in 1869 to 295 in 1870. Under all other heads of offences against the Penal Code there has been a decrease in the number of cases tried. Thirteen cases were tried under Special Laws against 7 in the preceding year. Five of these were offences against the Railway Act, and 3 were offences against the Post Office Act. Fifty-five cases came for trial before the High Court, against 63 cases in the previous year. Under the head of offences against the person there was 1 case of murder, 3 cases of culpable homicide, and 3 cases of kidnapping. There was 1 case of house-breaking by night. Twenty-three cases were tried under the head of offences against property without violence. Nine forgery cases were tried. There was 1 case under the Railway Act, and 1 case of an offence committed by a European British subject against the Police Act XXIV. of 1859.

Particulars of offences tried by the Higher Courts.

High and Session Courts.

Class of Offences.	In Principal Sadr Amins' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Court.	Total.
Under the Penal Code.				
1st.—Offences against the person	5	438	11	454
2nd.— Do. property with violence.	16	288	1	305
3rd.— Do. do. without violence...	16	69	23	108
4th.—Malicious offences	5	40	...	45
5th.—Forgery and offences against currency..	...	114	9	123
6th.—Offences against justice	6	295	3	304
7th.—Miscellaneous offences	5	72	6	83
Total ...	53	1,316	53	1,422
Under Special Laws ...	...	13	2	15
Grand Total ...	53	1,329	55	1,437
Compare—				
1869	89	1,435	63	1,587
1868	136	1,432	52	1,620
1867	181	1,491	147	1,819

Punishments.

47. In the Appendix will be found the usual comparative table of punishments for 12 years, which shows that the total number of persons punished has slightly decreased in the year under review. 124,634 persons were punished in all against 125,034 in the preceding year. The decrease is under the heads of death, transportation, imprisonment, and whipping. The number of persons fined has considerably increased. Only 81 persons were sentenced to transportation against 105 persons in the preceding year. 46,564 persons were imprisoned against 49,309 in 1869. 2,008 persons were whipped against 2,185 in the previous year. Although this method of punishment is commonly said to have a deterrent effect, it is very little exercised, and consequently the *data* for forming an opinion must be very limited. The number of persons fined has risen from 73,357 in 1869 to 75,908 in 1870. One in 202 of the whole population was punished for a criminal offence in 1870.

Death and transportation.

48. Seventy-two persons were sentenced to death for murder, and 1 for dacoity with murder. Seventy-two persons were sentenced to transportation for life; of these 37 for murder, 4 for attempt to murder, 1 for culpable homicide, 28 for dacoity, 1 for house-breaking by day (an old offender sentenced under Section 75, Penal Code), and 1 for house-breaking by night. Eight dacoits were transported for 10 years, making a total of 36 persons transported for dacoity. One person was transported for 7 years for culpable homicide.

Imprisonment.

49. 46,564 persons were imprisoned against 49,309 persons in the previous year. Of these, 38,695 (83·1 per cent. of the whole) were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month. 5,441 persons were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months against 4,855 in 1869, but there has been a decrease in the number of persons sentenced to all the longer terms of imprisonment.

Sentences awarded under Section 75 of the Penal Code.

Districts.	No. of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment.
Madras Town ...	...
Ganjam ...	2
Vizagapatam ...	...
Jeypore ...	...
Godavery ...	19
Kistna ...	18
Nellore ...	59
Kurnool ...	11
Bellary ...	18
Cuddapah ...	...
North Arcot ...	5
Chingleput ...	29
South Arcot ...	24
Tanjore ...	197
Trichinopoly ...	54
Madura ...	49
Tinnevelly ...	10
Salem ...	53
Coimbatore ...	99
Neilgherries ...	4
South Malabar ...	40
North Malabar ...	...
South Canara ...	12
Total ...	702

50. The marginal table shows the number of persons sentenced by the Courts to enhanced punishment under Section 75 of the Penal Code in the different districts of the Madras Presidency during 1870. This salutary provision of the Law is but little enforced. Only 702 persons in all were charged and sentenced under Section 75, Penal Code, in the year 1870. By far the largest number (197) were convicted and sentenced in the Tanjore District. In the Nellore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, and Coimbatore Districts, the convictions of old offenders were also more numerous than elsewhere.

Whipping.

51. 2,008 persons were punished by whipping against 2,185 in the previous year. Of these 284 were whipped in addition to other punishments. Of the total number of persons whipped,

1,621 were thieves and house-breakers. Eleven persons were whipped for robbery, and 1 for dacoity; 17 persons were whipped for receiving stolen property, 2 persons were whipped for rape, and 1 for committing an unnatural offence.

Fines.

52. 75,908 persons were fined against 73,357 persons in 1869. The amount of fines was Rupees 4,08,351 against Rupees 3,29,520 in the previous year. Fines amounting to Rupees 3,05,416 were inflicted under the Penal Code, and fines amounting to Rupees 1,02,935 under Special Laws. The largest amounts of fines under the Penal Code are for causing hurt, petty assault, rioting, and criminal trespass. Under Special Laws, the largest amounts of fines were for offences against the Abkarry and Income Tax Acts.

Comparative summary of criminal judicial proceedings.

53. The following is a comparative summary of all criminal judicial proceedings against persons from 1867 to 1870 :—

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against	189,478	185,351	175,253	173,485
N.B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population one in	130	133	141	142
Discharged and Acquitted.				
Under Penal Code	54,408	49,947	48,194	39,920
Do. Special Laws	13,681	13,241	13,263	16,762
Total discharged, &c....	68,089	63,188	61,457	56,682
Per-centage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against	35·9	34·1	35·1	32·6
Convicted and Sentenced.				
To death	73	78	98	96
,, transportation	81	105	180	186
,, imprisonment	46,564	49,309	47,939	49,403
,, whipping	1,724	1,900	2,122	2,932
,, fine	72,489	70,448	62,836	63,823
,, other punishments (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c.)...	620	655	853	363
Deduct imprisoned in default ...	162	332	242	...
Total convicted ...	121,389	122,163	113,796	116,803
Per-centage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against	64·1	65·9	64·9	67·3

Number of persons proceeded against.

54. The total number of persons proceeded against is 189,478 against 185,351 in the previous year. 64·1 per cent. of persons proceeded against have been convicted against 65·9 per cent. in the previous year. One in 130 of the whole population was proceeded against criminally in 1870.

Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code.

55. The comparative statement of offences against the Penal Code shows that murder was most rife in the Bellary, Cuddapah, and North Arcot Districts. Petty charges of hurt were far more numerous in Ganjam than elsewhere. There was one case

of slave-dealing in Chingleput and one in South Malabar. Robberies were most prevalent in Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Salem; dacoities in South Arcot, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Tanjore, and Salem. House-breaking is far more common in Tanjore than in any other district. This crime is also very prevalent in Cuddapah and North Arcot. Mischief by fire is still predominant in Tinnevelly, and the largest number of forgeries is again found in Tanjore. Cases of false evidence are also again most numerous in Tanjore, as in the previous year. Rioting is still most prevalent in Madura and Tinnevelly. Charges of criminal trespass are most numerous in Tanjore, South Arcot, Madura, and South Malabar.

Against Special Laws.

56. Under Special Laws, charges of petty assault were most numerous in Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Madura, and Coimbatore. Cases of petty theft disposed of by heads of villages were most numerous in North Arcot, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, and Nellore. South Arcot shows by far the largest number of offences against the Abkarry Act. In the Godavery District also cases under the Abkarry Act were numerous. Breaches of Municipal Laws were most numerous in Madras Town, Tanjore, Bellary, Nellore, and Salem. 68·9 per cent. of all offences under the Income Tax Act occurred in Madras Town. Breaches of this Act were more numerous in Tanjore and Godavery than in other districts.

Castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code.

57. The return of castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code shows that out of 111 murderers 1 was a Brahmin, and 68 were Hindoos of various other castes, 9 were Pariahs, 12 were Mussulmans and Moplahs, 3 belonged to Hill Tribes, and 18 to various criminal castes. Out of 11 persons convicted of causing miscarriage, 2 were Brahmins, 8 were Hindoos of other castes, and 1 was a Pariah. Out of 50 kidnappers, 12 were Pariahs, and 12 were Mussulmans. Three Nairs and Bhunts and 1 Christian were convicted of slave-dealing. Out of 8 persons convicted of unnatural offence, 2 were Mussulmans and 2 were Moplahs. Out of 352 persons convicted of robbery, 3 were Brahmins, 143 were Hindoos of other castes, 58 were Pariahs, 14 were Mussulmans, 8 were Moplahs, 6 belonged to Hill Tribes, 22 were Moravers and Kullers, 5 were Yenadies, and 45 belonged to other local criminal castes. Forty-eight robbers belonged to the wandering criminal castes. Of 393 convicted dacoits, 5 were Brahmins, 126 were Hindoos of other castes, 38 were Pariahs, and 2 were Christians. There were only 5 Mussulman dacoits and 9 Moplahs. Eight dacoits belonged to hill tribes, 122 were Moravers, Kullers, and members of other local criminal castes, 78 were Lumbadies, Koravers, and members of other wandering castes. One Pariah and 11 Yenadies were convicted of habitual dacoity. Altogether 50·9 per cent. of convicted dacoits belonged to wandering tribes or local criminal classes. Low Hindoo castes and Pariahs contribute the majority of house-breakers. 140 Mussulmans were convicted under this head out of a total of 2,494 house-breakers. Out of 12,822 thieves, 2,772 were Pariahs, 188 were Brahmins, and 6,336 belonged to other Hindoo castes. 162 thieves were Christians, 565 were Mussulmans, 187 were Moplahs, and 47 were Lubbays. This last class contributes very little to the list of crime. 251 thieves belonged to hill tribes, and the remainder (2,304) belonged to local and wandering criminal classes. Moravers and Kullers contributed 639 to the list of convicted thieves. Out of 476 persons convicted

of receiving stolen property, 3 were Brahmins and 240 were Hindoos of other castes. Pariahs, Mussulmans, Moravers, Kullers, Yerkalas, and Kuravers are conspicuous under this head. Out of 101 persons convicted of forgery, 1 was a European, 2 were East Indians, 21 were Brahmins, and 49 belonged to other Hindoo castes. Seventeen Moravers and Kullers appear under this head. Of 165 persons convicted of giving false evidence, 18 were Brahmins and 116 were Hindoos of other castes. Amongst 3,723 persons convicted of unlawful assembly and rioting there appear 163 Brahmins, 136 Mussulmans, 87 Lubbays, and 538 Pariahs. The various Hindoo castes contribute chiefly to this head. Out of a total of 53,651 persons convicted under the Penal Code, 30 were Europeans, of whom 17 were convicted of assault and causing petty hurt. One European was found guilty of culpable homicide, and 6 committed theft. One committed criminal breach of trust, and 1 committed forgery. Two were convicted of defamation, 1 of insult, and 1 of drunken misconduct. Out of 74 East Indians convicted, 40 were punished for petty assault and hurt, and 17 for petty miscellaneous offences. Two were punished for contempt and obstruction. The amount of actual crime amongst this large section of the community is very small indeed. 2,399 Brahmins, 2,747 Mussulmans, 1,135 Moplahs, 345 Lubbays, and 693 Christians were convicted of various offences. 14 per cent. of all persons convicted under the Penal Code were Pariahs. 5,321 persons, or 9·9 per cent. of the whole belonged to local criminal castes, and 2,874 persons (only 5·4 per cent. of the whole) belonged to wandering criminal tribes.

Sex of persons convicted under Penal Code.

58. Of all persons convicted under the Penal Code, 50,721 were males, 2,417 were females, and 513 were juveniles (of whom 36 were females). The females were convicted chiefly under the heads of petty hurt and assault and offences against property without violence. The chief offences of juveniles were housebreaking and theft.

Sex of persons convicted under Special Laws.

59. Out of 67,738 persons convicted under Special Laws, 61,765 were males, 5,630 were women, and 343 were juveniles (including 97 females). The chief offences of women were breaches of the peace (under Madras Town Police Act), petty thefts and petty assaults triable by heads of villages, and offences against Municipal Laws and Police Act (XXIV. of 1859). The chief offences of juveniles were petty thefts and petty assaults triable by heads of villages.

POLICE.

60. The strength of the Madras Constabulary stood as follows on the 31st March 1871 :—

	Strength.
Inspector-General and supervising staff	6
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town...	3
Superintendents	21
Assistant do.	21
Office Establishment...	73
Inspectors	397
Constabulary of all ranks	20,922
	21,443

The strength of the force was, therefore, less than the sanctioned establishment (as entered in the Budget-estimate for 1870-71) by 4,392 men of all ranks. This was because reduction was steadily carried on by absorption of vacancies throughout the official year (and indeed for some months prior to the commencement of it) in order to meet the requirements and wishes of the Government of India, although no final orders were passed until the very close of the year. A reduced scale of establishment was sanctioned by the Government in their Order No. 378 of the 24th March 1871. The total strength of the force was diminished by 3,037 men of all ranks. With the exception of a few 6th-class Inspectors the force had already been brought within this reduced limit by the measure above adverted to. Besides reductions in the lower grades, one Deputy Inspector-General, one District Superintendent, and four Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd class were abolished. The Southern and Western Ranges were amalgamated under one Deputy Inspector-General (the District of South Arcot being transferred from the Southern to the Central Range), and the Police Districts of North and South Malabar were combined under one District Superintendent. At the same time the rates of pay in the lower grades of the force (beneath the rank of Inspector) were provided for on a slightly increased scale to meet the enormous rise in the price of provisions and labor during the last twelve years—since the rates were first fixed. But, as the changes thus briefly alluded to did not come into operation during the official year under review, the matter will more properly find place in next year's Administration Report for 1871-72.

Distribution.

61. The following statement shows the distribution of the force during 1870-71 :—

General Police duty, including Treasure Escorts, Guards, &c.

Rural Police	15,925
Municipal Police, Madras Town	1,020
Do. other Towns	1,701
Total ...	18,646

State Services.

Revenue—Salt Preventive Establishment ...	1,602
Do. Land Customs...	171
	1,773
Jail Guards	1,024
Total ...	2,797

Exclusive of the Police employed on State services, the proportion of Police to population was 1 to 1,424. In rural parts the proportion was 1 to 1,586, and in towns 1 to 470. The general proportion of Police to area was 1 to 6·58 square miles.

Local Village Watchers.

62. Local Village Watchers were employed in the following districts as detailed below :—

	No.
Ganjam	70
Vizagapatam	48
Jeypore	130
Godavery	34
Kistna	19
Nellore	92
Coimbatore	15
Total ...	408

Seven Village Watchers, formerly employed in North Malabar, have been discontinued.

63. The cost of the Police was as follows :— Cost.

	RS.
Wages and Allowances...	29,32,303
Clothing and Accoutrements	1,89,166
Miscellaneous charges	2,42,549
	33,64,018
Add Village Watchers	13,314
Grand Total ...	33,77,332

Of the above sum Rupees 2,86,263 are debitable to purely State services as follows :—

Salt Preventive Establishment	1,50,965
Land Customs	18,024
	1,68,989
Jail Guards	1,17,274
Total ...	2,86,263

The cost of the Police, exclusive of State services, amounted to Rupees 30,91,069, being at the rate of Rupees 144 for each Policeman, and $1\frac{5}{6}$ annas per head of the population. A saving of Rupees 2,72,668 was effected upon the amount of the sanctioned Budget-estimate by the measures described in para. 60. Out of the total cost of Police a sum of Rupees 2,77,419 was contributed by Municipalities.

64. The Land Customs Preventive Force consisted of 171 men, distributed as follows :— Land Customs Preventive Force.

Godavery	13
South Arcot	83
Tanjore	47
North Malabar	28
	171

65. In addition to the force already described, 230 Policemen were supplied to Banks, Public Companies, and private individuals, at a cost of Rupees 27,651 paid by the employers. Police supplied on payment to Companies, &c.

Madras Marine Police.

66. The cost of the Madras City Marine Police was Rupees 26,904. The sum realized by fees from boat-owners, fines, &c., under Act XXVIII. of 1858, amounted to Rupees 19,504 only, showing a deficit of Rupees 7,400, which forms a charge upon the State.

Municipal Police.

67. The working of the Municipal Police in 44 towns has been generally satisfactory. Under (Madras) Act III. of 1871, Municipalities have been recently relieved from contribution to the maintenance of the Police.

Casualties.

68. The per-centage of casualties has decreased to 13·7, against 15·9 in the preceding year. Enlistment was slack, partly owing to measures of reduction, and partly to the extreme difficulty of obtaining recruits in some districts. In Bellary local enlistment has almost ceased. Mussulmans will take service, but the proportion of this class is already too large. Recruits have been obtained from North Arcot for the Bellary Police Force, but many of these resign. It may be hoped that increased rates of pay will have the effect of attracting men to the service. In Cuddapah equal difficulties have been felt, and at the close of the year the strength of the force was 107 men below the reduced establishment. In Salem also but few eligible recruits present themselves for service. In Malabar the Nairs enlist readily enough, but the Moplahs are not fond of Police employment. The number of resignations has greatly decreased. 1,130 men have resigned and deserted, against 1,520 in the preceding year. The number of dismissals has also fallen from 1,409 to 1,126. Dismissals have been most frequent in Bellary and Vizagapatam, resignations in Coimbatore and South Canara. Many of the men who resigned in Kurnool and Bellary were recruits from North Arcot. The average rate of mortality for the year has been 14 per 1,000. In the Northern Range the rate was 21 per 1,000. The deaths in the Godavery District were, as usual, more numerous than in any other district. Thirty-six men died, making the mortality rate for the year in the Godavery District 29 per 1,000. The Superintendent, however, reports that none of these men died from delta fever, and only 1 from cholera. The fever in Malabar was less severe than usual. There were 23 deaths in Canara, 14 of which were from small-pox. 49·1 per cent. of the whole force were treated in hospital during the year. In the Northern Range the per-centage of men admitted into hospital was 70·7.

Fines and punishments.

69. 11,802 Police Officers were fined during the year, against 13,649 in the previous year. The amount levied has fallen from Rs. 15,688 to Rupees 10,964. It is satisfactory to find a yearly decrease in the number and amount of fines. Fining has been heaviest in South Malabar and Tanjore. In Ganjam and Jeypore this punishment is rarely resorted to, and in Trichinopoly also the amount of fines levied from the men is very light. 955 Police Officers were punished by reduction of grade. This punishment was most frequent in Madura and North Arcot.

State of education.

70. 62·4 per cent. of the force can read and write. The average of last year has been maintained. The Police of the Northern and Central Ranges are the most illiterate. 50 per cent. only can read and write. The Southern Range has the highest proportion of educated men, and yet the detection of crime is poor. Tanjore District has

only 57 illiterate men out of a force of 1,348, but the criminal statistics show worse results in Tanjore than in any other district of the Presidency. The number of illiterate Head and Deputy Constables in the whole force is steadily decreasing. There are only 127 illiterate men in these grades. Last year there were 148.

71. 2,495 men were instructed in the District Schools during the year, of whom 1,186 passed the prescribed test. Only 4 Police Officers passed the Inspectors' test, out of many candidates. Some of the examination papers for the legal part of the test were exceedingly severe. Instruction.

72. The elementary schools for the education of the children of Police Officers flourish well in some districts (particularly in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, North Arcot, and Madura), and are much appreciated by the men. In other districts either from want of interest in the matter, or from the facilities of obtaining cheap education elsewhere, they languish or do not exist at all. Schools of this nature have been established during the year in Madras Town and in Tanjore. Infant Schools.

73. The number of Police Officers convicted of offences during the past three years stands as follows :— Police Officers convicted.

	By Magistrates.	By Courts.
1868	370	44
1869	368	16
1870	341	17

The number convicted by Sessions Courts is about the same as last year. There has been a decrease in the number convicted by Magistrates. One Police Officer in Madura was convicted of being concerned in a dacoity. Of the remaining convictions by Sessions Courts, 6 were for causing grievous and other hurt, 2 (in South Malabar) for causing hurt to extort confession, 6 for giving false evidence, and 1 for contempt. Three of the Policemen convicted were Petty Officers. In the South Malabar case of extorting confession, the sufferer, a prisoner, was so severely used by his torturers that he subsequently died from the effects of injuries caused to his internal organs, but the offence of culpable homicide could not be proved. There is an alarming tendency to this sort of offence in the districts of the Western Coast. Of the 341 Policemen convicted by Magistrates, 3 were Inspectors and 36 were Petty Officers. Sixty-seven Policemen were punished for hurt and criminal force, 55 for offences against property, 16 for wrongful confinement, 25 for extortion and bribery, 48 for negligent escape, and 12 for receiving unauthorized fees. The Central Range and Madras Town show the smallest per-centage of Police Officers convicted.

Ranges.	Total Force.	Total No. convicted.	Per-centage.
Madras Town ...	1,014	12	1·2
Northern Range ...	5,383	97	1·8
Central do. ...	6,155	76	1·2
Southern do. ...	5,171	96	1·9
Western do. ...	4,009	77	1·9
Total ...	21,732	358	1·6

74. Under the measures devised for reduction of expenditure, the number of Inspectors has fallen from 436 to 397. Of these 58 are Europeans, 51 are East Indians, and 3 are Foreigners, not Castes and Races.

British subjects. There are 85 Brahmin Inspectors, 18 Rajpoots, and 144 Hindoos of other castes. Twelve Inspectors are Christians and 25 are Mahomedans. There is one Moplah Inspector. Out of 21,458 men of the Constabulary, there are 50 Europeans, 76 East Indians, 515 Brahmins, 1,108 Rajpoots and Mahrattas, 660 Nairs, 89 Moplahs, 760 Ooryahs (hill tracts of the Northern Circars), 446 Christians, 6,403 Mahomedans (29·8 per cent. of the whole force), and 189 Pariahs. Mahomedans are most numerous in the Central Range and in the Godavery, Kistna, South Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore Districts.

Processes served by the Police.

75. There has been a decrease in the number of warrants executed by the Police during 1870, but the number of summons served has largely increased. On the whole 427,830 processes were served by the Police, against 389,521 in the preceding year. By the use of Beat Constables, processes are served without much extra labor to the Police.

Convicts guarded in Jails, &c.

No. of convicts.	
1868	9,557
1869	9,816

76. The average number of convicts guarded in District and Central Jails was 9,384, showing a sensible decrease from the numbers in the two previous years, which are shown in the margin. The decline in the average number of convicts to be guarded is about to lead to the abolition of two or three small jails. The Central Jails are not full. Only 1,124 Policemen were employed in guarding convicts in District and Central Jails, against 1,332 in the preceding year. The cost of the Police guards (*nominally* debited to the Jail Department, but to be met from the amount of the sanctioned Police Budget-estimate) was Rupees 1,28,824-14-8. Fifty-nine convicts escaped from confinement, of whom 44 were re-captured by the Police, leaving 15 at large at the close of the year. A few of these may yet fall in as their whereabouts becomes known, although the active sympathy of the people towards escaped convicts renders capture difficult. Out of the convicts escaped 12 got away from working gangs and 47 actually broke jail. This large number is principally due to the escape of two batches of convicts, viz., 20 from Trichinopoly Central Jail, and 13 from the District Jail at Calicut. At the Trichinopoly Jail, owing to negligence on the part of the Police and Jail authorities, a band of 20 convicts (desperadoes under sentence of transportation or long terms of imprisonment) were enabled to collect at noon near the main gate of the jail and to arm themselves with iron palisades which were lying loosely about. Seizing an opportunity they rushed through the opened wicket; overpowered the sentry and the men of the guard immediately outside; broke into the guard-room; fractured the skull of the Head Constable, who vainly endeavoured to protect the entrance; and having seized some carbines and ammunition, made away across country. They were followed up by the few Policemen available at the moment; shots were exchanged; and the ring-leader of the convicts was killed. The rest escaped into the Poodoocottah jungles. Of these 10 were re-captured before the close of the year, and 1 has been re-captured since, leaving 8 at large. The Police of the Madura District, under able guidance, were specially active both in the immediate pursuit and in the subsequent hunting out of the escaped Trichinopoly convicts. Out of the 11 men re-captured, 7 were taken by the Madura Police.

77. 15,222 prisoners were guarded in 284 Subsidiary Jails. The number is very slightly less than in last year (15,522). The average duration of confinement was 10·8 days. Fifty-eight prisoners escaped from Subsidiary Jails, of whom 52 were re-captured. 255 persons escaped from Police custody, of whom 204 were re-captured.

Subsidiary Jails.

78. There were 1,329 suicides in 1870. The numbers for three years are shown in the margin. They vary little from year to year. 529 males and 800 females committed suicide in 1870; of these 234 males and 642 females drowned themselves. 238 males and 122 females hanged themselves; 18 males and 24 females committed suicide by poison; and 24 males and 5 females by lethal weapons. 15 males and 7 females committed suicide by other means. By far the largest number of suicides has occurred in the Godavery District, and a similar result appears in the two previous years. The cause is unexplained.

Accidental Deaths and Suicides.

Suicides.

1868 ...	1,300
1869 ...	1,395
1870 ...	1,329

79. There were 7,698 accidental deaths in 1870. Here again the numbers for the three past years nearly correspond, although the last year shows a larger increase than usual. 4,333 males and 3,365 females perished by accident; of these, 2,720 males and 2,840 females (a large proportion of the whole) were accidentally drowned. By far the largest number of accidental deaths by drowning occurred in North Arcot. Salem and Coimbatore also show very high figures. The chief cause of these accidents lies in the dangerous construction of the wells.

Accidental Deaths.

1868 ...	7,120
1869 ...	7,185
1870 ...	7,698

80. 7,308 fires occurred, in which 38,624 houses, stacks, &c., were injured or destroyed, and property to the amount of Rupees 8,10,384 was consumed. 115 lives were lost. The particulars of the three past years vary little.

Fires.

81. The knowledge possessed by the Police of known depredators and suspected persons has greatly improved of late, and is becoming very precise and accurate. The Constabulary are consequently more independent than formerly of the assistance of the Village Police, which was always of a doubtful character. The real criminals of each village are marked and known. Registration has been systematised, and names, descriptive particulars, and previous convictions are carefully recorded. 64,431 persons in all are on the Police Registers, against 59,078 persons in the previous year. New convictions swell the lists. 14,856 of the registered suspects are females, most of whom belong to wandering tribes in the Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, and Cuddapah Districts. 1,936 known receivers of stolen goods stand on the registers. The conviction of this class is difficult. 2,925 known depredators (persons previously convicted) have been re-convicted during the year, and 2,782 suspected persons have been prosecuted and punished. Convictions of registered criminals are conspicuous in the North Arcot, Madura, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly Districts. In Madras Town 114 known depredators have been re-convicted during the year. In the Kistna District only 2 known depredators have been re-convicted out of a very large list. This probably indicates imperfect registration. In Canara also only 2 known depredators and 4 suspected

Known depredators and suspected persons.
Appendix, pages lxxiii., lxxiv.

persons have been convicted during the year, but the total number of persons on the suspected lists is very small. The figures under this head in the Vizagapatam District are so high, compared with any other district, as to be of doubtful reliability.

Results in all cases cognizable by the Police.

82. The following table gives an abstract of all offences cognizable by the Police committed within the year, showing the number of cases detected, the number of persons convicted, and the amount of property recovered. Complaints under some heads, however, (such as petty hurt, wrongful restraint, and criminal trespass) are in most cases preferred direct to the Magistrates, and are disposed of by them without the interference of the Police. As many of these charges prove groundless and frivolous, the results under these heads are very poor, and consequently tend to lower the general average of successful prosecution :—

Ranges.	Districts.	ABSTRACT OF ALL OFFENCES.								
		Cases			Persons			Property		
		Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
	Madras Town...	2,513	1,601	63·7	2,742	2,056	75	79,863	23,139	29
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	2,485	1,153	46·4	4,142	1,990	48	27,801	8,877	31·9
	Vizagapatam ...	3,140	1,118	35·6	5,387	2,235	41·5	44,466	11,214	25·2
	Jeypore ...	473	251	53·1	547	409	74·8	5,479	1,876	34·2
	Godavery ...	3,249	1,703	52·4	6,755	4,244	62·8	36,339	9,140	25·2
	Kistna ...	3,008	1,452	48·3	4,808	2,502	52	42,240	8,184	19·4
	Total ...	12,355	5,677	45·9	21,639	11,380	52·6	1,56,325	39,291	25·1
Central Range.	Nellore ...	2,995	1,425	47·6	3,676	2,415	65·7	18,374	4,152	22·6
	Kurnool ...	2,005	801	40	2,836	1,586	55·9	60,692	6,778	11·2
	Bellary ...	3,980	2,205	55·4	5,003	3,419	68·3	1,18,657	14,708	12·4
	Cuddapah ...	2,584	960	37·2	2,942	1,500	51	77,317	10,605	13·7
	North Arcot ...	4,170	2,310	55·4	6,522	3,743	57·4	57,657	8,904	15·4
	Chingleput ...	4,028	2,437	60·5	6,477	4,020	62·1	28,514	6,526	22·9
	Total ...	19,762	10,138	51·3	27,456	16,683	60·8	3,61,211	51,673	14·3
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	3,441	1,843	53·6	5,553	3,050	54·9	57,711	6,990	12·1
	Tanjore ...	4,682	2,050	43·8	7,280	3,558	48·9	93,057	11,241	12·1
	Trichinopoly ...	2,157	1,216	56·4	4,609	3,018	65·5	28,259	7,288	25·8
	Madura ...	3,906	2,133	54·6	7,248	4,357	60·1	80,820	12,150	15
	Tinnevelly ...	2,930	1,616	55·2	6,374	4,154	65·2	71,550	8,318	11·6
	Total ...	17,116	8,858	51·8	31,064	18,137	58·4	3,31,397	45,987	13·9
Western Range.	Salem ...	3,266	1,902	58·2	4,797	2,893	60·3	26,455	6,621	25
	Coimbatore ...	3,220	1,975	61·3	4,481	3,094	69	37,027	8,163	22
	Neilgherries ...	320	255	79·7	427	372	87·1	3,735	1,109	29·7
	South Malabar...	2,324	1,273	54·8	4,903	2,293	46·8	36,987	16,093	43·5
	North Malabar...	934	460	49·3	1,595	790	49·5	9,209	1,405	15·3
	South Canara ...	740	501	67·7	1,230	840	68·3	12,452	3,355	26·9
	Total ...	10,804	6,366	58·9	17,433	10,282	59	1,25,865	36,746	29·2
	Grand Total ...	62,550	32,640	52·2	1,00,334	58,538	58·3	10,54,661	1,96,836	8·8

62,550 offences of all kinds were committed in 1870, against 63,516 offences in 1869. There has thus been a slight decrease of 966 cases, which has occurred chiefly under the graver heads of crime. 52·2 per cent. of offences committed have been prosecuted to conviction—a slight improvement on the average of the previous year. 58,538 persons have been convicted, against 59,098 in 1869. The proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested and produced was 58·3 per cent., against 59 per cent. in 1869. This general average is greatly affected by the very large number of persons *released* under the petty heads of offence already noted. The per-centage of property recovered is 18·7, against 23·1 in 1869. Here there is a slight falling off, which is chiefly due to the poor results in the Central and Southern Ranges. In the Central Range the recovery of property has fallen from 21·4 per cent. in 1869 to 14·3 in 1870. 25·1 per cent. of property has been recovered in the Northern Range, and 29·2 per cent. in the Western Range. When it is considered that some time usually elapses between the commission of an offence and its detection, and that meanwhile the plunder may be widely distributed, it will be obvious that the per-centage of property recovered is a very uncertain test of Police skill, and that high *general* averages under this head must always be unreliable. The total number of offences committed has slightly increased in the Northern Range (the Kistna District excepted), but has decreased in the other ranges. There has been a slight increase of offences in the Bellary, Madura, Tinnevelly, and North and South Malabar Districts. The per-centage of persons convicted to arrested is highest in the Central Range.

83. The following districts stand highest in the proportion of cases detected to offences committed :—

Neilgherry Hills	79·7	per cent.
South Canara	67·7	„
Madras Town	63·7	„
Coimbatore	61·3	„
Chingleput (formerly Madras)	60·5	„

The average of detection is poorest in Vizagapatam and Cuddapah.

The proportion of persons convicted to arrested is best in the following districts :—

Neilgherries	87·1	per cent.
Madras Town	75	„
Jeypore	74·8	„
Coimbatore	69	„
Canara } Bellary }	68·3	„
Nellore	65·7	„
Trichinopoly	65·5	„
Tinnevelly	65·2	„

The proportion of persons convicted to arrested is below 50 per cent. in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Tanjore, and North and South Malabar Districts.

The per-centage of property recovered is highest in the following districts :—

South Malabar	43·5
Jeypore	34·2
Ganjam	31·9
Neilgherries	29·7
Madras Town	29
Canara	26·9
Trichinopoly	25·8
Vizagapatam } Godavery }	25·2
Salem	25

Thirty per cent. of property recovered may be considered a high general average. Anything beyond that is probably either due to chance successes, or else is untrue.

84. If offences under the petty heads already mentioned, besides breaches of trust and petty thefts under Regulation IV. of 1821 (with all of which the Police have little or nothing to do) are eliminated from the returns, the results in cognizable cases will stand as shown below :—

Total offences reported	43,480
Do. detected	23,236
Per-centage of cases detected...	53·4
Total persons arrested	62,613
Do. convicted	43,125
Per-centage of persons convicted to arrested ...	68·9

85. 219 murders have been committed, against 216 in the preceding year. The number of detected cases is about the same. 111 persons were convicted in 83 cases, against 138 persons in 84 cases in 1869. 37·9 per cent. of murders committed were prosecuted to conviction, a proportion which is far from satisfactory, notwithstanding the difficulties which attend the detection of this crime in India. Only 29·1 per cent. of persons arrested on a charge of murder were finally convicted, and this proportion is again very poor. The detection of this crime has been most successful in the Southern and Western Ranges, where nearly half of the

Murder.

Ranges.	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Madras Town ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	39	1	25·6	88	14	15·9	748	3	·4
Central do...	88	30	34·1	165	49	29·7	212	76	35·8
Southern do...	36	17	47·2	63	20	31·7	544	206	37·9
Western do...	54	26	48·1	64	28	43·8	75	29	38·7
Total ...	219	83	*37·9	382	111	29·1	1,579	314	19·9
Compare 1869 ..	216	84	38·9	392	138	35·2	4,968	420	8·5

*Or excluding cases in which the murderers committed suicide 42·5 per cent.

cases committed were brought to conviction. The Northern Range shows the worst results. The crime was most rife in the Central and Western Ranges. Twenty-four murderers in 24 cases committed suicide, and consequently, conviction became impossible. Ten of these cases occurred in the Central Range and 10 in the Western Range. Omitting these cases from the calculation, the general average of detected cases was 42·6 per cent. Two murders are recorded in Madras Town, both of which are returned as *undetected*. In the Ganjam District only 1 murder out of 7 is returned as detected, but 1 murderer committed suicide, and 1 was a lunatic. Excluding these 2 cases the detective results were still exceedingly poor. In Vizagapatam out of 6 murders committed 4 cases were detected, and 2 old cases of 1864 and 1865 were also brought to conviction during the year. Thus the working of the Vizagapatam Police under this head was exceedingly good. One case serves to illustrate the superstition of the people. A man named Buradadu consulted an astrologer at the birth of an infant daughter. The astrologer declared the horoscope to be unfavorable, and that if the child was permitted to live the father would be devoured by a tiger. On this Buradadu buried the child alive. He was sentenced by the Agency Court to transportation for life. Out of 8 murders in Jeypore not 1 was detected. This is very unsatisfactory. The number of murders in Bellary, Cuddapah, and North Arcot was very large. In Bellary out of 21 cases 9 were successfully prosecuted before the Sessions Court, and 4 resulted in acquittal. In 2 cases the accused committed suicide, in another the accused escaped from custody on his way to the Sessions Court, and in 3 cases, the village authorities themselves being concerned, all attempts to obtain evidence failed, and the actual crimes were with difficulty brought to light. On the whole, therefore, the crime of murder was well handled by the Bellary Police. In one case 12 persons were hired to murder an obnoxious money-lender. Having broken into his house they strangled the victim. Eleven persons were sentenced to death in this case. The instigator of the crime was tried separately for abetment, but was acquitted. Twenty-four cases were reported in North Arcot, in 9 of which convictions were obtained. In 3 cases the accused persons committed suicide. One was an old case of 1868, not brought on the returns for that year, as it was hushed up at the time. The late Talook Magistrate of Gooriattum was tried for assisting to conceal this offence, which was ultimately brought to light by the vigilance of the District Magistrate, and successfully brought to conviction by the detective ability of Inspector Vurdarajooloo Moodelly. There were 3 cases of infanticide, 1 of murder of a lad for the sake of the jewels he was wearing, and 1 case in which a woman pushed her step-son into a well to secure advantages to her own children. Women were the motive in the rest of the cases. Out of 8 cases in Nellore 2 were detected, and in 2 cases the murderers committed suicide. Only 1 case out of 7 was detected in Kurnool. In 2 cases the murderers committed suicide. Four out of 6 cases were detected in Trichinopoly, 7 out of 15 cases in Madura, and 6 out of 11 cases (one committed by a lunatic) in Tinnevelly. These districts have done well. Although the general average of detection is poor in the Southern Range, the crime of murder is usually well handled. In Salem there were 16 cases, in 3 of which the murderers committed suicide. Six of the remaining 13 cases were prosecuted to conviction. In Coimbatore 15 cases of murder were reported. Convictions were obtained in 7 cases, and in 4

others the murderers committed suicide. Of the remaining 4 cases 3 were tried at Sessions and released from insufficient evidence. Thus the Coimbatore Police have done well in the detection of murders. In one case a Chetty by caste, who was suspected of theft by his master, stated that on his refusing to tell the particulars of the theft he had been beaten by his master and others who forcibly filled his mouth with corrosive sublimate. He was taken to the Civil Dispensary, where he died on the following day; but a doubt existed whether he had not himself put the poison into his mouth with a view to bring a false charge against his master, and the case resulted in an acquittal. There were 12 murders in South Malabar, 8 of which were prosecuted to conviction. In 2 cases the murderers committed suicide, so that conviction was impossible. Of the 2 remaining murders 1 was a case in which a decomposed corpse, incapable of identification, was found in the Kalai river under circumstances which left no doubt that a murder had been committed. In the other case a Tamil man at Palghaut stabbed his brother-in-law and immediately absconded. He has not yet been found. Two murders occurred in North Malabar, one of which was detected. In Canara there were 9 cases, in 1 of which the murderer committed suicide. Four of the remaining cases were prosecuted to conviction. The attention of Government has been drawn to the frequency of suicide by persons accused of murder, and special inquiry on the subject has been ordered.

86. The following districts show the highest figures in the detection of murder :—

——	No. of Cases.	No. detected.	Per-centage detected.	No. of Persons convicted.
Vizagapatam	6	4	66·7	4
Trichinopoly	6	4	66·7	4
South Malabar	12	8	66·7	8
Tinnevelly	11	6	54·5	*4
North Malabar	2	1	50	1
Madura	15	7	46·7	12
Coimbatore	15	7	46·7	9
South Canara	9	4	44·4	4
Bellary	21	9	42·9	19

87. There were 107 cases of culpable homicide in 1870, none of which call for any special remark. Convictions were obtained in 59 cases, or 55·1 per cent. of the whole number. Out of 183 persons arrested, 83 (45·4 per cent.) were convicted. The detective results were by far the best in the Western Range, where 23 out of 29 cases, and 33 out of 54 persons were prosecuted to conviction. Results in the Southern Range were poor and lowered the general average.

Culpable Homicide.

Ranges.	Cases			Persons		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
Madras Town.....	1	...	...	1	...	...
Northern Range..	26	13	50	54	23	42·6
Central do. ...	33	17	51·5	46	20	43·5
Southern do. ...	18	6	33·3	28	7	25
Western do. ...	29	23	79·3	54	33	61·1
Total ...	107	59	55·1	183	83	45·4

* One man in Tinnevelly was convicted of 3 murders.

88. The total number of offences against property with violence has fallen from 7,978 in 1869 to 7,431 in 1870. The per-centage of cases detected has increased to 30 per cent., against 27·9 per cent. in the preceding year. The proportion of persons convicted to arrested in this class of cases has, also, risen from 54·7 to 56·7 per cent. So that, under all these heads, a steady improvement is again visible, the results of 1869 having also been better than those of 1868. Under the heads of property lost and recovered, however, the figures are less satisfactory. This is chiefly due to the poor results in the Central and Southern Ranges. The amount of property lost in Madras Town has fallen from Rupees 13,084 in 1869 to Rupees 10,338 in 1870, and the proportion of recoveries has risen from 21·9 to 23·6 per cent. In the Western Range the amount of property lost has decreased. In the other ranges there is an increase. The high proportion of persons convicted to arrested in Madras Town is very creditable. The Southern Range shows the poorest results under each head.

Offences against property with violence.

Ranges.	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Madras Town	219	84	38·4	133	108	81·2	10,338	2,439	23·6
Northern Range	1,532	478	31·2	1,099	700	63·7	74,185	13,462	18·1
Central do.	2,607	769	29·5	2,174	1,160	53·4	2,34,004	24,955	10·7
Southern do.	2,056	491	23·9	1,614	850	52·7	2,11,975	21,010	9·9
Western do.	1,017	409	40·2	1,153	685	59·4	67,242	14,736	21·9
Total ...	7,431	2,231	30	6,173	3,503	56·7	5,97,744	76,602	12·8
Compare 1869	7,978	2,229	27·9	6,457	3,535	54·7	5,58,854	81,895	14·7

89. Coming to the particulars of offences against property with violence by far the most important head is that of dacoity, a crime which, owing to the timidity of the population, who are easily preyed upon by the lawless, appears to have been always far more prevalent in Madras and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal than in any other part of India. There has again been a very marked decrease (no less than 25 per cent.) in the total number of dacoities committed. Only 300 cases have been reported, against 400 in the previous year. The progressive decrease of dacoities during the past eight years (excluding the famine year 1866 from the comparison) is shown in the margin. These figures prove conclusively the sure effect of persistent effort and steady repression upon this violent phase of crime. The numerous convictions of dacoits in each successive year, added to the vastly improved knowledge of the criminal population now possessed by the Police, are producing results which, although necessarily gradual, are sure and reliable. Dacoity

Dacoities.

1863.	1864.	1865.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
928	926	571	533	486	400	300

is still most prevalent in the following districts, the results of two years being given:—

	No. of Dacoities.	
	1869.	1870.
Kistna	12	7
Kurnool	16	16
Bellary	32	20
Cuddapah	37	31
North Arcot	36	28
South Arcot	75	53
Tanjore	32	25
Trichinopoly	19	11
Madura	42	13
Tinnevelly	17	15
Salem	30	29
Coimbatore	20	19
	368	267

The remaining districts are almost free from this crime. The decrease in Madura (from 42 cases in 1869 to 13 in 1870) is remarkable. South Arcot, the worst district of all for dacoity, also shows a very marked decrease from 75 cases in 1869 to 53 in the year under review The decrease in Bellary, a district infested with Lumbadies, is very satisfactory. It is due to the close watch established over wandering tribes in that district. Out of the total number of 300 dacoities, 88 or 29·3 per cent. have been prosecuted to conviction. Here again there has been an improvement upon the results of the preceding year, in which only 26·7 per cent. of cases reported were detected. Thirty-two per cent. of persons arrested were convicted as in the preceding year. 379 dacoits in all were convicted in 1870. 10·3 per cent. of property lost has been recovered against 12 per cent. in 1867. The immediate distribution of plunder amongst a large number of persons renders the recovery of any large proportion of property lost in dacoity exceedingly difficult, and the amounts stated by complainants to have been lost are usually unreliable. There is a strong tendency to exaggeration in this matter.

Analysis of dacoities.

90. An analysis of dacoities shows that 124 cases were committed in houses against 129 in the previous year. The decrease is small. 36·3 per cent. of house dacoities have been prosecuted to conviction, and nearly 5 persons were punished on an average in each detected case. Of the total number of house dacoities, 109 were "gang robberies" (*i.e.*, committed by large gangs with violence), and 15 were intended burglaries by five or more persons converted by circumstances into robberies. House dacoity is still most prevalent in South Arcot, Tanjore, and Salem. Sixty-one per cent. of the total number of such dacoities have been committed in these three districts. The numbers for two years are shown in the margin. There is a slight decrease, but the crime still exists in these districts to an extent which must be considered highly unsatisfactory in the present stage of Police organization. The number of house dacoities in South Arcot is twice as large as in any other district. In

House Dacoities.		
	1869.	1870.
South Arcot ...	47	41
Tanjore ...	23	20
Salem... ...	16	15
	86	76

South Arcot and Tanjore the village authorities give little or no assistance to the Police, and the Police finding themselves thus isolated in their detective efforts have been too apt to grasp at the weakest clues, and to bring cases before the Courts on insufficient evidence. In South Arcot the Village Police is very feeble, owing to insufficiency of emoluments. In Tanjore there is no Village Police at all. In both districts (particularly in the latter) the Village Munsiffs are men of influence who could give great assistance if they chose. But they will not do so except under strong pressure from the Magistracy. There is too much reason to fear that many of the Village Munsiffs in these districts still strongly sympathize with criminals, and even make use of them to enhance their own power over their neighbours. Notwithstanding the difficulties described, the per-centage of detection in South Arcot has equalled the general average. Convictions have been obtained in 15 cases out of 41. Forty-nine dacoits have been convicted, or about 3 per case only on an average. The per-centage of persons convicted to arrested is, however, very poor, showing hasty and futile action on the part of the Police. They have worked hard, but, too frequently, on unsound principles. Of the 41 house dacoities in South Arcot, 33 were regular gang robberies, and 8 were aggravated burglaries. In Tanjore 8 dacoities out of 20 (40 per cent.) were prosecuted to conviction, and 33 dacoits (36 per cent. of those arrested) were sentenced by the Courts. House dacoity has been most feebly dealt with in Salem. Fifteen cases have occurred, of which not 1 has been detected, and 26 persons arrested were all released. Most of these cases are due to a band of dacoits in the town of Salem itself, whence they sally forth to plunder the country round about. This criminal organization has sprung into existence in the central town of the district, and under the very eyes of the chief local authorities, mainly, no doubt, through the connivance of the Town Police Force, which until recently was chiefly composed of local Mussulmans. The Town Police has now been entirely re-composed, and is, no doubt, under some disadvantage at present from want of local experience and knowledge on the part of the new men. A spacious station-house has also been provided with good class-room accommodation and drill ground attached. With proper attention to *matériel*, discipline, and instruction, it may be hoped that the Town Police Force of Salem will rapidly become efficient. A system of night patrolling has also been organized in the surrounding talooks, from which good results may be expected. There were 8 cases of house dacoity in Trichinopoly, of which 3 were detected, and 28 persons (an average of 9 per case) were convicted. In Coimbatore also there were 8 cases, of which only 1 was detected. Of 7 cases in Malabar 5 were detected (71·4 per cent.), and 22 persons were convicted. The numbers in other districts are insignificant. The following districts have been entirely free from house dacoity in 1870 :—

Madras Town.	Jeypore.	Nellore.
Vizagapatam.	Godavery.	Neilgherries.

91. There were 97 dacoities on highways and thoroughfares, of which 22 (22·7 per cent.) were detected, against 147 cases with 26 detected in 1869. Considerable improvement is thus visible both in prevention and detection. Eighty-one persons in all were convicted in the year under review. North Arcot shows the largest number of highway dacoities (15) with not a single case detected. Tinnevelly has 12 cases with 1 detected, South Arcot 11 cases with 2 detected, and Bellary 10 cases with

Highway dacoities.

2 detected. Out of 7 highway dacoities in Madura, 3 cases were detected and 19 persons were convicted. There were no highway dacoities in Madras Town, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, North Malabar, and South Canara.

Dacoities in fields or jungles.

92. There were 79 cases of dacoity in fields or jungle, of which 21 (26·6 per cent.) were detected. Twenty-one cases (with 2 detected) occurred in Cuddapah, and 11 cases (1 detected) in North Arcot. Some of the cases under this head are mere agrarian riots, in which grain or other property is carried off.

Dacoity by professional criminal classes, or in which arms were used, or deaths occurred.

93. In Ganjam 1 dacoity in a field was committed by Hill Sowrahs armed with bows and arrows, and some Khonds armed with bows and arrows committed a dacoity in the jungles. No clue was obtained in the latter case. In the former case 10 Sowrahs were arrested, but they were released on trial before the Agency Court. In the Godavery District a field dacoity was committed by 6 robbers, believed to be Lumbadies, armed with clubs. In the Kistna District a house dacoity was committed by 20 Brinjaries armed with swords and matchlocks. They looted 1 house, taking property in cash and jewels valued at Rupees 2,756. While they were attacking a second house, a village shikarry killed one of the assailants with a gun-shot. The rest ran away. One person was convicted in this case. One house dacoity and 3 highway dacoities were committed by Yanadies. In 1 of the highway dacoities swords were carried by the assailants. One Yanady (concerned in 2 of the highway dacoities) was arrested and convicted. Dacoits from the Nizam's Territories do their best to be troublesome in the Kistna District, and it speaks well for the exertions of the Police that their depredations are now so rare. Several good convictions of these ruffians have been obtained during the past few years. In Nellore District, 2 highway dacoities and a field dacoity were committed by a gang of Soogalies (Lumbadies) who came from the Cuddapah District, and, while ostensibly engaged in salt traffic, commenced a career of plunder, which was nipped in the bud by the arrangements made by the Superintendent of Police, Major Galbraith, then on tour in the vicinity. Some of these robbers were successfully waylaid by the Police in Nellore. Others were followed up into Cuddapah and captured there. Six persons were convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. All were old offenders who had previously undergone various terms of imprisonment, and a notorious gang of ruffians was thus broken up. Much credit was due in these cases to Inspector Venkat Row, whose knowledge of such gangs and of the country proved most valuable and effective. In Kurnool a house dacoity was committed by Lumbadies carrying clubs and torches. The complainant was severely injured by the dacoits and died 3 days afterwards. Six persons were convicted in this case. Four house dacoities were committed in Bellary by Koravers mixed (in two of the cases) with Benders and Wudders. Lances and knives were carried in 1 case, clubs and sickles in another, clubs and hatchets in a third. In one case a villager was killed by the robbers. Twelve persons were convicted in 2 cases of house dacoity. Seven highway dacoities were committed by Lumbadies, 2 by Madigas and Benders (local criminal classes), and 1 by Dasaries (wandering beggars). In 1 case one of the assailants (a Lumbady) was killed, and in another case one of the persons assailed died of his wounds. Five persons were convicted in 1 case of highway dacoity, and 8 in another. In one case clubs and battle axes

were used. Three field dacoities were committed by Lumbadies, 1 by Koorchas, and 1 by Dasaries. Two persons were convicted in 1 case. Bellary is infested with wandering criminal tribes more than any other district in the Presidency, and out of 20 dacoities (the total number for the year) 19 were committed by these classes. The remaining case was committed by Mussulmans and Brahmins, who, for once, found a congenial field of co-operation. The number of the various vagrant tribes infesting Bellary is estimated at 20,000 souls, of whom two-thirds have settlements in the district, and one-third wander from place to place, and yet the Criminal Returns for Bellary contrast very favorably with those of some other districts (such as South Arcot, Tanjore, and Salem) where crime is committed by purely local classes. A gang of Soogalies (Lumbadies) from Bellary made a daring raid through the Cuddapah District in the early part of the year, committing many dacoities on the highway or in fields and jungle. Cattle were carried off in several cases. One dacoity was committed in a hut in a Soogaly camp by a mixed gang of Soogalies and Koorchas (Koravers) from Bellary. Three persons were convicted. Twenty-one dacoities in field and on highway were committed by Soogalies and Yerkalas, and 3 by Wudders. Scythes were used in 6 cases, muskets and swords in 2 cases, hatchets in 2 cases. Nineteen persons were convicted in 4 cases, exclusive of 3 persons convicted in the house dacoity case before mentioned. In North Arcot a jungle dacoity was committed by Eroolas armed with 2 bill-hooks. In a field dacoity, not committed by a criminal caste, one of the two complainants died from the effects of injuries caused by sticks and stones used by the robbers. In the Chingleput District a house dacoity was committed by Koravers. This case was not detected. In another case of house dacoity committed by Pariahs, firelocks were used for the purpose of frightening the inmates. In South Arcot 3 house dacoities were committed by Koravers mixed with local criminals, and 1 by Wudders. A highway dacoity was committed by Koravers, and another by Wudders mixed with local criminals. In 2 house dacoities (not by criminal castes) muskets were carried, and in 1 case a sword was used. Two persons (in 2 cases) died from the effect of wounds inflicted by dacoits. In 1 house dacoity case, 2 of the robbers were shot by a Police Constable. A party of Police, while patrolling at night, heard a noise in a village, but on arriving found that the dacoits had departed. The Police separated in different directions, in order to trace the gang, and one of the Constables came upon the dacoits while dividing their spoil about 4 miles from the scene of crime. They menaced the Constable, who fired a shot into their midst killing two. The rest ran away, but some of them were subsequently apprehended and convicted Fifty-six dacoits in all were convicted in South Arcot during the year, but the number of persons convicted in cases committed by criminal classes is not specified. A very large majority of cases in this dacoity-ridden district are committed by local offenders, such as Pariahs, Mussulmans, Naicks, Pullies, and Pulliachees. Only 6 cases out of 53 were committed by hereditary criminal castes. Eight house dacoities in Tanjore were committed by Kullers, a local criminal class (their name signifies "thief") which forms a large section of the population of the district. Axes were carried in 2 cases, and were used for breaking open boxes. Twenty-three persons were convicted in 5 cases. One highway dacoity was committed by Kullers. Two persons were convicted. A sword was carried in a highway dacoity not committed by a criminal class. One

petty field dacoity was also committed by Kullers. The case was released by the Sessions Court. Four house dacoities were committed in Trichinopoly by Koravers mixed with non-criminal classes. The Koravers are not wanderers in the south, but are settled in small parties on the outskirts of villages. It may be as well, however, to reckon them amongst the wandering criminal tribes to which they belong by caste. Fire-arms were used in one case (in which one of the persons assailed was shot dead, and another was severely wounded), and axes in another. Ten persons were convicted in the first of these 2 cases, 14 persons in the second—amongst these last was a Native Doctor who was a regular "head centre" of dacoits, and had organized many dacoities. He was a rich and influential man, and his conviction will produce a great effect in diminishing dacoity in Trichinopoly. One house dacoity and 1 field dacoity were committed by Kullers. A field dacoity was committed by Moravers and Koravers. Four persons were convicted in this case. Fire-arms were used in a house dacoity, in which the caste of the assailants was not known. Two dacoities in villages were committed by Kullers, who attacked persons sleeping in the streets. In a house dacoity, of unusual nature, committed in Madura Town by a Brahmin and other Hindoos, a death was caused in the following manner:—About 27 persons entered the house of the widow of a Sub-Magistrate, strangled her to death, and carried away property valued at Rupees 15,000. This was really an aggravated burglary converted by the circumstances of the case and by the number of persons concerned into dacoity. This case was successfully detected by the Police with some difficulty. The Brahmin was sentenced to suffer death and to forfeit the whole of his property, 9 persons were sentenced to transportation for life and to a fine of Rupees 9,000, 2 persons were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and 3 to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rupees 2,500 under Section 411, Penal Code. Four highway dacoities were committed by Moravers and Kullers (local criminals) and two field dacoities by Moravers. No arms were used in any case. In Tinnevelly, which is the stronghold of the Morawer (robber) race, a gang of 40 Moravers of bad reputation carried away a flock of 95 sheep in broad day-light. The motive of the gang was to intimidate the local Shanars, who were resisting the exactions of the Puttahdar of the village. Twenty-four of the most notorious criminals of the district were convicted in this case. Another field dacoity was also committed by Moravers. Six highway dacoities were committed by Moravers. Three persons were convicted in 1 case. In Salem 3 petty house dacoities were committed by Koravers and 1 by Wudders. Four highway dacoities and 4 field dacoities were committed by Koravers. Five persons were convicted in 3 cases. In a house dacoity committed by Pariahs and Mahomedans, a pistol and a crowbar were carried. In Coimbatore, 2 petty house dacoities were committed by mixed gangs of wandering criminals, whose caste is not stated. In one of these cases 5 persons were convicted. Another house dacoity was committed by a mixed gang of Hindoos and Koravers, in which one of the inmates died from the effect of injuries received. In a field dacoity committed by a mixed gang of Mussulmans, Hindoos, and Koravers, swords and clubs were used, and the complainant was so severely beaten that he died from the injuries received. Seven persons were convicted in this case. A dacoity in jungle was committed by Brinjaries, and another by Mulcers (a local wild tribe). In the latter case two persons were convicted. Two other field dacoities were committed by

mixed gangs of Koravers and Hindoos. Seven persons were convicted in these 2 cases. Two jungle dacoities were committed by Mulcers armed with clubs and knives. Two persons were convicted in each case. Two dacoities on thoroughfares were committed by Kurumbers, a local wild tribe.

Classes by whom dacoities were committed.

94. Thus out of 300 dacoities, 46 were committed by local criminal castes, such as Wudders, Moravers, Kullers, Mulcers, &c., and 71 were committed by wandering criminal tribes, such as Lumbadies, Yerkalers, Koravers, &c., and with regard to these last, it must be observed that in Bellary the Lumbadies, and in the Southern Districts the Koravers are now more local than wandering. A large majority of dacoities (and many of the worst type) are committed by members of the resident population, Pariahs, Mussulmans, and others, who, although not hereditarily criminals, have become by practice most expert professional dacoits. These are the pests of South Arcot, Tanjore, and Salem, where house dacoity still prevails to an extent unknown elsewhere, and, as a rule, detection is more difficult in dacoities perpetrated by these classes than in cases committed by wandering criminal tribes.

Deaths owing to dacoity.

95. Ten deaths occurred in 7 dacoity cases (committed by all classes) on the side of the assailed, and 4 dacoits were killed in 3 cases. In 30 cases steel or fire-arms of some sort were used. Some of these cases were committed by other than criminal classes. The results for two years on the points noted are given below:—

—	Dacoities by Local Criminal Classes.	Dacoities by Wandering Criminal Classes.	Deaths.		Cases in which Steel or Fire-arms were used.
			Assailants.	Assailed.	
1869	62	60	1	3	27
1870	46	71	4	10	30

The above comparison is probably not completely reliable, as the careful separate registration of offences committed by criminal tribes has only recently been systematized.

Robberies.

96. 534 robberies have been reported, against 602 in the preceding year. The decrease is considerable. At the same time the per-centage of cases successfully detected and prosecuted to conviction has risen from 33·1 to 38·3. And, although robberies have been fewer, yet more robbers have been brought to justice. 352 persons have been convicted, against 349 in 1869; and the per-centage of persons convicted to those arrested has risen from 57·5 to 60·9. The amount of property lost has greatly decreased, but the per-centage of recovery is still small. On the whole great improvement is visible in the general results under the head of robbery. There were 160 robberies on the highway, against 190 in the preceding year. The largest number of highway robberies (25) occurred in Bellary, 10 cases were detected and 20 persons convicted. Cuddapah shows 21 cases with 6 detected, and North Arcot 21 with 7 detected. Out of 10 cases of highway robbery in Madura 7 were detected, 13 persons were arrested, and all of them convicted. Only one case of robbery occurred in the town of Madras, and that not of a

very formidable nature. Three persons attacked and knocked down a Moodelly man in a public place, and in the scuffle a head cloth was appropriated by one of the three. They were sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment each.

—	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per cent.
							Rs.	Rs.	
In towns and villages ...	103	42	40·8	115	71	61·7	4,370	1,324	30·3
In fields and jungles ...	271	103	38	273	165	60·4	5,487	810	14·8
On highways	160	62	38·8	190	116	61·1	10,123	1,169	11·5
Total ...	534	207	38·8	578	352	60·9	19,980	3,303	16·5

Torch-light Dacoity.

97. Under the general head of "dacoities in house or village" are included certain cases of so-called "torch-light gang robbery," of which a separate return is furnished. The general results for three years are shown in the margin. The number of torch-light gang robberies has again decreased from 59 to 46, the lowest number ever yet reported. During the five years from 1857 to 1861 the annual average of torch-light gang robberies was 820! In the year 1863 the number of torch-light robberies still stood so high as 263. It has progressively decreased (except in the famine year 1866) until it has reached the present figure of 46. Of the 46 cases reported in 1870, 8 were committed in South Arcot, 8 in Trichinopoly, and 9 in Salem. Thus more than half the total number of cases have occurred in three districts. Detection of cases was good in South Arcot and Trichinopoly (50 per cent.), but in Salem *nil*. Thirty-two dacoits were convicted in torch-light cases in Trichinopoly, of whom 11 were sentenced to transportation. There were 5 cases in South Malabar with 4 detected, 4 in Bellary with 2 detected, 2 in Cuddapah with 1 detected, and 2 in North Arcot both detected. Bellary, Cuddapah, and North Arcot were hot-beds of torch-light dacoity a few years ago. Out of 46 cases of torch-light gang robbery 20 cases (43·5 per cent.) were prosecuted to conviction. The per-centage is slightly less than last year. Ninety-three dacoits in all (35·2 per cent. of those arrested) were convicted. The amount of property lost has decreased, but the per-centage of recovery is still very small. The following districts were free from torch-light dacoity in 1870 :—

—	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per cent.
							Rs.	Rs.	
1868 ...	68	30	44·1	505	199	39·4	66,644	3,605	5·9
1869 ...	59	28	47·5	432	158	36·6	39,668	2,784	7
1870 ...	46	20	43·5	264	93	35·2	36,423	2,155	5·9

Madras City.	Jeypore.	Madura.	Neilgherries.
Ganjam.	Godavery.	Tinnevelly.	North Malabar.
Vizagapatam.	Nellore.	Coimbatore.	South Canara.

Thus 12 out of 23 districts were entirely free from this phase of violent crime. In 1869 only 9 districts enjoyed exemption. The term "torch-light gang robbery" is fast becoming an anachronism. It was originally adopted, because large gangs almost invariably came prepared with torches and slings, and lit their torches in defiance of the villagers before proceeding to action. Thus the phrase "Torch-light Gang Robbery" came to denote a particularly daring and brutal type of crime, and, although unrecognized by law, it has hitherto been retained. But gang robberies now-a-days are seldom, if ever, committed with the same circumstances of open daring as formerly. Gangs come to the scene of action as stealthily as they can. Although they are not much afraid of the timid villagers of the south, yet they are very much afraid of subsequent detection. Consequently, although torches are still brought, they are few in number, and are usually kindled *inside* the house after entry has been made, merely to light the robbers to their booty.

House-breaking.

98. There has been a considerable decrease in the total number of house-breaking cases committed during the year. 6,250 cases have been reported, against 6,643 cases in the previous year. Although the actual number of offences has been less, the number of cases brought to conviction has equalled that of the preceding year, and the proportion of detected cases has thus risen from 26·9 to 28·5 per cent. The *ratio* of persons convicted to arrested remains the same as in 1869, viz., 63 per cent., but more persons were convicted. The results under the head of property lost and recovered are not so satisfactory, rather more property having been lost and less recovered than in 1869. The general average of recovery is only 13·2 per cent. In Madras Town 23·6 per cent. of property lost by house-breaking has been recovered, and 24·1 per cent. has been recovered in the Western Range. Although detective results in the Southern Range are still far from brilliant, they exhibit a considerable improvement upon previous years. In the Central Range the number of house-breakings committed has slightly increased. In the Western Range the large proportion of persons convicted to the total number of offences committed is satisfactory. In 877 cases of house-breaking no property at all was lost. Out of the remaining 5,373 cases the amount of property lost exceeded Rupees 500 in 186 cases. In 663 cases more than Rupees 100 was taken. In 542 cases the amount stolen exceeded 50 rupees. In 3,982 cases the amount of property stolen was of small value. These last are the cases which it is ordinarily most difficult to detect, and if the Police were free from the duty of investigating such cases, save at the direct instance of complainants (which appears to be the custom in some provinces), detective results in the total number of cases investigated would, of course, be much better. But such abstention seems false in principle, and provides immunity to criminals within certain limits.

House-breaking in towns.

99. The crime of house-breaking has been, on the whole, well handled by the Police in towns and cantonments during the year, and the results show progress. Only 822 cases have occurred against 936 in the preceding year. 38·8 per cent. of cases reported have been detected, against 36·5 per cent. in 1869. 71·3 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted, against 73·4 per cent. in 1869. The amount of property lost has fallen from Rupees 61,850 to Rupees 57,982, and the proportion of recovery has risen from 20·2 per cent. to 25 per cent. On almost all points, therefore, improvement is perceptible. The number of house-breaking cases in

Madras City has fallen from 256 in 1869 to 218 in 1870. Many of these cases are of an exceedingly petty nature. The value of property lost exceeded Rupees 100 in 23 cases only. In 22 cases the value lost was between Rupees 50 and Rupees 100. In the remaining cases the amount lost was trifling. The total amount of property lost in Madras City has fallen from Rupees 13,084 to Rupees 10,336, and the per-centage of recovery has risen from 21·9 to 23·6. 38·1 per cent. of all cases have been detected, and 88·8 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted. This last is a highly creditable average, and could scarcely be exceeded anywhere. In the Northern Range the working of the Towns Police of the Vizagapatam District has been good, and that of the Kistna District highly successful. In the towns of Masulipatam and Guntoor more than half of the cases reported have been detected, and 87·5 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted. The results in Nellore and Kurnool (Central Range) are below the average, although the proportion of property recovered in the latter district is exceptionally high. The results in Bellary and North Arcot are very satisfactory. In the former district out of 48 cases 21 have been detected, 24 persons have been convicted, and 42·6 per cent. of property lost has been recovered. In the latter district 20 out of 26 cases (76·9 per cent.) have been detected, 26 persons have been convicted, and 53 per cent. of property lost has been recovered. In the Southern Range house-breaking has been heavy as usual in the towns of Tanjore, as compared with other districts, but the Police have handled their cases with considerable success, and a very marked improvement appears over the results of the preceding year. This shows that the generally poor detection in the district of Tanjore does not proceed from mere want of ability on the part of the Police. Ninety-nine house-breakings have occurred in the towns of Tanjore, against 162 in the previous year. This is a most marked and satisfactory decrease, which may be fairly accounted for by the successful conviction of 53 house-breakers in 1869. In 1870, 46 house-breakers have been convicted, 36 out of 99 cases (36·4 per cent.) have been prosecuted to conviction, and out of Rupees 11,584 lost Rupees 4,252 (36·7 per cent.) have been recovered. These results are very good. The wonderfully improved state of the town of Combaconum (formerly a nest of house-breakers) is mainly due to the ability and untiring energy of Police Inspector Mr. Millett, who, by undaunted perseverance, has achieved a complete success in the face of unusual difficulties. There is a considerable decrease of house-breaking in the towns of Madura District, but detective results are not good. In Tinnevelly the number of cases has fallen from 31 in 1869 to 17 in 1870. This decrease is probably due to the preventive measures adopted by the Acting Superintendent, Captain Trotman, in closely watching the notorious Moravers of neighbouring villages. Actual convictions have been very few. In the town of Salem (Western Range) there has been very little house-breaking. The results in Coimbatore are exceedingly poor. Out of 20 cases of house-breaking in towns only 2 have been detected. This contrasts strongly with the previous year, when 8 cases out of 10 were detected. Four cases out of 10 have been detected in the towns of the Neilgherry Hills. The Town Police in South Malabar have been very successful. Twenty out of 25 cases (80 per cent.) have been detected, and 30·6 per cent. of property lost has been recovered. The results in North Malabar are very poor. In Canara only 7 cases have occurred, of which 5 were detected and 58 per cent. of property lost has been recovered.

100. There has been a great decrease in the number of drugging cases. Fourteen cases of robbery by drugging were reported, against 20 in the previous year. Ten persons in 5 cases were convicted, against 11 persons in 7 cases in 1869. North Arcot has still the most cases of this peculiar crime, although the number has decreased from 8 to 4. One person was convicted in North Arcot. In one case death ensued. Madura has 3 cases with one detected, in which 6 persons were convicted. Two persons died in 2 cases. The single case in Trichinopoly District was successfully prosecuted to conviction. There was one case in Salem with a similar result. Three cases occurred in Coimbatore without any detection. Two persons died in 2 cases. Altogether 5 deaths were caused by drugging in 1870, against 9 deaths in the previous year. Drugging.

101. There has been a considerable decrease in the graver sorts of crime. Under the heads of murder, dacoity, robbery, and housebreaking, 7,303 offences in all were reported, against 7,861 in 1869. 2,159 cases (29·6 per cent.) were prosecuted to conviction, against 27·7 per cent. in the previous year, and 25·4 per cent. in 1868. Progress has been continuous. The increased average of detection has been caused by improved results in the Central and Southern Ranges, although the Southern Range is still behind the rest of the Presidency. The Trichinopoly and Madura Districts, however, exhibit good results, particularly the latter, in which 124 cases out of 347 (35·7 per cent.) have been successfully prosecuted. Grave crime.

102. The following list gives the order of districts with reference to the proportion of cases detected and persons convicted to the total number of offences committed :—

	Districts.	Total No. of Cases reported.	No. of Cases detected.	Per-centage detected.	Total Persons convicted.	Per-centage convicted to every 100 offences.
1	South Malabar... ...	147	83	56·5	149	101
2	Ganjam	394	164	41·6	213	54
3	Neilgherries	17	7	41·2	11	65
4	Salem	306	123	40·2	166	54
5	North Malabar	97	38	39·2	56	58
6	Madras Town	221	84	38	108	49
7	Nellore ..., ...	317	118	37·2	181	57
8	Madura	347	124	35·7	205	59
9	North Arcot	565	196	34·7	293	52
10	Jeypore...	135	46	34·1	73	54
11	Bellary	441	147	33·3	234	53
12	Chingleput	344	111	32·3	154	45
13	Trichinopoly	212	68	32·1	119	56
14	South Canara	91	29	31·9	44	48
15	Coimbatore	342	107	31·3	195	57
16	Vizagapatam	393	114	29	171	44
17	Kistna	285	69	24·2	94	33
18	South Arcot	334	77	23·1	140	42
19	Godavery	269	60	22·3	94	35
20	Cuddapah	595	123	20·7	204	34
21	Kurnool...	334	66	19·8	97	29
22	Tinnevelly	400	77	19·3	153	38
23	Tanjore	717	128	17·9	182	25

Cattle-lifting, &c., in Madura.

103. The crime of cattle-lifting, which is the special pursuit of the Kuller caste wherever they are found, is being successfully handled in Madura, and the traditional system of compromise, whereby the cattle are restored on receipt of part of the price, has received a severe blow. The method of these cattle-stealers is precisely the same as that of the dog-stealers in London. After the loss of the animals intimation is mysteriously conveyed that they will be restored for a stated pecuniary consideration. By preconcert with the complainants several notorious cattle-thieves have been apprehended by the Police in the act of receiving the money and handing back the cattle. This is considered by the Kullers to be a very mean and treacherous proceeding, but it paralyzes their action. The following figures show the results of Police action with respect to cattle-stealing in Madura during the past two years :—

	1869.	1870.
Cases reported	326	227
Do. detected	106	99
Per-centage detected	32·5	43·6

Receiving stolen property.

104. 544 cases of receiving or possessing stolen property are entered in the returns of the Madras Presidency for 1870, and 476 persons were convicted. Considering the widely-spread character of the offence in India, these figures seem very small. The following comparison with the results in other Provinces for 1869 would seem to show either that the Police elsewhere are far more successful with this class of offence than in Madras, or else that there is some difference in the working of Sections 411 to 414, Penal Code :—

	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
Bengal, Lower Provinces, 1869.	2,298	2,671
North-West Provinces ...	No information.	6,309
Punjaub	2,157	2,359
Oude	855	1,125
Burmah...	537	559
Madras, 1870	544	476

Salt thefts.

105. Notwithstanding the enhanced price of salt, there has been a very marked decrease in the number of salt thefts and in the value of salt stolen. There were only 233 cases of salt theft against 429 in 1869, and the value of salt stolen was Rupees 749 against Rupees 2,724. Of 280 persons arrested for this offence, 227 were convicted and punished. The decrease of salt theft is conspicuous in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Chingleput, and South Arcot Districts. Actual thefts constitute a very small part of the frauds practised on the Salt Revenue.

Revenue Laws.

106. There has again been an increase in the number of offences against Revenue Laws. 2,750 cases were reported, against 2,167 cases in the previous year. 2,225 cases (80·9 per cent. of the whole) were prosecuted to conviction, and 4,110 persons (82·3 per cent. of those arrested or produced) were punished. Breaches of Salt Law have increased from 435 to 625, and breaches of Abkarry Law have increased from 1,732 to 2,125. No cases against the Abkarry Act (XIX. of 1852) occurred in Madras City.

107. 8,395 cases of petty thefts were tried by heads of villages under Regulation IV. of 1821. 9,586 such cases were disposed of in 1869, there being thus a decrease of 1,191 cases. 11,391 persons were convicted in 7,307 cases. Property lost was valued at Rupees 2,438, of which Rupees 1,838 were recovered.

Petty thefts tried by heads of villages.

108. Convictions were obtained in 67·3 per cent. of all cases tried by the High and Sessions Courts, and 55·5 per cent. of all persons tried were convicted. There has been a slight falling off from the results in 1869, in which year 69 per cent. of cases and 57·2 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. About 75 per cent. of persons tried in England are convicted. 68·7 per cent. of cases tried before the High Court of Madras resulted in conviction, and 66·7 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. Cases sent up from the mofussil are included. Results in the Western Range are best, showing the following proportions of conviction :—

Cases disposed of by High and Sessions Courts.

Of cases tried	... ...	81·8 per cent.
Of persons tried	... ...	64·5 ,,

Results are worst in the Southern Range—

Of cases tried	... ...	58·7 ,,
Of persons tried	... ...	48·5 ,,

The results in Nellore District are the best of all, viz. :—

Of cases tried	... ...	84·6 per cent.
Of persons tried	... ...	86 ,,

These figures are highly creditable. The averages of conviction in Trichinopoly are nearly as high, viz. :—

Of cases tried	... ...	82·4 per cent.
Of persons tried	... ...	87·2 ,,

Bellary also shows very well indeed, especially considering the large number of cases tried. Out of 101 cases 78 resulted in conviction, and 72·3 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. Results are satisfactory in all the districts of the Western Range, particularly in South Malabar. Four out of 5 cases on the Neilgherry Hills were successfully prosecuted, and 9 out of 10 persons tried were convicted. The poorest results are shown in the following districts :—

	Per-centage convicted.	
	Cases.	Persons.
Jeypore Agency Court	23·5	28·6
Chingleput	54·5	42
South Arcot	56·1	31·4
Tanjore	49·5	47·7
Madura	50	43·9

Out of 17 cases sent up from Jeypore to the Agency Court only 4 resulted in conviction.

The proportion of persons convicted to persons tried is also very poor in the following districts :—

Godavery	46·3
Kistna	49·5
Kurnool	42·4

Sixty-seven cases were tried by the High Court of Madras, against 66 in the preceding year. 1,329 cases were tried by Sessions Courts, against 1,435 cases in 1869 and 1,675 in 1868. The diminution in the number of heinous offences for trial by the higher tribunals continues.

Police in Hill Tracts. Ganjam Maliahs. Vizagapatam.

109. The hill tracts of the Northern Range have been perfectly quiet during the year. The recent Police occupation of the Kotiah Khond tract in the Ganjam Maliahs has remained undisturbed. The Acting Superintendent of Police accompanied the Acting Agent in his annual hill tour. In the Vizagapatam District, Mr. Fullerton, the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nursipatam, made a useful tour through the Gudum Hill tracts in the month of August.

Jeypore.

110. Lieutenant Blaxland, the Superintendent of Police in Jeypore, was able to go all round his district during the year, and to visit all the Police Stations. He rectified abuses which had crept in at some places, where, owing to want of proper supervision, the Police had developed a strong taste for agriculture, in which pursuit they were aided by occasional resort to forced labor. Beat duty and the prevention and detection of crime were, of course, neglected. These men are still agriculturists, but they are no longer Police Officers, having resigned the service rather than forego their favorite pursuit. The new hands have acted vigorously in ferreting out crime. The increased establishment of Inspectors recently granted to Jeypore will have a most beneficial effect. Formerly, the distant stations were almost without supervision. Police working in Jeypore is still in a rather crude state, but crime is year by year more accurately reported, and the crimes brought to light are fairly well handled. Sickness has caused great difficulty in keeping up the office work in Jeypore, but when the head-quarters are permanently established on the healthy plateau of Koraput, this state of matters will cease. The buildings at Koraput are being rapidly pushed on.

European Vagrancy.

111. Thirty-two European Vagrants were deported during the year, most of whom came over from Bombay. The Vagrancy Act has since come into full operation, and its working will doubtless prove most beneficial.

Altered organization of the Police.

112. The chief features of 1870 were the large reduction in the strength of the Constabulary (including the abolition of several appointments in the superior grades) and the revision of the rates of pay in the lower ranks—a measure which cannot fail materially to increase the stability and the efficiency of the force.

JAILS.

113. The Administration Report on Jails has reference now, for the first time, to the calendar instead of to the official year, and this circumstance detracts from the accuracy of any comparison of the statistics pertaining to it with those of former years.

Admission and disposal of prisoners.

114. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year was 9,621, being 312 less than the average of 1869-70, and 531 less than that of 1868-69. The number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1870 was 9,503, being

268 less than at the end of the year 1869. The daily average number of each class during the year is shown in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts	8826·42	345·66	9172·08
Security	36·07	...	36·07
Under-trial prisoners	165·40	9·14	174·54
Civil prisoners	207·80	8·10	215·90
State do.	4·49	...	4·49
Insane do.	15·78	2·61	18·39
Total ...	9255·96	365·51	9621·47

The female prisoners and the boys in the Madras Penitentiary were removed from the body of the Jail to new wards, in separate compartments, which had been completed during the year. The Central Jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore have been nearly finished. The Jail in the Fort at Cannanore having been no longer required, it was given up on the 31st March, and the prisoners were transferred to the Central Jail.

115. Out of 20,003 convicts in prison during the year, 71 per cent. were Hindoos, 8½ per cent. Mahomedans, 3 per cent. Christians, and 17½ per cent. Pariahs, Chucklers, &c., &c. Religion, age, and previous occupation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christians...	572	50	622
Hindoos	13,404	818	14,222
Mahomedans	1,612	96	1,708
All other classes	3,224	227	3,451
Total ...	18,812	1,191	20,003

The proportion of convicts under sixteen years of age was 1½ per cent., of those between sixteen and forty years 73¼ per cent., of those between forty and sixty years 22¾ per cent., and of those above sixty years 2¼ per cent.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 16 years of age	256	47	303
Between 16 and 40 years	13,750	921	14,671
Do. 40 and 60 do.	4,321	196	4,517
Above 60 years	421	27	448
Total ...	*18,748	1,191	19,939

The great majority of the male convicts consisted of laborers, and of those employed in agriculture, these classes composing nearly three-fourths of the

* Ages of sixty-four convicts in the Cannanore Fort Jail not included.

whole Jail population. The proportion of prisoners following other trades or professions, and of those who had no definite occupation, ranged between three and five per cent., that of persons of independent means was between half and three-quarter per cent. Out of 1,191 female convicts nearly three-fourths were married, thirteen per cent. were unmarried, and thirteen and three-quarter per cent. were prostitutes.

Classes according to length of sentence.

116. Nearly one-half of the prisoners, viz., 47·71 per cent., were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months, 10·44 per cent. for periods between six months and one year, 24·34 per cent. for periods between one and five years, 11·05 per cent. for periods between five and ten years, and 5·98 per cent. for periods in excess of ten years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 95·15 per cent.

Previous convictions.

117. The number of male convicts previously convicted was in the proportion of 10¾ per cent., and that of females in the proportion of 10 per cent. The rates in the Mofussil Jails for males and females, respectively, were 9·40 and 6·62 per cent., while those in the Madras Penitentiary were 23·54 and 21·05 per cent.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted once before	1,365	65	1,430
Do. twice do.	355	31	386
Do. oftener than twice	315	24	339
Total ...	2,035	120	2,155

Of the 1,430 persons in Jail for the second time, 677 were convicted of crimes belonging to the same class as those of which they were formerly convicted, and 753 for different crimes. The proportions with respect to prisoners in Jail for the third time or oftener were 222, and 164, and 160, and 179, respectively. It does not seem possible to form any useful deduction from these last figures, for although the total number of prisoners convicted of crimes belonging to the same class (1,059) is nearly the same as that of those convicted of different crimes (1,096), the proportion varies very considerably in different Jails.

Escapes and recaptures.

118. There were 43 escapes during the year. Of these, 32 were effected from inside Jails, and 11 from working parties outside.

The circumstances connected with the escape from the Central Jail under construction at Trichinopoly having been detailed in the Administration Report for 1869-70, and referred to in the Police Section of the present report, need not be repeated here. The six men who escaped from the Penitentiary were Burmese, and were retaken a few days afterwards. They contrived to remove a bar from one of the windows of the ward in which they were confined, and to get over the wall by means of a ladder which they made from materials belonging to the Department of Public Works, by which

extensive alterations were being carried on at the time. The Acting Commissioner of Police in charge of the prison reported that it was impossible that the escape could have been effected had the Police Sentries between the walls been on the alert. These men were prosecuted and convicted, and also dismissed from the force. The five men at Tranquebar were part of a gang working outside the prison; two of them suddenly attacked one of the guard and possessed themselves of his musket, after which all five made off, but were followed and recaptured the same evening. The convicts who escaped from Bellary were long-sentenced men, who ought to have been confined in one of the new blocks recently built, but were locked up in one of the old and insecure wards from which they broke out during the night, and then scaled the wall at the point where the enclosing railings of the female debtor's ward abut against it. The three men at Tinnevelly escaped during the day with the connivance of a Warder, who was prosecuted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The two men at Russelcondah escaped from a working party employed in cutting bamboos for the repairs of the building used in case of epidemics. The sentry was acquitted by the Native Magistrate on the ground that the guard was not of sufficient strength. The convict at Cuddalore escaped from a working party at Mount Capper, and was retaken in about an hour afterwards. The Policemen in fault, and also a Jail Warder, were dismissed. The escapes from the Central Jails at Cannanore and at Coimbatore were effected during the night; in the former case by removing a bar from the window of the recess containing the night convenience of the ward, and in the latter by breaking through the wall of a solitary cell. No negligence was held to have been established against the Police in either of these cases. The man who escaped from the temporary Jail at the Lawrence Asylum Works was one of the cooks, who, having been let out early in the morning, contrived to slip away in the dark. He gave himself up the same evening.

119. The number of offences committed in Jail during 1870 was 4,894, for which 5,006 punishments were inflicted by Superintendents and twenty-three by Judicial Officers. The number of offences, although still large, is smaller than it was during 1869-70. The ratio of punishment has been calculated with reference to the daily average number in Jail in conformity with recent instructions, instead of with reference to the number of prisoners passing through the Jails as heretofore. Jail offences and punishments.

Offences.	Males.	Females.
Criminal offences	30	...
Having tobacco or smoking	552	8
Do. other forbidden articles	436	29
Neglecting work	1,294	94
Quarrelling	329	68
Insolence or bad language	231	20
False complaints	53	1
Other breaches of Jail Rules	1,683	66
Total ...	4,608	286

Punishments.		Males.	Females.
Extra imprisonment...		23	...
Corporal punishment.	Under 60 stripes	2,146	...
	60 and under 100 stripes	107	...
	100 to 150 stripes	41	...
Separate confinement		386	74
Reduction of diet		1,453	191
Do. of good conduct marks		230	9
Other punishments		335	34
Total ...		4,721	308

The ratio of punishment per cent. was 53·52 in the case of males, and 89·10 in that of females.

Education.

120. Of the total number of convicts in confinement during the year, 2,599 were taught to read and write a little, and 1,047 made further progress. Classes were carried on at the undermentioned Jails, viz., the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, and the District Jails of Russelcondah, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Paumben, and at the Madras Penitentiary. Of 10,974 convicts received during the year by direct committal, 8,824 were entirely ignorant, being upwards of eighty-one per cent. upon the whole number.

Financial.

121. The cost of Jails in the mofussil, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rupees 5,98,128, and that of the Penitentiary Rupees 36,775. The average cost per prisoner in the mofussil was Rupees 69-4-11 per annum, and in the Penitentiary Rupees 80-4-9 per annum. The average cost of food for Native prisoners was Rupees 42-4-7, and that of clothing and bedding Rupees 3-2-1. Compared with the cost of the previous year there was a decrease of Rupees 3-3-6 in the former, and of Rupees 0-13-10 in the latter item. The diet in the European Prison cost Rupees 161-0-4, and the clothing and bedding Rupees 21-7-9 per man. The decrease, compared with the cost of the previous year, was Rupees 5-13-11 in the former, and Rupees 11-10-1 in the latter item. The total cost, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rupees 6,34,903, being less by Rupees 33,338 than that of the previous year. The cost of Police Guards amounted to Rupees 1,27,838, raising the total cost, exclusive of buildings, to Rupees 7,62,741. The total cost per head per annum for guarding and maintenance for the last five years was Rupees 105-15-0, Rupees 113-11-0, Rupees 107-5-0, Rupees 100-15-0, and Rupees 101. There was a decrease in the cost of food and of clothing to the extent of Rupees 3 per head in the former, and of Annas 11 per head in the latter item. There was an increase of Rupees 3-5-0 per head for establishment and guarding, owing to the employment of officials in the new Central Jails towards the completion of the sanctioned number. The sum expended on new Jails by the Department of Public Works was Rupees 89,252; the cost of repairs and additions effected by the Jail Department was Rupees 4,813; and that of those carried out by the Department of Public Works was Rupees 43,750. The total expenditure on account of maintenance, guarding, and buildings amounted to Rupees 9,00,557. The net cost to

Government per convict after deducting cash receipts remitted to the Treasury was Rupees 99-11-6.

Diet.

122. Towards the end of 1869, the issue of a proportion of dry grain in substitution for rice was commenced in certain Jails, and, during the year under review, the measure was extended by establishing twelve meals of dry grain and two meals of rice per week as the regular scale in the under-mentioned Jails, viz., the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, and the District Jails of Berhampore, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Vellore Fort, Guindy, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Tranquebar, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Paumben, and in the Lawrence Asylum Works. A proportion of dry grain was also issued at Russelcondah, Masulipatam, Salem, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Mangalore. At Cochin and at the Cannanore Central Jail rice alone was given; but, as the dry grain proved beneficial at Calicut and at Tellicherry, it has been introduced into the Central Jail at Cannanore since the commencement of the present year. At Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, and the Coimbatore District Jail dry grain alone was issued. The Medical Officer at Cuddalore repeats his favorable opinion of the new scale, and states that almost all the convicts improved in health and condition.

Health of prisoners.

123. The health of the prisoners during the year was very good, and the mortality less than it ever has been, viz., 2·69 per cent. of daily average strength, exclusive of deaths from accidents. The death-rate as regards convicts, exclusive of one man shot while endeavouring to escape, and of four who died from the effects of accidents, was 2·60 per cent. Including deaths from all causes in and out of hospital the rate was 2·66 per cent.

The subjoined table shows the death-rate for every year during the last ten years, all denominations of prisoners included :—

Years.	Ratio per cent. of Daily Average Strength.
1861-62	9·30
1862-63	8·94
1863-64	10·99
1864-65	12·70
1865-66	11·26
1866-67	11·56
1867-68	4·24
1868-69	3·51
1869-70	3·90
1870	2·69

It will be observed that the last per-centage is for the calendar year in conformity with recent orders, while the others are for the official year. The change, so far as a comparison goes, is not favorable, inasmuch as the number of deaths in the first quarter of 1870 was sixty-three, whereas during the corresponding quarter of 1871 it was only forty-two.

The daily average sick was 2·79 per cent., being somewhat less than during the previous year. In seventeen Jails it was under three per cent.;

in sixteen Jails between three and five per cent.; in three Jails between five and six per cent.; and in one Jail, viz., that at Paumben, seven and a half per cent. The prisoners at this last-mentioned Jail are more exposed to the weather than elsewhere, as they are employed in deepening the channel.

The deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery have been more numerous than those from any other disease as is generally the case, but they were much fewer than during the three years immediately preceding as shown below:—

	Deaths in 1870.	Deaths in 1869-70.	Deaths in 1868-69.	Deaths in 1867-68.
Diarrhœa	42	69	73	86
Dysentery	35	64	61	66

The next greatest number of deaths during the year were those from general debility, thirty-three having died out of 139 admissions. The other diseases which proved most fatal were anæmia, intermittent fever, and diseases of the respiratory system, the deaths having been fifteen, fourteen, and fourteen, respectively.

The subjoined table shows the monthly rates of admissions into hospital, of daily average sick, and of deaths during the year:—

Months.	Ratio per cent. of Daily Average Strength of		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
January	6·70	2·76	·31
February	5·90	2·83	·18
March	5·70	2·65	·19
April	5·40	2·71	·17
May	6·33	2·76	·19
June	6·40	2·97	·17
July	7·10	2·84	·19
August	7·09	2·96	·24
September	6·36	2·89	·25
October	6·32	2·89	·32
November	6·33	2·59	·26
December	6·19	2·63	·19
Total ...	75·82	2·79	2·66

Taking every Jail into account, the difference in the rates of sickness and mortality during each month has not been great. The greatest number of admissions took place in July, and the fewest in April, the per-centages being 7·10 and 5·40, respectively, and the difference nearly 1¾ per cent. The greatest number of daily sick was in June, and the smallest in November, the difference being ·38. The greatest number of deaths occurred in January, and the fewest in April and in June, the rates being ·31 and ·17, respectively, and the difference ·14.

Upwards of one-half of the whole number of deaths occurred during the first year of imprisonment, viz., ninety-seven during the first six months, and thirty-eight during the last six months.

The following table shows the state of health on admission and release :—

Health on Admission of those admitted during the year.			Health on Discharge of those discharged during the year.			Number of those discharged who		Health on Admission of those who died during the year.		
Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Gained Weight in Jail.	Lost Weight in Jail.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
11,764	698	198	10,226	291	82	6,838	2,110	183	34	27

Wherever a record of the weight on admission and release has been kept, it has been found that a great majority of the prisoners gained weight during their imprisonment, except at the Jails at Cuddapah and at Cuddalore, but the health of these Jails was good.

124. At the close of the year the number of foreign convicts amounted to 146, of whom 60 were Chinese, 39 Malays, and 47 Burmese. They were confined in the under-mentioned Jails, viz., Rajahmundry, Central; Salem, Central; Trichinopoly, District; Coimbatore, Central; and the Penitentiary. Foreign convicts.

125. The number of juvenile prisoners remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1870 was 61, of whom 59 were boys and 2 were girls. Juveniles.

The subjoined table shows the number in Jail on the 31st December 1869 and 31st December 1870 :—

Jails.	31st December 1869.			31st December 1870.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Berhampore	1	...	1	1	...	1
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	2	...	2
Rajahmundry, Central	4	...	4	4	...	4
Kurnool	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bellary	1	...	1	6	...	6
Chittoor	2	...	2	1	...	1
Salem	2	...	2	2	1	3
Chingleput	2	...	2	4	...	4
Cuddalore	1	...	1	...	...	...
Tanjore	7	1	8	2	...	2
Trichinopoly, District	5	...	5	1	...	1
Madura	2	...	2	4	...	4
Tellicherry	2	...	2	...	...	...
Calicut	1	...	1	2	...	2
Coimbatore, Central	4	...	4	6	1	7
Ootacamund	...	...	...	1	...	1
Penitentiary	27	...	27	21	...	21
Total ...	61	1	62	59	2	61

Remission system and convict servants.

126. On the 31st July 1868 Government sanctioned the introduction into certain Central Jails of a system, under the operation of which convicts might be enabled to earn, by continued good conduct and industry, remissions of their sentences to a certain extent. The following are the principal features of the scheme :—

The sentence is represented by a certain number of marks, at the rate of six marks a day, and every convict sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and upwards is permitted to reckon for extra industry an additional half, or one whole mark per diem; but, before being permitted to count any marks towards remission, he must undergo a period of probation equal to one-sixth of his sentence. In no case can the probation be shorter, but it may be longer, inasmuch as any convict, who misconducts himself while under probation, is liable to be fined a certain number of marks, which has the effect of extending the period for an equivalent number of days. When a convict has passed through the term of probation, he is admitted into the third class, and may commence to earn remission. He must remain in this class for six months at least, after which he is promoted into the second class, provided he has earned the prescribed number of marks. He must remain at least four months in the second class, after which he is eligible for promotion into the first class, upon the same principle. The number of marks, which may be earned per diem, is the same in each class, the difference between the classes consisting in the extent of indulgence granted in the way of writing letters or seeing relatives. When a convict in the first class has earned 2,555 marks (365 days at seven marks a day) he is eligible for promotion to the grade of Maistry, the lowest order of convict servant. He may continue to earn remission in this grade as before, and for every year of service as Maistry, he is entitled to reckon an additional period of remission to the extent of one month. After one year's service as Maistry, a convict may be promoted to the grade of Warder, and may earn by approved service as such additional remission at the rate of two months a year. The remaining grade of convict servant is that of Work Overseer. These men need not go through the grade of Maistry. Warders and Work Overseers are exempted from fetters and from corporal punishment. Maistries are appointed in the proportion of one to every twelve convicts, and Warders in that of one to every fifty convicts. Two Work Overseers are allowed for each separate compartment containing a workshop, and it is competent to the Inspector-General on the recommendation of a Superintendent to increase the number to three for each compartment. The remission system is now in full operation at the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore and among the gang at the Lawrence Asylum Works Jail. It is also in force, so far as regards convict servants, at the Central Jails at Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore. From all the Jails into which the system has been introduced favorable reports as to its working are sent in. As a body, the convict servants have done their work well. Where they fail most is in asserting their authority sufficiently, but this may be attributed in a great measure, if not entirely, to the fear of interference on the part of paid Warders. It seems a moot question whether this class might not be dispensed with in one Central Jail as an experiment.

127. In the Appendix will be found a table showing the employment of the convicts during the year and their estimated earnings. The total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor amount to Rupees 3,14,982-13-0, of which sum Rupees 28,250 was realized in cash. With the exception of the estimated earnings of Jail servants, the largest item of revenue (Rupees 88,783) appears under the head of earnings by convicts employed on the roads by the Public Works Department or by Municipalities. The actual profits of the year on manufactories were Rupees 41,796. The average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labor were Rupees 38-2-7, but if only cash receipts be allowed to enter into the estimate, the average is reduced to Rupees 8-4-10. The average amount per mensem earned under each of the branches of prison industry by the convicts employed in it per head is shown below :— Employment of Convicts.

Branch of Industry.	Average estimated earnings per head per mensem.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Jail service	4	1	6
Building and repairing Jail	3	4	1
Grinding grain and making clothing or other articles for prison use	2	13	11
Repair of roads for Department Public Works or Municipalities	3	2	11
Jail garden...	1	14	11
Manufactories	1	5	1

Thus it appears that the average under the head of manufactories is lowest of all. This must be principally ascribed to the progressive character of the industry which necessitates the employment of raw hands, who require training before their labor can be rendered remunerative. The principal items of intramural manufacture are weaving cotton goods, rattan work, carpet manufacture, tent-making, shoe-making, carpentry, and blacksmith's work. Silk worm rearing has recently been tried in the Coimbatore Central Jail, and the experiment appears to promise success. Printing and book-binding were carried on during the year at the Madras Penitentiary under the supervision of an officer of the Government Press, and the result is considered very satisfactory; the value of the work done being estimated at Rupees 21,921.

128. The number remaining in confinement in Subsidiary Jails on the 31st December 1870 was 873 males and 56 females, showing a decrease of 54 males and 10 females, compared with the number remaining on the 31st December 1869. The daily average number during the year was 1145·88 males and 213·91 females. The total accommodation was for 3,146 males and 1,435 females, which is considerably in excess of the number in confinement throughout the Presidency; and, as a general rule, the daily average number of prisoners was below the capacity of the Jails; although, in some instances, these were occasionally crowded. Subsidiary Jails.

The health of the prisoners may be considered to have been good. There

were twenty-one deaths out of a daily average strength of 1359·79, which is at the rate of about 1½ per cent., viz., 1·54.

The deaths were from the under-mentioned diseases, viz. :—

Diseases.	Males.	Females.
Cholera	9	2
Fever	3	1
Diarrhœa	1	...
Dysentery	2	...
Disease of the eye	1	...
Asthma	1	...
Childbirth	...	1
Total ...	17	4

The daily average sick was 26·46, being at the rate of 1·93 per cent. to the daily average strength.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Introduction.

129. Act XX. of 1866, which has been in force for five years, is now on the eve of being superseded by Act VIII. of 1871, and the present opportunity may, with advantage, be taken for comparing some of the results of the past year with those of the four preceding ones. The sixteen months, during which Act XVI. of 1864 was in force, represent an exceptional period during which a number of old instruments were permitted to be registered, and in which various other differences prevailed in the details of the system of registration. No advantage would, therefore, be gained by introducing this early period into the comparison.

Registrations in Books I. and VI.

130. The following table shows the gradual growth of registration in Book I. (Register of Instruments relating to immoveable property) and Book VI. (Miscellaneous Register) during the last five years :—

Years.	Book I.	Book VI.	Total.	Increase.	
				Number of Registrations.	Rate per cent.
1866-67* ...	89,229	11,196	100,425	...	...
1867-68 ...	97,172	11,759	108,931	8,506	8
1868-69 ...	107,740	11,561	119,301	10,370	9
1869-70 ...	121,955	12,008	133,963	14,662	12
1870-71 ...	135,754	13,176	148,930	14,967	11

It will be observed that each year the increase in the number of registrations has been greater than it was in the year before, and that even the ratio of increase has, with the exception of the last year, been a constantly advancing one. These two classes of registrations have, however, not at all progressed

*Eleven months.

pari passu, for while Book I. shows an increase of 52 per cent., Book VI. exhibits an increase of only 17 per cent. It will be observed, however, that this difference is less marked in the year which has just closed than in any of the preceding ones.

131. The following table compares the different classes of instruments registered in Books I. and VI. during the last four years, the requisite data not being available for the year 1866-67 :— Nature of instruments registered.

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
BOOK I.				
Instruments of gift	972	952	961	419
Instruments of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards ...	26,637	28,779	31,165	32,654
Instruments of sale under Rupees 100	10,334	10,781	10,803	12,075
Mortgages	44,794	48,686	53,257	59,705
Receipts and acquittances	542	492	592	581
Perpetual leases	454	529	902	1,171
Leases exceeding one year	4,184	7,073	11,606	17,422
Leases not exceeding one year	736	985	1,414	2,322
Puttahs and muchilkahs	295	275	226	200
Awards of arbitrations	5	5	5	2
Other instruments	8,219	9,183	11,024	9,203
Total ...	97,172	107,740	121,955	135,754
BOOK VI.				
Bonds	8,741	8,429	8,306	9,599
Other documents	3,018	3,132	3,702	3,577
Total ...	11,759	11,561	12,008	13,176

There is a great decrease this year in the number of deeds of gift. Under the former Stamp Act a deed of gift was stamped as a conveyance, and in many cases a small stamp sufficed. The present Act prescribes a uniform stamp of Rupees 16, and the Registrar of the Kistna District thinks that, with a view to evade this heavy duty, deeds of gifts are sometimes drawn up in the form of deeds of sale for a nominal consideration. The steady decrease in the registration of puttahs and muchilkahs is probably owing to its being better understood that the registration of such documents is optional. There has been a very large increase in the number of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property of less than Rupees 100 in value, and a fair increase in deeds of sale of a higher value. A large proportion of these sales takes place in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, but there are also a good number of them in Malabar, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, and the Godavery. There is, as usual, a considerable increase in the number of mortgages, under which head there are more transactions in this Presidency than under any other. Of the 59,705 mortgages registered, no less than 11,380 belong to Tinnevelly, but there were also large transactions of this class in Tanjore, Malabar, and Madura. Perpetual leases are in this Presidency chiefly confined to the Western Coast. Of the 1,171 registered this year, 713 were in South Canara and 280 in Calicut. The number of perpetual leases is, however, beginning to increase in the Tamil Districts, Tanjore showing fifty-four against twenty-five last year, and

Coimbatore twenty against five. There is no class of instruments in which the increase of registration has been more rapid and steady than that of leases, both for periods exceeding one year and for shorter periods. This year is no exception, the increase under the latter head being unprecedentedly large. Even, however, of these leases no less than 14,796 out of 19,744, or about three-fourths, belong to Malabar. After Malabar come *longo intervallo* Tanjore and Kurnool. The registration of leases in the other districts is still comparatively insignificant, especially in the Telugu Districts. In Ganjam, for instance, only one lease was registered. In Book VI. the only feature which calls for remark is a considerable increase in the registration of bonds, which had been previously declining.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

132. The total value of the instruments registered in Book I. and Book VI. during the last four years is shown below :—

Years.	Book I.			Book VI.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1867-68	392,53,170	3	1	77,68,266	11	3	470,21,436	14	4
1868-69	457,22,373	8	3	105,25,550	14	2	562,47,924	6	5
1869-70	543,75,608	7	5	217,90,840	11	11	761,66,449	3	4
1870-71	516,86,639	5	7	82,72,328	8	1	599,58,967	13	8

It will be observed that, although there has been an increase of registration, the value of the transactions has decreased. As regards Book I., this is probably attributable to the fact that the value of leases has been computed this year on a new principle. Formerly, in accordance with the table of fees, the value of a lease was considered to be the aggregate rent, unless the lease was for a longer period than five years, in which case the value was taken at five years' rental. But in the new forms only the annual rent is given in the case of leases exceeding one year. Of the 516 lakhs in Book I., the largest amounts appertain to the districts noted in the margin. In the Telugu Districts the amounts range from seventeen lakhs in Vizagapatam to four lakhs in Kistna. The large decrease in the value of transactions in Book VI. seems mainly attributable to the fact that 1869-70 was an exceptional year, in which a great number of Abkarry leases was registered. Instruments of this class are often for very large sums. The number of documents registered during the year in which no value was stated was 1,885 in Book I. and 779 in Book VI. The value of the property affected by decrees, of which Memoranda have been received, so far as it is given, is Rupees 44,26,467-6-7. As, however, there were 7,251 Memoranda in which no value was given, the information seems too incomplete to be of much use.

	Lakhs.
Tinnevelly...	79
Tanjore ...	77
Calicut ...	73
Madura ...	32
Madras ...	31
Tellicherry...	31
S. Canara ...	29

133. The following table shows the average value of the different classes of instruments registered, which may be compared with the corresponding figures for Bengal as contained in the Report for 1868-69 :—

Average value of transactions registered.

——	Number.	Aggregate Value in Rupees.	Average Value.	Average Value in Bengal.
BOOK I.				
Deeds of gift	419	277,301	662	670
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards...	32,654	15,648,863	479	1,051
Deeds of sale less than Rupees 100 ...	12,075	673,330	56	51
Total deeds of sale	44,729	16,322,193 Annual rent.	365 Annual rent.	484 Annual rent.
Perpetual leases	1,171	92,912	79	57
Leases exceeding one year ...	17,422	5,086,064	292	230
Leases not exceeding one year ...	2,322	197,373	83	354
Total leases	20,915	5,376,349 Aggregate rent.	257 Aggregate rent.	149
Puttahs and muchilkahs	200	177,048 Aggregate value.	885 Average value.	... Average value.
Mortgages	59,705	22,604,123	379	1,000
Other instruments	9,786	6,929,625	708	?
BOOK VI.				
Deeds of sale	914	418,428	458	746
Bonds	9,599	4,897,840	510	451
Miscellaneous	2,653	2,956,060	1,114	?

Mr. Beverley has on various occasions pointed out the petty character of the Bengal registrations, but it will be observed that Madras is, on the whole, poorer than Bengal, especially in the two most important classes of instruments, viz., sales and mortgages. As in Bengal the annual value of perpetual leases is smaller than that of other leases, but this is probably because there is often a fine paid for the grant of these leases. Madras short leases differ from those of Bengal in being of less value than the longer leases. In Book VI. the average of sales of moveable property is below, and that of bonds somewhat above, the corresponding values in Bengal. The average value of miscellaneous documents in Bengal was 441, but this included miscellaneous documents in Book I. as well as in Book VI., which in this Presidency are shown separately. Taking the two classes of miscellaneous documents together the corresponding figure would be 794. The average value of instruments relating to immoveable property throughout the Presidency was Rupees 381. The average for each district is given in the margin. The General Registry Office, the Neilgherries, and Madras are, as might be expected, at the head of the list, but some surprise may be felt that Vizagapatam should be found occupying so high a position, and Calicut and Tellicherry so low a one.

General Registry Office ...	6,137
Neilgherries...	953
Madras ...	907
Vizagapatam	816
South Canara	497
North Arcot ...	486
Tanjore ...	459
Tinnevelly ...	429
Trichinopoly	414
Coimbatore ...	402
Madura ...	380
Nellore ...	357
Ganjam ...	350
Salem	350
Bellary ...	350
Chingleput ...	339
Godavery ...	337
Calicut ...	292
Cuddapah ...	278
Kistna ...	276
South Arcot ...	262
Kurnool ...	206
Tellicherry ...	204

134. In last year's report the average cost of each registration was stated to be Rupees 2-8-0. This amount was arrived at by dividing all the collections by the number of registrations; but, as the collections included sums received in connexion with Memoranda of decrees, searches, copies and extracts, attestations of powers of attorney, attendances

Average fee for each registration.

at private residences, and extra fees for special registration and other purposes, the average cost was made to appear much higher than it is in the other Presidencies. On the principle of dividing the ordinary fees by the registrations, the average cost of each registration was this year Rupees 1-5-6.

Compulsory and optional registration.

135. The following table shows the number of compulsory and optional registrations and the per-centage of optional to total registration during the last five years:—

Registrations.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
In Book I.	89,229	97,172	107,740	121,955	135,754
Of which { Compulsory	69,497	78,129	87,371	99,806	108,524
Of which { Optional...	19,732	19,043	20,369	22,149	27,230
In Book VI.	11,196	11,759	11,561	12,008	13,176
Total optional ...	30,928	30,802	31,930	34,157	40,406
Rate per cent. of do. ...	30	28	27	25	27

It will be seen that compulsory registration has been steadily advancing, the number for the last year showing an increase of 56 per cent. over the first year. Optional registration has also been progressive, except in the year 1867-68, but the increase is only 30 per cent. over the first year. The ratio of optional to total registration has consequently been a decreasing one until the present year, in which there has been an unusual increase in the number of instruments optionally registered.

Changes in the table of fees.

136. As the relative proportions of compulsory and optional registration may be supposed to have been materially influenced by certain changes which were made this year in the table of fees, this seems the proper place for noticing this subject. The Government of India have on various occasions urged the expediency of reducing the minimum registration fee to 8 annas, with a view to giving greater encouragement to optional registration. In several successive reports on this subject the Registrar-General stated that the minimum fee for registration in Book I. could not be lowered without endangering the financial position of the department, and he endeavoured to show that the fee itself was not unreasonable, considering the amount of work done for it. He also stated that smaller fees would suffice for Book VI., and accordingly, in July 1868, he submitted a revised table of fees in which the cost of registration in Book VI. was reduced by 50 per cent., and some concessions were made which were calculated to lower the cost of registration in Book I. in certain cases, such as the abolition of fees for schedules and the reduction of the very heavy copying rates, while the fixing of a maximum fee of Rupees 2 for special registration tended to encourage that class of registrations in both books. The Government of India selected, however, two items on which the collections to a large extent depend, and suggested their reduction by one-half, with a view to assimilating the rates to those of Bengal and Bombay ; and, as the Acting Registrar-General thought that the new table, with these important modifications, might be tried experimentally for a year, it came into force on the 1st April 1870. The

loss produced by this table was so great that after trying it for some months, the Government ordered the former table to be reverted to. During the seven months that the reduced table was in force, which included all the busiest portion of the year, the collections amounted to only Rupees 1,41,910-1-0, against Rupees 2,17,297-4-0 collected in the corresponding months of the preceding year, representing a loss of Rupees 75,387-3-0, or about 35 per cent. A considerable proportion of this loss, of course, fell upon the Sub-Registrars and their Clerks, many of whom suffered greatly from so great a reduction of their scanty emoluments. On the other hand the collections for the last five months amounted to Rupees 1,40,264-14-0, against Rupees 1,25,771-7-9 collected during the corresponding months of 1869-70, showing an increase during this period of Rupees 14,493-6-3, or about 12 per cent. The following table shows the increase of compulsory and optional registration during these two periods :—

Registrations.	April to October		Per-centage of Increase.	November to March		Per-centage of Increase.
	1869-70.	1870-71.		1869-70.	1870-71.	
Optional, Book I. ...	13,581	16,900	24	8,566	10,330	21
Optional, Book VI.	7,729	8,287	7	4,279	4,889	14
Total Optional ...	21,310	25,187	18	12,845	15,219	18
Compulsory, Book I.	63,596	67,766	6	36,212	40,758	13
Grand Total ...	84,906	92,953	9	49,057	55,977	14

These figures disclose some unexpected results. The increase of optional registration in Book I. under the reduced table is very striking, but the continuance of so large a proportion of this increase, after the old table was reverted to, is hardly less so. On the other hand, the increase of optional registration in Book VI. is only 7 per cent. when the fees are reduced, and 14 per cent. when they are raised. Taking the two kinds of optional registration together, the per-centage of increase is the same during both periods. On the other hand, the increase of compulsory registration is greatly below the ordinary average during the first period, and somewhat above it during the latter.

137. The following table shows the number of registrations in Books I. and VI. in each district during the last five years :— Registrations in each district.

Districts.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Calicut	12,366	13,558	16,888	21,463	26,864
Tinnevelly	11,119	14,550	15,710	16,780	20,868
Tanjore	14,556	15,204	16,367	17,889	18,226
Tellicherry	6,447	6,782	10,421	12,907	16,408
Madura	7,109	8,486	8,627	8,812	9,153
South Canara...	3,914	4,845	5,272	6,679	6,937
Coimbatore	4,794	4,929	5,735	5,861	5,900
Godavery	4,892	5,025	5,119	5,230	5,344
Trichinopoly	5,125	4,878	4,365	4,722	4,401
Salem	4,102	4,260	4,255	4,431	4,251
South Arcot	3,423	3,201	3,571	3,920	3,948
Madras	3,074	3,672	3,412	3,659	3,815

Districts.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
North Arcot	3,397	3,151	3,202	3,426	3,494
Kurnool	1,781	1,758	1,916	2,598	3,338
Chingleput	2,520	2,677	2,588	2,788	2,709
Bellary	2,661	3,061	2,476	2,561	2,547
Vizagapatam	2,297	2,192	2,337	2,500	2,403
Cuddapah	1,526	1,791	1,865	2,197	2,110
Ganjam	2,265	1,680	1,652	1,619	1,997
Kistna	1,540	1,610	1,890	1,942	1,857
Nellore	1,235	1,505	1,419	1,615	1,578
Neilgherries	...	...	126	287	194
General Registry Office ...	82	116	88	77	88
Total ...	100,425	108,931	119,301	133,963	148,930

As regards the past year it will be observed that both the divisions of Malabar continue to show a remarkable advance. Among the Tamil Districts the increase in Tinnevelly is equally remarkable, while Salem, Trichinopoly, Chingleput, and the Neilgherries show a slight falling off. There is also a small reduction in all the Telugu Districts, except Kurnool, Ganjam, and the Godavery. The reasons assigned for the increase in certain districts are the growing popularity of the system, the reduction in the table of fees, and the favorable nature of the season which led to more transactions connected with cultivation. In Kurnool the depression in the cotton and indigo trade is said to have given an impetus to registration, as there were many sales and mortgages to meet liabilities. In South Arcot the depression of the indigo trade is said, on the contrary, to have had an unfavorable effect, and in Trichinopoly the falling off in registration is partly attributed to the favorable season. In Vizagapatam the Branch Bank at Bimlipatam is considered to have reduced registration in certain offices. The Registrar-General attributes the great increase which has taken place during the last five years in Malabar, South Canara, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore, partly to the fact that these are rich and prosperous districts, and partly to the circumstance that Special Sub-Registrars are largely employed in them, and with five solitary exceptions, are not employed in any of the other districts. The only purely official district in which any remarkable advance has been made during this period is Kurnool, while in three districts, viz., Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Ganjam, registration is actually more backward now than it was five years ago.

Changes in Sub-Registry Offices.

138. The notices contained in the Administration Reports of the two last years, regarding the abolition of Sub-Registry Offices, are not quite complete. The offices at Kulasegarapatam and Koilpatam in Tinnevelly were abolished on the 1st January 1869, and transferred to Trichendur. The Sub-Registry Office of Chapulamudgoo in Kurnool was abolished on the 1st May 1869. The actual number of offices remaining at the end of 1869-70 was, therefore, 286 and not 288. During the year under review a new Sub-Registry Office was opened on the 1st January 1871 at Yemiganur in the Bellary District. The Kottyam Talook in Tellicherry, consisting of the three sub-districts of Tellicherry, Kadirur, and Chavasheri, has from the 1st April 1871 been divided into the two sub-districts of Tellicherry and Kuttaparamba.

139. The table below will show that the number of the Sub-Registry offices has gradually risen from seventeen to forty-two. Eight of these offices are still under the charge of Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates, while there are nine special offices which are not yet included in this list. The time has, perhaps, arrived for considering whether some limit should not be placed on the growth of these offices. In a large office about an hour a day is required for correspondence, authentication of registers, examination of indexes, preparation of returns, general supervision and other miscellaneous work, and it is perhaps doubtful whether a Registering Officer can satisfactorily register more than fifteen instruments in the remaining five hours. This allows, on an average, twenty minutes to read and examine each instrument, to examine the executing parties and the witnesses, to make the necessary entries in the endorsement, to furnish the parties with receipts for the instrument and the fees, and to make the proper entries relative to the classification of the instrument and the receipt of the fees in the books provided for that purpose. Deducting Sundays and holidays there are 264 working days in the year, which, at the above rate, gives 3,960, or, in round numbers, 4,000 registrations per annum. At Tinnevelly and Combaconum this number has been nearly reached, and also, of course, at Madras. In Bengal and the North-West Provinces there are many offices in which the number of registrations is very much larger.

Increase of important Sub-Registry Offices.

BENGAL. 1868-69.
Moteehary. 13,644
Chittagong. 9,010
Bhulooah ... 6,812

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. 1869-70.
Pilibheet ... 7,955

Registrations in Books I. and VI.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Below 4,000 and above 3,000	...	...	2	3	6
Above 2,000	4	4	2	6	8
Do. 1,000	13	18	27	28	28
Total ...	17	22	31	37	42

140. Special Sub-Registrars were appointed during the year under review to Coimbatore and Sydapett, making the total number of officers of this class employed at the end of the year forty-one. The table in the margin shows the growth of registration in these offices during the last five years. It will be observed that about 45 per cent. of the entire registration of the Presidency is done in them. There is, of course, a considerable difference in the extent of increase in different offices during this period. At Kutiadi registration has more than quadrupled; at Badagara, Sattur, and Strivelliputtoor it has more than trebled; at Negapatam, Kutangal, Perindalmanna, Nanguneri, and Tirtala it has more than doubled. The majority of the other stations show an increase ranging between 50 and 100 per cent., but there are three special offices in which there is an actual decrease, viz., Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Virduputti. A scheme for giving the Special Sub-Registrars fixed salaries with a commission on fees has been under the consideration of Government in different forms for the last three years. The substitution of Special Registrars for Official Registrars is also a question before Government.

Special Agency.

Years.	Registrations.
1866-67 ...	40,273
1867-68 ..	44,392
1868-69 ...	51,019
1869-70 ...	59,278
1870-71 ...	66,811

141. The number of special registrations during the last five years is shown in the margin. The great increase this year is mainly attributable to the new table of fees, under which the cost of special registration was in some cases reduced by 50 and even by 75 per cent., and a fee of Rupees 2 was fixed as a maximum. In Tinnevelly, which has always been remarkable for its special registrations, the number rose this year to 4,762. The districts of Godavery, Tanjore, Madura, and Ganjam are next in order. There was, as usual, but little special registration in Malabar and South Canara.

Special registration.

1866-67 ...	7,964
1867-68 ...	10,392
1868-69 ...	10,583
1869-70 ...	10,489
1870-71 ...	12,695

142. The number of translations filed has always been small in this Presidency. This provision chiefly applies here to the case of English instruments registered in offices in which the Sub-Registrar does not understand English, but the number of such Sub-Registrars is annually decreasing.

Translations.

1866-67	106
1867-68	90
1868-69	41
1869-70	67
1870-71	27

Penalties.

143. The table in the margin shows the number of instruments registered on payment of a penalty and the amount levied.

Years.	Number.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1866-67	236	2,139	8	0
1867-68	174	1,597	4	0
1868-69	94	1,594	4	0
1869-70	113	1,728	12	0
1870-71	154	1,307	9	0

Wills and authorities to adopt.

144. The following table shows the operations connected with the registration of wills and authorities to adopt :—

—	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Sealed covers deposited	38	11	17	18	12
Do. withdrawn	3	1	4	6	5
Do. opened	23	8	7	8	4
Wills presented open	70	133	150	161	146
Authorities to adopt presented open.	1	1	2	1	1

The decrease observable this year has taken place chiefly in Tanjore, where it is attributed to the abolition of the Registry Office of Tranquebar. The twelve sealed covers deposited all contained wills, one of which was executed by a European, two by East Indians, seven by Hindoos, and two by Native Christians. The four sealed covers opened also contained wills, one executed by a Hindoo, two by Mahomedans, and one by a Moplah. Of the 146 wills presented open, 133 were executed by Hindoos, nine by Mahomedans, three by Parsees, and one by a Native Christian. The registration of authorities to adopt has always been in this Presidency almost nominal.

Memoranda of decrees and orders.

145. The table in the margin shows the number of Memoranda received from the Courts under Sections 41 and 42. The former, which relate to registered documents, ought to go on increasing, but there has not been any great increase

Years.	MEMORANDA UNDER	
	Section 41.	Section 42.
1866-67...	60	13,142
1867-68...	194	19,816
1868-69...	392	17,320
1869-70...	709	17,549
1870-71...	791	19,881

this year. A similar increase is not to be expected under Section 42, but there has been a considerable increase this year, owing probably to the irregular manner in which Memoranda are sent in by the Courts, the effect of which is, of course, to bring the arrears of one year into the returns of some subsequent year. There are still some offices in which the register of decrees is entirely blank, although it is impossible to suppose that no decrees have been passed affecting immoveable property in such sub-districts.

146. In the forms of returns received from the Government of India, a single column is provided for applications for searches and copies. This is probably founded on the Bengal rule, under which every application for a certified copy, except at the time of registration, is considered as an application for a search. In this Presidency no fee for a search is levied if the person requiring a copy is able to name the number and year of the instrument or the volume and page of the register. In Bengal also the registers being periodically removed from the Sub-Registrar's Office to those of the Registrars, there is nothing left in the former to search except the Indexes. In this Presidency the books have hitherto remained permanently in the offices to which they belong. There are, therefore, many cases in which searches take place without copies being required, and in which copies are granted without any search. The column has, therefore, been sub-divided. It will be seen from the figures in the margin that operations under the first of the heads have nearly quadrupled, and under the second more than trebled in five years. In the General Registry Office there have been only eight searches this year, but for the first time on record one of these has been a search in the copies of Indexes received from the Mofussil. The offices of the Mofussil Registrars still continue to be very little resorted to for the purposes of search. The only important exception is, as usual, South Canara, where there were 150 searches. It was explained in a former report that this is owing to this office containing a collection of 275 registers belonging to the period anterior to 1865. The searches in these old volumes are much impeded by the absence of Indexes, which seems to have been one of the many defective features of the old system of registration. Arrangements have been sanctioned this year for supplying this want. There were fifteen and seventeen searches respectively in the office of the Registrars of Tanjore and Calicut. In the offices of six Registrars there was not a single search, five offices show only one search each, and in the remaining seven offices the searches range from two to seven. On the other hand, in three of the Sub-Registry Offices there were more searches than in the Madras Office.

Searches and Copies.

Years.	Searches.	Copies granted.
1866-67...	638	1,479
1867-68...	1,138	2,541
1868-69...	1,452	2,874
1869-70...	1,756	3,761
1870-71...	2,541	4,869

Udeyomkunnu	151
Mangalore ..	120
Combaconum	104
Madras ...	73

147. The following table shows the number of refusals to register, and the result of the appeals to the Registrars or Registrar-General, and of the subsequent petition to the Courts :—

Refusals to register.

—	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Refusals to register	1,056	1,026	989	919	1,030
Appeals to Registrars and Registrar-General	161	221	250	247	226
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration	25	32	19	17	36
Appeals disposed of by orders refusing to direct registration	136	189	232	230	190
Registrations under an order from a Registrar or the Registrar-General ...	20	17	14	20	30
Registrations under an order of Court ...	97	215	142	145	193

It has been frequently pointed out that the intermediate appeal to the Registrar or Registrar-General is in the great majority of cases a mere formality, as in cases in which the executing party has denied the execution or refused to sign the endorsement, the parties must be referred to the Courts. Under the new Act the refusals will be reduced in number, and the intermediate appeals will almost disappear.

Attestations of powers of attorney, attendances at private residences, and summonses.

148. The following table compares certain minor operations connected with registration :—

—	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Special powers of attorney attested ...	1,484	1,428	1,044	993	1 385
General powers of attorney attested ...	474	442	413	468	318
Attendances at private residences by Registering Officers in person ...	1,478	1,671	2,019	2,226	2,397
Attendances at private residences by persons deputed under a commission...	190	223	239	240	242
Summonses...	2,453	2,416	2,301	2,244	2,319

The number of powers of attorney attested this year, although larger than it was last year, is rather less than it was five years ago. On the other hand the attendances at private residences are steadily increasing. They are most numerous on the Western Coast and in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, but are becoming more common than they were in other districts. The Registrar of Tanjore has reported two cases in which the attendance of the Sub-Registrar was quite unnecessary, and there is reason to believe that many such cases occur, which are not noticed by the Registrars. Wealthy Natives willingly pay the extra fees, because they imagine that it adds to their importance to have the Registering Officer attending on them, and requisitions of this kind are too easily acceded to, because they increase the Registering Officer's commission. The Sub-Registrar of Mangalore was reported for his frequent and prolonged absences on visits of this kind, extending in one case to about a fortnight, and he was dismissed in consequence of this and other irregularities.

149. There were ten prosecutions under Section 95 during the year. Convictions were obtained in six cases, three resulted in an acquittal, and one is still pending. At Cuddalore a person named Chinnatumbee Reddi forged his brothers' signatures as witnesses to a document executed by him, and got the instrument registered. The brothers complained to the Registrar, who ordered the Sub-Registrar to detain the document pending the investigation of the charge. Chinnatumbee Reddi then went to the office and tampered with one of the forged signatures while the Registering Clerks were comparing the original with the copy in the register. Of this double offence he was convicted by the Sessions Court, and the sentence was confirmed on appeal to the High Court. A conviction was also obtained at Yellavanassur in the same district in a case of false personation. At Strivelliputtoor in the Tinnevelly District the Sub-Registrar's Goomastah, in concert with the claiming party, inserted certain additional words in a document to the prejudice of the executing party. Both prisoners were sentenced by the Sessions Court to two years' simple imprisonment. At Lalgoody, in the Trichinopoly District, a person was charged with aiding and abetting in a case of forgery of a record which was noticed last year. He was, however, acquitted. In the Salem District a person altered the date of document to evade the penalty for delay in presentation. This case also broke down. At Udipy, in South Canara, a case of false personation and giving false evidence was punished by a fine of Rupees 20. At Karkal, in the same district, another case of false personation is still pending. At Udeyomkunnu, in Tellicherry, a Moplah was sentenced by the Sessions Court to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for false personation, and two Nairs, who falsely identified him, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. At Kutiadi, in the same district, a Nair woman was charged with false personation, but the Sessions Judge acquitted her, on the ground that the evidence of the Sub-Registrar, who was the only witness against her, was unsatisfactory. At Ponani, in Calicut, a case of false personation resulted in both the principal and the witness who falsely identified him being sentenced by the Sessions Court to four months' imprisonment. The total number of prosecutions during the last four years is given in the margin. Besides the prosecutions instituted with the sanction of the Registrars, there have probably been prosecutions instituted by private individuals, which have not been reported.

Prosecutions.

1867-68	5
1868-69	4
1869-70	8
1870-71	10

150. The total surplus shown at the credit of the Registration Fund last year was Rupees 1,84,163-15-2. There are, however, some items not included in this account, which ought to be debited to the department. The General Registry Office and Registry Office of Madras have been located since the 1st July 1868 in a building belonging to Government, the monthly rent of which may be fairly estimated at about Rupees 250. This item for twenty-one months would amount to Rupees 5,250. To this should be added the value of the work done at the Government Press, which, according to the Government Administration Reports for the two last years, comes to Rupees 10,134-8-0. An account has also been obtained from the Post Office showing that the total

Financial results.

	RS.	A.	P.
1868-69...	4,754	0	0
1869-70...	5,380	8	0
	10,134	8	0

amount debited to this department from August 1866 to the 31st March 1870 for service postage was Rupees 19,354-10-0. These three items, amounting to Rupees 34,739-2-0, reduce the balance to Rupees 1,49,424-13-2. An abstract of the receipts and disbursements during the past year shows that the collections amounted to Rs. 2,82,425-4-6 against Rupees 3,43,128-1-4 in the preceding year, the remittances to Rupees 2,82,031-8-2 against Rupees 3,36,802-8-4, and the expenditure to Rupees 2,09,144-3-6 against Rupees 2,38,364-1-3. The value of the work done at the Government Press is not included. Adding the surplus shown on the year to the balance already exhibited, the amount at the credit of the department is as shown in the margin.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at credit on 31st March 1870..	...	...	...	1,84,163	15	2
Deduct—						
House-rent ...	5,250	0	0			
Printing ...	10,134	8	0			
Postage ...	19,354	10	0			
				34,739	2	0
Balance ...	...	...	...	1,49,424	13	2

	Rs.	A.	P.
At the credit of the Registration Fund	1,49,424	13	2
Surplus of 1870-71	72,887	4	8
Total amount at the credit of the department	2,22,312	1	10

SECTION IV.—REVENUE.

151. The season of the year 1870-71 was even more favorable than that of 1869-70. The average rainfall throughout the Presidency, calculated on the return sent in from each district, was 44·13 inches, against 42·59 inches in 1869-70. It will be seen on reference to Table I. of the Appendix that the increase of rainfall has occurred in the northern and eastern central portions of the Presidency, and that in the South, as well as on the West Coast, there has been a sensible diminution in the supply. The reports sent in by Collectors as to the results of the season uniformly agree with the data furnished by the rain-gauges. In the north the season would have been almost perfect, if the heavy rains, especially towards its close, had not in some cases breached the tanks and flooded the crops. Nowhere was a want of rain seriously felt, except in Madura, Tinnevelly, and Bellary, in which districts the season, although not disastrous, was unfavorable; and a considerable majority of the Collectors write in unusually encouraging terms of timely rain and well filled tanks. The auspicious character of the year appears also to have exercised a sensibly beneficial influence upon public health. Season.

152. Notwithstanding these advantages, there was a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, under the head of Land Revenue, of Rs. 8,27,052. Table XVII. of the Appendix gives the variations of the Land Revenue in each district for the two years, and shows where the decrease has occurred. A large proportion of it may be traced to purely financial causes. Thus the diminution in Nellore was in great measure owing to the payment by the Zemindar of Venkatagherry in 1869-70 of certain kists which did not actually fall due till 1870-71, and the large decrease in Bellary is also to some extent nominal, owing to the collection of arrears which was effected in 1869-70. Similar causes have operated in other districts, but it seems probable that the fall of prices during the year has considerably, though not uniformly, tended to lower the revenue derived from land. For instance, in the Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna Districts, the decrease is partially ascribed to the non-payment by the Zemindars of their kists on account of the difficulty experienced by them in getting in their rents, owing to the diminished prices of food-grains. On the other hand in the Districts of Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Madura, and Salem, the reduction of prices seems to have exercised a favorable influence upon the Land Revenue, and generally upon cultivation. Land Revenue.

The area of Government land under cultivation in all the districts, except Malabar and South Canara, which have not been surveyed, was—

Unirrigated acres	14,223,362,	assessed at Rupees	158,11,834
Irrigated do.	3,078,144,	do.	157,20,476
Total	17,301,506		315,32,310

The increase over the previous year in acres is 285,461, and in assessment Rupees 7,25,197. There was probably an increase also in Malabar and South Canara. The only districts in which there was a real decrease, caused by the season, were Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. In Trichinopoly also there was a large decrease, but it was the result of relinquishments caused by the discovery of concealed cultivation and the consequent increase of the revenue demand.

153. The public health improved and was satisfactory on the whole, but there was still a great deal of cholera in Godavery, Kistna, Kurnool, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore. In Godavery the disease spread over the whole district and numbered 13,396 victims. Fortunately there was less fever here than usual in spite of extremely heavy rains. It is only in Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Madura that the reports are at all unfavorable. The chief cause was fever. This subject will be treated of more fully in the Medical Section of the report.

Public Health.

154. Continued success attended the labors of Veterinary Surgeon Dr. Thacker, who was specially appointed to investigate the causes of cattle diseases, with a view to preventing and curing them. Segregation of the infected cattle from the healthy herds is an invaluable preventive, being simple, costless, and attended with little trouble. Where carried out this system is always found to be effective, but it is frequently neglected owing to the apathy and indifference of the people. During the first half of the year the season was remarkably favorable for cattle, and, forage being abundant, disease did not develop itself to the usual extent, although it prevailed more or less on the West Coast, the Neilgherry Hills, in the Ceded Districts, and in the Madura and Salem Districts. Most of these districts were visited, and the cattle treated with considerable success as usual. During the last six months of the year Dr. Thacker was personally engaged in Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar, and it is evident that the people are generally becoming much more ready to adopt his system and advice when he is there to enforce them: notwithstanding this, in two cases in South Canara and Bellary there was very great mortality in consequence of treatment and segregation being resorted to too late. It has been suggested that a school of Veterinary Surgery should be established, and that carefully trained men should be appointed to each district to continue systematically the work begun by Dr. Thacker, and to attend all large cattle fairs which often operate in spreading disease among cattle.

Cattle Diseases.

155. Table II. of the Appendix embodies a return of the prices obtaining during the last six years. The prices of the chief food-grains, rice, cholum, cumboo, and raggy declined. This was evidently the result of two successive years of good harvests.

Prices.

156. Wages were still high in Ceylon, and 48,200 men went there from Madura. The number of emigrants from Tinnevelly was almost equalled by the number of immigrants. Only 1,117 men emigrated from other parts of the Presidency.

Emigration.

157. The revenue receipts amounted to £7,171,094, or £159,483 more than in 1869-70. The charges, as will be seen on reference to Table IV. of the Appendix, amounted to £619,557, or £5,264 less than in 1869-70. The per-centage on the receipts was 8·7, or less than even in the previous year, when it was made unduly low by abnormal reduction of expenditure, but it will be explained hereafter that this reduction is not one which arises from satisfactory causes, or can be anticipated in future. If the charges for salt had remained the same as

General revenue and charges.

in 1869-70, the total charges would have been higher, and the per-centage of charges to receipts would have been about the same as in that year.

Deducting charges from receipts the balance was £6,551,538, or £164,747 more than in 1869-70. (*Vide* Table V. of the Appendix.)

The amount realized by the sale of property on account of arrears was about 4 per cent. of the whole collections.

The collections show a decrease of £82,705 in spite of the prosperous season, which, if no other causes had intervened, would have raised the receipts by at least £100,000. The decrease was the result partly of diminished prices which prevented Zemindars from realizing their share of the value of crops, and induced them to delay paying their peishcush, and partly to the fact that, whilst in 1869-70 there were considerable arrears to collect, in 1870-71 the corresponding amount was comparatively small. In making the comparison it must be recollected that the receipts of 1869-70 were extraordinarily large.

Abkarry.

158. The Abkarry Revenue again increased from £570,021 to £589,265. The greater part of the increase was due to the realization of arrears and the more punctual payment of dues. The charges increased from £23,699 to £31,028 simply because more arrack was purchased or paid for on account of the town of Madras, where the revenue is managed by Government on a system somewhat resembling that of Sudder Distilleries, and differing from that of the rest of the Presidency.

Income Tax.

159. The Income Tax increased from £115,853 to £223,303, because it was raised from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. The greater difficulty of assessing the tax at the new rate raised the charges from £2,686 to £3,181.

Sea Customs.

160. The partial suspension of trade, which followed on the commencement of hostilities between France and Prussia, was compensated for by the activity of the last two months of the year, and the Sea Custom receipts increased from £259,009 to £286,665, the highest amount on record. There was a very slight increase in the charges which needs no explanation.

The following table shows the receipts at the ports in each Maritime district:—

Districts.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Re-export Duty.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	334	44,309	...	46	44,689
2. Vizagapatam	6,534	63,992	...	82	70,608
3. Godavery	13,923	1,13,872	...	292	1,28,087
4. Kistna	63	9,646	...	126	9,835
5. Nellore	...	...	...	4	4
6. Madras Sea Customs... ...	14,40,930	2,48,045	11,866	31,124	17,31,965
7. South Arcot	6,825	43,777	...	44	50,646
8. Tanjore	1,11,672	3,79,143	119	560	4,91,494
9. Madura	10,730	9,842	...	134	20,706
10. Tinnevelly	98,540	21,438	...	538	1,20,516
11. South Canara...	35,481	44,982	...	1,830	82,293
12. Malabar	67,449	45,856	...	2,502	1,15,807
Total ...	17,92,481	10,24,902	11,985	37,282	28,66,650

The increase in the port of Madras alone was £12,826, of which £7,918 arose from imports and resulted from larger importations of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarns, and metals, and £3,594 from exports, chiefly in indigo.

The following table shows the sudden impulse which trade received in January when it was known that the war was drawing to a close:—

Months.	Value of the Dutiable Articles.	Value of the Undutiable Articles.
	RS.	RS.
April	9,67,753	5,65,604
May	9,42,091	4,55,256
June	8,56,375	7,10,354
July	4,53,445	8,17,824
August	4,25,108	5,33,508
September	3,94,542	2,78,118
October	8,65,901	2,20,923
November	9,51,729	2,09,679
December	8,56,479	3,78,626
January	15,90,736	3,82,124
February	14,43,774	4,92,432
March	19,96,943	7,17,488

In the other districts the increase arose chiefly from larger exportations of rice and larger importations of piece goods and twist. In Tanjore Railway stores were largely imported for the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway. As in the previous year the value of imports and exports decreased, but the re-exports increased.

Table VII. of the Appendix shows the value of the imports and exports of the chief articles of trade. The increase of 31 lakhs in grey cotton piece-goods and 11½ lakhs in twist can only be accounted for by the abundance of the European supply seeking an outlet. The Indian demand has not been unusually brisk, and the market seems to be overstocked. The extension of the Great Southern of India Railway raised the imports of Railway stores by 11¾ lakhs, though the requirements of the Carnatic Railway became less as the Northern branch of it approached completion. Much less paddy and rice were imported because of the abundant harvests. There was an increase of 10 lakhs in the export of indigo. The export trade in rice also increased, though the duty prevented it from being so great as it might have been. On the other hand the exports of cotton wool decreased by 85 lakhs, although the quantity in the market increased, the cause being that the European war and the

abundance of the American supply made the demand dull and prices low, and possessors could afford to hold out and wait for an improvement. There was a decrease of 13 lakhs in the exports of oils, and of 10 lakhs in cocoanuts.

Table VIII. of the Appendix shows the progress of trade in the principal staples for the last five years.

161. The area cultivated with cotton decreased by acres 331,256, a natural consequence of the dulness of the demand for two successive years. Cotton.

Districts.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase or Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	7,189	9,558	+ 2,369
2. Vizagapatam	16,816	11,286	— 5,530
3. Godavery	29,270	23,455	— 5,815
4. Kistna	284,827	226,495	— 58,332
5. Nellore	16,575	19,158	+ 2,583
6. Cuddapah	82,926	64,317	— 18,609
7. Bellary	524,390	366,681	— 157,709
8. Kurnool	279,383	190,630	— 88,753
9. Chingleput	8	18	+ 10
10. North Arcot	1,275	1,547	+ 272
11. South Arcot	43,943	43,710	— 233
12. Tanjore	3,366	4,284	+ 918
13. Trichinopoly	7,981	8,340	+ 359
14. Madura	66,874	64,470	— 2,402
15. Tinnevelly	228,592	212,668	— 15,924
16. Coimbatore	121,288	142,118	+ 20,830
17. Neilgherry Hills...	...	...	...
18. Salem	14,601	9,311	— 5,290
19. South Canara	...	...	...
20. Malabar	...	...	...
Total ...	1,729,304	1,398,048	— 331,256

NOTE.—Correct figures having been entered for 1869-70, with reference to revised returns from certain districts, they will be found to differ from those shown in the report for 1869-70.

The most noticeable difference in the direction of trade was that the exports to European countries fell off enormously. Those to the United Kingdom decreased from 92 per cent. to 80 per cent., and those to France from 5 to 1 per cent. The probable causes have been already mentioned.

Exports of Cotton.	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.
United Kingdom ...	81,678,101	193,74,855	62,693,837	174,22,197	33,866,958	84,81,989
Arabia	54,900	14,705	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	366,190	1,20,326	779,524	2,51,314	1,459,996	3,69,900
France	4,394,090	10.39,008	2,494,200	6,61,703	433,500	94,050
Hong-Kong ...	124,757	2,15,580	835,200	2,53,290	4,865,700	12,16,612
Holland	...	...	540,000	2,02,500	...	...
Maldive Isles ...	448	102	551	150	616	99
Bombay Presidency	2,118,825	5,39,489	899,608	2,65,897	661,640	1,98,526
Bengal do. ...	347,182	72,805	175,578	51,894	1,043,722	2,39,206
Indian French Ports	97,365	22,957	55,950	16,105	15,000	3,750
Total ...	89,181,858	213,99,827	68,474,448	1,25,050	42,347,132	106,04,132

The great decrease in the quantity and value of the cotton exports, as compared with those for previous years, is shown in Table IX. of the Appendix.

Food-grains.

162. The imports of food-grains diminished, and the exports increased, as will be seen in Table X. of the Appendix. The latter were larger than they have ever been before. This was the natural result of the abundant harvests.

Table XI. of the Appendix shows the destination of grain exports during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year. It will be seen that the exports to the United Kingdom, France, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the Persian Gulf have largely increased, while those to Bombay, Arabia, and Goa have decreased.

Bullion.

163. The imports of bullion diminished by Rupees 93,73,702, but the exports increased by Rupees 109,90,304, and exceeded the imports by Rupees 89,44,640. (*Vide* Table XII. of the Appendix.)

Land Customs.

164. There was a slight increase of £737 in the receipts from land customs. They fell every where, except in Tanjore, where they were raised by the activity of the rice trade with Ceylon.

Salt.

165. The increased monopoly price of salt was in force during the whole year. The sales for home and inland consumption were a little higher than in 1869-70, but were much below those of 1867-68 and 1868-69. It seems to be doubtful, however, whether the rise in price has had any appreciable effect on the consumption. The revenue decreased in South Arcot by Rupees 1,04,951, and this is accounted for by the inferiority of the salt in store in the South Arcot stations, and the bad state of the approaches to Chunampet, a station inside the borders of Chingleput.

The *charges* decreased by £18,280, but this was merely because the frequent rains, which were so propitious for cultivation, were adverse to salt, and prevented it from being manufactured to the proper extent. Only 5,445,601 Indian maunds were manufactured. In 1869-70 the amount was 8,240,531 Indian maunds. The total sales including sales for export, which fell off considerably, amounted to nearly 250,000 tons, or 2,000 tons less than in 1869-70. The increased monopoly price raised the revenue by £99,500.

Quantity of Salt sold for	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Home consumption	3,099,750	3,367,710	3,422,570	3,381,936	3,347,045
Inland do.	3,211,132	3,286,245	3,283,290	3,003,992	3,102,693
Total ...	6,310,882	6,653,955	6,705,860	6,385,928	6,449,738
Exportation	504,733	195,176	219,972	472,180	355,520
Grand Total ...	6,815,615	6,849,131	6,925,832	6,858,108	6,805,258
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS.
Government price for salt per Indian maund	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11 / 2 0	2

166. The Stamp Revenue fell off by £10,585 in consequence of the reduction of rates by the Stamp Laws passed in 1869 and 1870. In Madras, however, the substitution of stamps for money fees in the Court of Small Causes increased the receipts by £22,000. Stamps.

167. The receipt and expenditure from the District Road Fund both increased considerably. Local Funds.

The expenditure is classed as follows:—

		RS.
Communication	New Works ...	11,48,920
	Repairs ...	8,50,380
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	New Works ...	42,120
	Repairs ...	41,362
Tools and Plant		14,152
Establishment, including cost of Public Works supervision and Miscellaneous charges		3,58,369
		24,55,303
Classification not yet known		77,030
Total ...		25,32,333

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the other Local Funds which are controlled by the Board.

Items.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure			Balance at the end of the year.
				On Original Works & Repairs.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jungle Conservancy Fund...	2,21,668	1,82,178	4,03,846	39,157	88,978	1,28,135	2,75,711
Nanul Grass Fund ...	21,430	13,178	34,608	3,217	17,512	20,729	13,879
Pound Fund...	1,34,549	2,19,926	3,54,475	5,235	1,95,626	2,00,861	1,53,614
Public Bungalow Fund ...	26,095	28,022	54,117	2,192	29,406	31,598	22,519
Endowment Fund ...	1,67,505	1,82,184	3,49,689	25,227	1,81,749	2,06,976	1,42,713
Village Service Fund ...	8,27,100	16,00,320	24,27,420	...	15,97,843	15,97,843	8,29,577
Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund ...	3,220	38,437	41,657	20,877	19,541	40,418	1,239
Irrigation Cess.	24,530	25,453	49,983	4,465	19,993	24,448	25,535

The District Presses turned out more work than in 1869-70; but, as the work was chiefly done for Public Departments and not for private individuals, the receipts fell off. Attention has recently been turned towards the improvement of the form of the District Gazettes, with a view to extending their circulation. The Collectors have been requested to embody in them as much generally interesting matter as possible; and, in order that the rate of subscription may be reduced, they are now issued fortnightly instead of weekly. (*Vide* Table XIV. of the Appendix.)

Wild animals.

168. The following table shows the number of wild animals, for slaying which rewards were given during the year:—

	Numbers.	Amount of Reward.
		Rs.
Tigers	205	9,349
Cheetahs	666	11,893
Bears	97	493
Hyenas	129	481
Wolves	12	56
Jackals	7	13
Alligators	15	68
Dogs	5,860	708

Census.

169. Preparations for the census which is to be held in November 1871 began in January. The forms required for making house registers, for recording statistics of area, revenue, &c., and for the enumeration have been printed and distributed to ten districts at a cost of Rupees 45,000, and the houses of every village have been regularly numbered. At the time of going to press, favorable reports have been received from several districts regarding the conduct of the preliminary census.

Agricultural exhibition.

170. The usual annual exhibition was held at Nellore in February. The prizes offered amounted to Rupees 2,793. The results were not very encouraging.

Cattle shows.

171. The thirteenth annual cattle show was held at Addanki. The prizes amounted to Rupees 2,106. The quality of the cattle was as good as ever, but the number shown was smaller. The Committee do not seem to have thought the general result satisfactory, but there were new and encouraging features which prove that exhibitions of this kind are beneficial.

A new district.

172. The town of Madras was separated from the district of Chingleput and made a separate Collectorate under the officer who has charge of the Sea Customs Office. This measure was necessitated by the press of work devolving on the Collector of what was formerly the Madras District.

Inam Department.

173. During the year under review, the Inam Department continued in charge of the Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

Seven thousand deeds carrying an additional quit-rent of Rupees 16,452 were issued in respect of ordinary Inams. The accounts of the service Inams of the districts of Godavery and Trichinopoly were prepared in anticipation of their enfranchisement on the revision of the village establishment of those districts, but the issue of title-deeds was postponed, pending the decision of the Board on some important questions raised by the Collectors of the districts in connexion with the settlement.

The annexed table shows the area, assessment, and quit-rent of the several descriptions of Inams brought under settlement during the year, and the cost of the establishments maintained :—

——	Extent.	Assessment.	Jodi.	Additional Quit-rent.	Cost of the Establishment.
	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.
Devadayam ...	51,125·51	1,39,403 12 6	2,537 12 6	631 15 9	19,938
Personal ...	45,340·95	93,692 5 4	12,162 14 8	15,819 13 4	
Village Service.	100,320·47	2,66,703 7 5	29,959 7 3	1,49,734 1 9	5,100
Total ...	196,786·93	4,99,799 9 3	44,660 2 5	1,66,185 14 10	25,038

Court of Wards.

174. The total number of estates under the management of the Board of Revenue in their capacity of Court of Wards during the year was twenty-eight, the property of twenty-five Minors.

No new estates were taken under management during the year, but two estates, Kapistalam in the Tanjore District, and Bungari Polliem in North Arcot, were restored.

The table given below, which is made up for the revenue year (1st July 1869 to 1st July 1870), shows the result of the Court's management during that year.

Districts.	Names of the Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Fusly.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance			Debt due to the Estate at the end of the Fusly.	Debt due by the Estate at the end of the Fusly.
						In Government Paper.	In Cash.	Total.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	Purla Kimedy	14,16,325	4,55,215	18,71,540	2,47,820	13,11,900	3,11,820	16,23,720	...	...
	Barwah	18,463	26,151	44,614	21,799	14,500	8,315	22,815	...	...
	Jalantra	44,540	28,817	73,357	21,032	37,500	14,825	52,325	...	...
Vizagapatam	Rawada	408	9,002	9,410	5,673	...	3,737	3,737	4,893	210
	Salur	...	39,365	39,365	36,465	...	2,900	2,900	..	1,65,698
	Moringhy	30,000	32,547	62,547	13,021	30,000	19,526	49,526	1,40,359	...
Godavery ...	Nallamillipadu	448	827	1,275	633	...	642	642	...	...
	Kapileswarapuram *cum*	...	23,456	23,456	11,415	...	12,041	12,041	429	14,342
	Kesanakuru	...	15,140	15,140	12,991	...	2,149	2,149		
Chingleput ...	Irungadukottah *cum* Lattur ...	15,228	6,294	21,522	7,329	11,100	3,093	14,193	...	...
North Arcot	Bangari	5,575	42,086	47,661	41,951	...	5,710	5,710	13,953	2,797
	Naragunti	...	18,360	18,360	16,404	...	1,956	1,956	...	...
	Kallur	...	4,217	4,217	4,217	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	Nonakad Tenpadi	798	2,856	3,654	2,286	...	1,368	1,368	1,416	...
	Agraharam	230	2,478	2,708	1,896	...	812	812	1,609	5,974
	Agharayarayangudi	2,440	4,788	7,228	5,694	...	1,534	1,534	417	13,378
	Kapistalam*	86,433	49,442	1,35,875	33,422	75,800	26,653	1,02,453	1,583	7,140
	Bhavaniambapuram	...	2,440	2,440	941	...	1,499	1,499	4,655	...
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur	1,675	14,846	16,521	7,577	...	8,944	8,944	4,695	1,539
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur	1,66,534	66,447	2,32,981	38,614	1,77,300	17,067	1,94,367	4,207	...
	Guntamanaikanur	52,989	53,250	1,06,239	28,422	29,500	48,317	77,817	...	...
Tinnevelly...	Maniachi	6,966	35,958	42,924	32,516	...	10,408	10,408	...	1,39,872
	Singampatti	12,622	14,453	27,075	21,712	...	5,363	5,363	193	8,067
	Urkad	55,274	4,613	59,887	5,152	51,100	3,635	54,735	11,604	69,050
Coimbatore... ...	Samattur *cum* Kottampatti ...	5,827	10,586	16,413	9,799	...	6,614	6,614	2,062	...
Malabar	Nelialum	10,637	4,657	15,294	3,264	10,200	1,830	12,030	...	...
	Total ...	19,33,412	9,68,291	29,01,703	6,32,045	17,48,900	5,20,758	22,69,658	1,92,075	4,28,067

* The accounts for Kapistalam are given only from January to July 1870.

Expenditure on account of irrigation works, improvements, and repairs were carried on on a large scale in the Purla Kimedy estates. No less than Rupees 74,000 were expended on these objects, and on roads, &c., during the year. The system of roads is now almost complete, and irrigation works will, in future, need little but repair. In other estates the expenditure varied much. In several it has been simply impossible, owing to want of funds, the estates having been heavily involved when taken under management. Two estates have been, at the desire of the relatives of the Minors, rented out to members of the family, and are under the management of the latter.

As regards the education of the Minors under their charge, the Court has not been altogether successful. Efforts have not been wanting on the part of the Court and of the Collectors as their agents, but prejudice and the opposition of relatives and guardians, and inaptitude and indolence on the part of the Wards, have in several instances prevented success.

Most of the Minors not incapacitated by age or mental infirmity had been sent to the nearest available Provincial Talook, or Anglo-Vernacular School, and in some cases tutors have been appointed either alone, or in addition to school-teaching.

175. Both the General Stamp Act and the Court Fees' Act were in operation throughout the year. The revenue realized in the General Stamp Office from stamps impressed, or denoted on documents brought there for the purpose, amounted in 1870-71 to Rupees 2,46,196, against Rupees 1,42,165 in 1869-70. The increase, upwards of 70 per cent., is due to the fees on the Original Side of the High Court, which had previously been collected in cash, being collected by means of stamps since the 1st of April 1870. General Stamp Office.

Besides the districts under this Presidency, Coorg, Mysore, and Hyderabad are also supplied; the former with stamps of all descriptions, and the two latter with Postage and Telegraph Stamps from the Depôt at Madras. The operations of the department as affecting the manufacture, receipt, and issue of stamps of all kinds may be seen from the following figures:—

	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Receipts.	Issues.	Receipts.	Issues.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Court Fee Stamps ...	65,34,140	51,48,386	85,80,789	79,17,443
Non-Judicial do. ...	70,24,282	61,20,317	51,89,281	32,53,450
Adhesive Stamps of all descriptions	14,13,201	20,48,572	38,19,455	45,68,387
Total ...	149,71,624	133,17,275	175,89,525	157,39,280

Both the manufacture and issue of the first two descriptions of stamps have been abnormally large during the last two years, owing to the haste with which the new law was brought into force and to the difficulty of estimating correctly the requirements of the several districts.

Great facilities have been afforded to the mercantile community and the public generally for stamping Bills of Exchange and other documents by means of special adhesive stamps affixed in the General Stamp Office.

It has been decided to use adhesive stamps only under the Court Fees' Act, and these are expected from England. A radical change has also been determined upon in the method hitherto adopted in the manufacture and supply of stamps under the General Stamp Act. The stamps, instead of being manufactured locally as now, are to be manufactured in England and sent out to this country in a complete state; the object of the change being to guard against forgery.

The Government Farm.

176. This is situated about five miles from Madras. Exclusive of land occupied by village sites and other buildings, and of an isolated portion let out on a five-year lease, under stringent conditions as to cultivation, &c., the estate is divided into the "Experimental Farm," consisting of about 130 acres, and the "Model Farm," which comprises about 120 acres.

The soil is generally sandy, of the very poorest description: with the exception of four or five acres near the Adyar river the farm is entirely under dry cultivation. It is found, however, that soils, which when reclaimed a few years ago could scarcely raise a blade of grass, are now in appearance equal to good arable soils: the capillary action and absorptive powers of the soil have been greatly increased by heavy manuring and deep cultivation.

The Model Farm consists of land which, hitherto farmed by tenants, has been reclaimed and improved, and is estimated to return, under the present management, a gross annual income of nearly 8 per cent. above the average rental of the past four years.

Permanent (or landlord's) improvements have been made on this portion of the estate, including a complete set of farm buildings, fencing, clearing and levelling, and making roads. A good granary has been completed; fruit-trees planted; and a nursery started for raising trees. Fifty acres of land have been reclaimed, and open drains, where required, cut for carrying off rain water.

A village school for the children of the work-people is now supported from the Farm Funds.

The Experimental Farm is devoted entirely to experimental cultivation, results being carefully watched and recorded.

The fifty head of cattle kept for stock and working purposes are kept on maize and cholum straw, with ground-nut and horse-gram; the latter steeped in cold water and not boiled, the former being found the more economical manner of preparing this food.

By careful selection during the past three years the breed of sheep has been vastly improved; indeed, a new variety of sheep has been produced. Rams of the improved breed are eagerly sought after by native flock-masters in the Madras Presidency, and applications are received for them from other parts of India and from Ceylon.

Foldyard manure is obtained by keeping the cattle in separate loose boxes, fifty of these, in each of which one beast is stalled, being calculated to yield

1,000 cart-loads per annum of valuable manure. Other manures are used as follows:—Tank mud, brickyard dust, refuse from slaughter-houses, carbonate and sulphate of lime, bazaar ashes, coarse saltpetre, and nitrate of potash.

The rotation of crops system is now pursued, and the following crops have been grown:—Chinese sugar-cane (Sorghum saccharatum), paddy (Carolina and other), green-gram (Phaseolus mungo), gingelly (Sesamum Indicum), castor-oil plant, horse-gram (for fodder), (Dolichos uniflorus), huriallee grass, which, it is hoped, may soon be grown as a "dry" crop. Prairie grass (Bromus unisloides), rye grass (Lolium perenne), flax (Egyptian), buck wheat, red cholum, imphee (a variety of sorghum), maize (Egyptian and Australian), cumboo (Peniallaria spicata), shamay (Panicum miliare), varagu (Panicum miliaceum), Egyptian cloves and beans, yellow cholum, (Holcus sorghum), rape, tobacco, and cotton.

Expensive English agricultural machines are found generally useless, but blacksmiths' and carpenters' workshops have been erected, in which all kinds of agricultural implements are made and repaired.

As castings cannot be locally made, wrought iron only is used, and an improved English plough, far superior to the ordinary native plough, is now made and sold for Rupees 15.

The ploughmen and laborers on the farm, mostly of the "Wudder" or tank-digger caste, are found to have greatly improved in using the machines and implements generally employed.

After paying rent, rent charges, interest, and all other charges, there was a small balance to the credit of the farm, notwithstanding that only a small part of the land was fully cropped, and many charges incurred incidental to the opening of a new farm.

177. Survey operations were carried on during the year in the districts noted below; also on the Neilgherry Hills, in Wynaad, and in the Nellumboor Valley:— Revenue Survey.

Tinnevelly.	Coimbatore.
Salem.	Chingleput.
Nellore.	Cuddapah.
Kurnool.	Ganjam.

The progress of work in the plains was as follows:—

	Square Miles.
I.—Boundaries surveyed	3,124
II.—Extent mapped	1,054
III.—Mapping in progress	6,143
IV.—Area ready for settlement	5,086
V.—Topographically detailed	3,649
VI.—Village maps lithographed	1,585
VII.—Talook do. do.	7,652

The maps of two talooks, Vinnukonda and Palnad, completed in all respects at an average cost of Rupees 81-3-10, have been received for lithography. The total expenditure on account of the District Survey Establishment amounted

to Rupees 4,15,196-14-10. The progress made on the Hills, &c., is given below :—

	Demarcated.	Surveyed.	Detailed.
I.—Government Reserve	45	37	74
II.—Forest Department blocks	7	7	9
III.—Quit-rent properties	87	78	314
IV.—Puttah lands	150	119	701
V.—Town lots	68	55	396
VI.—Waste land lots	36	36	47
VII.—Firewood allotments	8	8	16
VIII.—Minor circuits	243	243	43
IX.—Roads	78	75	...
X.—Cultivation	30	30	...

19,169 marks were erected during the year. 329 manuscript copies of maps of properties, &c., were supplied for issue with title-deeds. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 63,040-13-6. Demarcation operations were, as usual, carried on during the year in the Chingleput, Ganjam, and Coimbatore Districts ; those of Zemindary tracts in the Salem, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Kurnool, and Ganjam Districts. Subjoined is the table of work performed in the districts marginally named by separate establishments. In the other districts Surveyors demarcate alienated villages in addition to their own special work—

Chingleput.
Ganjam.
Coimbatore.
Salem.
Nellore.

	Square Miles.
I.—Boundaries demarcated	2,121
II.—Fields demarcated...	608
III.—In progress	417
IV.—Handed over to survey	2,206
V.—Stones of all kinds erected	563,152

The expenditure on account of demarcation, including cost and carriage of stones, was Rupees 1,07,210-1-5. The total expenditure of survey and demarcation, including cost of the Central Office and Lithographic Establishment and measurement allowance, was Rupees 6,42,221-5-6, or Rupees 57,778-10-6 short of the budget grant for 1870-71.

178. During the official year 1870-71 settlement work was carried on in the Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, and Chingleput Districts. No new field operations were conducted in Kurnool, but the out-turn in the remaining districts was as follows :—

Revenue Settlement.

	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
Demarcation	608,307	= 951
Classification	675,473	= 1,055
Survey...	14,982	= 23

The classifiers likewise measured and calculated the areas of 111,382 minor holdings in 42,221 survey fields, and tested the out-turn of crops in about 2,000 instances, both these duties appertaining to the settlement. In classification there is a decrease compared with the previous year, as the Nellore party finished their district, and a main question had to be settled by Government before a new district could be assigned. Although not

engaged in field duties for a portion of the year, owing to the above cause, the Nellore men were fully occupied upon the details of the report submitted by the Deputy Director. In the Printing Department the prescribed number of registers for 164 villages were completed, thereby enabling the department to despatch diglott registers for the whole of Kistna proper, with the exception of four villages. The further important work of each province may be thus summarised :—

Kistna.—The report upon the emendations and consequent financial alterations, suggested by the Board of Revenue in the proposed settlement of the talooks comprising the Guntoor portion, was submitted by the Acting Director.

Kurnool.—The settlement scheme for the talook of Pattikonda was drawn up and forwarded by the Acting Director to the Board.

Cuddapah.—Mr. Cox, the Deputy Director, collated all the necessary details and submitted his settlement proposals for the talooks of Koilguntla, Jammalmadugu, Podatur, and Cuddapah.

Nellore.—Mr. Rundall, the Deputy Director, similarly furnished his report for the six talooks comprising the principal division, and prepared the ground work for the submission of a like report on the sub-division talooks. Diglott registers for 258 villages were completed, the two columns as to assessment being left blank until the receipt of final orders.

Salem.—The revision of classification extended over 178,093 fields comprising 845,093 acres. The new settlement was introduced into the Ahtoor Talook, and is ready to be introduced into Salem, Trichengode, and Namcul as soon as the Government orders on two important Revenue questions affecting these talooks are passed. Diglott registers for 326 villages were also prepared.

Chingleput.—The settlement report upon the extensive tract hereafter to be irrigated by the Red Hill and Cholavaram project was prepared and submitted to Government by the Acting Director.

Although settlement work has not as yet actually commenced in Coimbatore, the new survey areas were introduced into three talooks.

The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 2,77,566; the increase is mainly owing to the more extended operations in Salem. In the above sum is included the item of Rupees 17,427, being the payment of the establishment working under the orders of the Collector of Tinnevelly, but debited to this budget.

179. The growth of the cinchona plants during the past year has been very satisfactory. The older plants of the different varieties of *Cinchona officinalis* have formed fine leading shoots, and entirely thrown off the shrubby habit, and assumed a tree-like appearance. The largest plants of *C. officinalis* vary from 22 to 23 feet in height, with a circumference of stem of from 18 to 21 inches. The finest plants of *C. succirubra* are now 30 feet high, with a circumference of stem of 3 feet. Three thousand five hundred plants of the new varieties of *C. calisaya* have been permanently planted out on new land. They have been planted close, and will cover about two acres of land. This is the only extension made to the permanent plantations, operations having been

Government Cinchona Plantations, Ootacamund.

confined to filling up failures, and planting along the edges of the roads and spaces by the sides of ravines. The number of plants of the new species propagated during the year is 16,379 against 17,000, the result of last year's propagation. Only 662 plants have been distributed to the public, and 45 ounces of seed have been gratuitously issued to planters in various parts of India. Among the new species recently introduced, some of the varieties of pitayo bark promise to be hardy and well suited to this climate. The total number of plants of new and recently introduced varieties are as follow :—

Cinchona lancifolia (from Java)		279
Do. *officinalis* (lanceolate-leaved variety) ...		2,140
Do. *pitayensis*		1,779
Do. *calisaya*, new varieties		54,881
Total ...		59,079

The propagation of the new varieties of *C. calisaya* has been discontinued. The imported plants of *C. pitayensis*, received on the 6th December 1870, have been propagated to a considerable extent, as this variety is stated to be of great value. The *C. lancifolia*, received from Java, makes slow growth in this climate, and consequently has not been extensively propagated. There are in all seven varieties of the lanceolate-leaved *Cinchona officinalis*. These differ slightly in appearance one from another, and also in the quality of bark. Nos. 1 to 3 having been found to yield the greatest quantity of quinine, and the rest, therefore, have been discarded. During the year 51,352 lbs. of fresh bark were supplied to Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, for the manufacture of amorphous quinine. The cinchona trees, which were manured in 1870 with guano, sulphate of ammonia, and stable-manure, do not show any marked difference in their growth, and probably the manure will have little or no effect upon the secretion of the alkaloids.

The high system of cultivation hitherto maintained on the plantations has not been carried out during the past year, the expenses having been reduced to the lowest point possible. With the same object the establishment in the Cinchona Department has been very materially reduced. No new buildings have been erected during the year; the principal work performed being weeding the plantations, maintaining roads, cutting drains, and filling up failures.

Cinchona planting considered as an investment of private capital.

180. The following remark of the Superintendent, bearing on the question of the value of cinchona plantations as an investment, may prove interesting :—"From 1,000 unselected eight-year old plants of "*C. succirubra*, 1,060 lbs. weight of dry bark has been taken; "these plants will yield in October and November of this year 1,500 lbs. more of "dry bark; in all 2,560 lbs. during the year, or an average of over 2½ lbs. of bark "per tree. This bark will realize in the home market from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* per lb., "from which deducting 8*d.* per lb. as cost of collection, carriage, &c., and calcu- "lating 350 trees to the acre, a clear profit of at least Rupee 1 per lb., or "Rupees 875 per acre, will remain. Supposing the cost of cinchona cultivation "at the eighth year to be Rupees 1,000 per acre, the above return will make "cinchona cultivation a very good investment, especially as the yield in the "ninth year will be almost equal in value to that obtained in the eighth. In "the tenth and each succeeding year the yield will, in all probability, increase

" with the growth of the trees, and in consequence of the quality of the bark " improving with each renewal. I make the above observations, as at the " present moment there is a strong conviction that cinchona cultivation will " not prove profitable. This conviction has caused private individuals, who " have invested in the cultivation as a speculation, to withhold expenditure; " consequently private estates on the Neilgherries are generally in a neglected " or abandoned condition. The yield of bark referred to above is, however, " higher than could be expected from the average of private plantations in " the eighth year. Such plantations would probably not yield more than half " the quantity, as the trees from which this bark was taken were planted " in October 1862 on the Government plantations, and from the first were " well cared for. The land was thoroughly prepared and trenched before the " plants were placed in it, and from that time to the present date the plants " had every attention and care; consequently their growth has been much " above the average development of trees on private plantations, where a " smaller expenditure of money and care has been considered sufficient. " There exist, moreover, serious difficulties to be encountered by speculators " in cinchona cultivation. With red bark it is necessary to wait eight to " nine years, and with crown bark twelve to fourteen years, before a pro- " fitable crop can be obtained. Few can be so long out of their money, and " at the same time maintain an expensive cultivation. Apart from this it is " difficult to enter into successful competition with American-grown bark. " In America cinchona bark is a wild product, and its growth costs nothing. " Here, in India, as a cultivated plant, the cost of production forms the " heaviest item of charge. From the quantity of bark brought into the home " market, it appears that the supply from America, instead of decreasing as " was anticipated, is yearly becoming more abundant, so that the supply " from this source keeps pace with the increasing demand. It is, therefore, " evident that, with a low quality of bark, we can never hope successfully to " compete in the home market with American bark of like quality; but with " higher quality barks I believe that a successful and profitable competition " can be established. The mossing process is indispensable to obtain a bark " of high quality, as by each successive renewal of bark its value increases; " and this will, no doubt, continue until red bark will yield from 10 to 12 per " cent. of crystallizable alkaloids, and of this from 6 to 8 per cent. of quinine " sufficiently pure to pass the commercial tests. From crown barks a like " quantity of crystallizable alkaloids will probably be procured, of which from " 8 to 10 per cent. will be commercial quinine. Bark of this quality would " defy competition, as no such bark could be procured from America. The " freedom with which these high qualities of bark are worked greatly " enhances their value, while the cost of collection, preparation, and shipment " would be the same as for an inferior bark. It appears, therefore, to be an " object of importance to aim at producing only the highest quality of bark."

181. The small manufactory at Ootacamund was worked during the year. The out-turn of "Amorphous quinine" has been 97 lbs., besides which, on March 31st, there remained 30 lbs. in a state incompletely worked up. The bark used for the manufactory has been exclusively that of prunings, or, generally speaking, the bark of small branches. No tree has hitherto been cut down for the manufactory. The amount of bark

Manufacture of quinine.

used has been 51,352 lbs. of fresh bark, or about 14,000 lbs. of dry bark. The mean yield of the bark was 0·9 per cent. During the south-west monsoon it was only with great difficulty that bark was obtained at all, as frequently bandy-carriage was stopped. The yield of the bark in alkaloid is so small during the monsoon, that it will probably be necessary in future to stop work for the four months, from the middle of June to the middle of October. The *branch* bark is now found fully to share in the diminution of alkaloid. Since the end of the monsoon the per-centage yield of this bark from prunings, when dry, has been 1·3 per cent. Had the bark in use been trunk bark, the yield would have been seven times as great, and the total cost of working would have been but slightly increased. Unless the manufactory hereafter be supplied with bark of mean yield (four per cent.) it is obvious that the price of "Amorphous quinine" will not fall so low as one rupee per ounce. The favorable report of the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, on the therapeutic value of "Amorphous quinine" has caused the working of red bark at Ootacamund to be stopped, and preparations have been made for manufacturing on the Neddiwuttum plantation, where the total cost of operations will be diminished. A full examination of the results obtained under Mr. McIvor's system of mossing the trees is being carried out, and an examination has been made of all the leading varieties of *C. calisaya* obtained from Mr. Money's seeds which has resulted in the determination of the kind most suitable for future propagation. The differences of yield determined are perfectly evident, though not considerable. A number of measurements and determinations of alkaloids have been made, in order to determine the present and subsequent yield of the plantations of *C. succirubra*, and various chemical and physiological work has been conducted through the past year.

European fish.

182. The acclimatization of the European fresh-water fish in the Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund, has proved most successful. The trout, rudd, carp, tench, gold and silver fish, introduced in December 1867, are increasing rapidly. The tench especially are most prolific, and grow to a large size in one year; a dozen of these fish bred in the gardens were caught, and weighed from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. each.

Forests.

183. The Forest Department, during the year under review, yielded a net surplus of Rupees 69,339, in which sum is included credit for an increase in the value of stock in hand to the extent of Rupees 24,437. The actual cash surplus is, therefore, Rupees 44,902. These results are below the average of former years, but the diminution must be in great measure ascribed to the spread of planting operations, which, during the year, involved an aggregate cost of Rupees 29,382. In fifteen out of twenty anges planting is steadily kept up, and in three of the remaining five it is not required, owing to the large annual reproduction of timber. On the teak-plan ations of Nelambur, which stand unrivalled in India, Rupees 6,351 were spent, and 75,000 fresh seedlings planted out. Several plantations have recently been established in the arid districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, and North Arcot, both with a view to the provision of timber and for meeting the demands of the Railway Company for fuel. The Railway fuel-*reserves* are a distinct, and to some extent, a novel feature in forest conservancy in this Presidency. It is the aim of Government to regulate the consumption of fuel by the Railway Company upon fixed principles, in order that reckless or

unforeseen denudation of jungles in the vicinity of the line may be guarded against. With this object tracts of jungle extending sometimes to four and five square-miles are demarcated, fenced in, and in some cases fire traced. In these tracts felling is conducted with due regard to reproduction, and where necessary natural growth is supplemented by artificial planting. The ranges of Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, Polamputty, and Salem, each contain several of these reserves, and a comparison of the annual estimated reproduction of fuel with the annual demand of the Railway shows that the area of fuel reserve will soon be sufficiently extensive to warrant the Government in forbidding the supply to the Railway of fuel from the jungles at large. With the object of meeting the requirements of the proposed line to Tinnevelly, a Sub-Assistant Conservator has been stationed in that district, whose duty is confined to the selection and demarcation of reserves and tracts for planting. In regard to conservancy proper and matters of administrative detail, the department is still upon the same footing as it was at the close of 1869-70. Particulars of the expenditure and receipts of the department, together with a comparison of the value of the stock in hand at the commencement and close of the year, and a tabular statement showing the amount of timber, &c., taken from the forests during the year, will be found in the Appendix.

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Grant.

184. The original Imperial grant for Public Works proper was Rupees 81,46,200.

This assignment was subsequently reduced to Rupees 76,71,200, which the Government of India distributed as follows:—

		RS.
Military		6,00,000
Agricultural ...	Ordinary...	15,96,200
	Extraordinary	18,80,000
Other services		18,35,800
Tools and Plant.	Ordinary...	1,30,000
	Extraordinary	20,000
Establishment...	Ordinary...	13,09,200
	Extraordinary	3,00,000
	Total ...	76,71,200

In this distribution, the Government of India, taking exception to the estimate for Establishments (Ordinary), reduced the grant under that head by Rupees 2,00,000, which they added to "Agricultural."

Outlay.

185. The following table exhibits a comparison between the grant and outlay from Imperial Funds in 1869-70 and 1870-71. The allotments, in each case, are as they stood at the close of the years noted:—

Head of Service.	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
New Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Military...	5,72,989	5,63,626	3,34,015	3,32,753
Civil Buildings	11,35,412	11,08,146	5,24,702	5,13,329
Agricultural	14,44,204	12,01,484	22,28,169	8,00,020
Communications	8,27,927	7,74,772	2,12,256	6,24,922
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	1,32,826	1,32,753	25,796	44,749
Repairs.				
Military	1,85,227	1,83,110	2,26,503	2,23,005
Civil Buildings	80,641	1,04,081	98,438	91,804
Agricultural	10,94,344	10,72,519	11,80,981	11,44,826
Communications	7,44,718	7,44,085	8,70,828	9,14,912
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	4,912	4,763	7,090	32,694
Establishments	18,79,280	17,77,197	17,79,862	16,10,350
Tools and Plant	97,500	83,758	1,82,560	1,62,974
Total ...	81,99,980	77,50,294	76,71,200	64,95,938

The following table exhibits the allotments and expenditure from Local Funds :—

	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works	18,95,007	12,87,134	20,30,638	12,93,759
Repairs	7,58,641	6,93,373	7,53,599	7,21,577
Establishments	4,20,342	2,84,266	3,16,678	2,99,369
Tools and Plant	27,805	13,432	23,629	13,467
Total ...	31,01,795	22,78,205	31,24,544	23,28,172

MILITARY.

186. This project, which is designed to provide against the results of a scanty rainfall to which the station of Bellary is frequently subjected, consists of a channel, excavated across the drainage from a range of low hills in the neighbourhood, for the interception of such water as can be obtained, and leading it first into a tank at Allipore, within a short distance of the station, and thence into a reservoir formed by a hollow at the base of the hill on which the Fort is situated. The estimate for the project amounts to Rupees 69,300, and only Rupees 1,856 remain to be expended to complete it. During the year the supply-channel has had its depth regulated. The head-sluice, the foundations of which were laid in the previous year, has been completed, and the reservoir, which has had its bund raised to a uniform level, will be ready to receive a supply this year.

BELLARY.—Cantonment Water-supply.

187. The new Native Hospital at Bellary, intended to afford accommodation for forty-eight sick in two wings, has been completed at an aggregate outlay of Rupees 44,182, of which Rupees 2,982 were spent during the year.

Native Hospital.

188. With a view to give effect to the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1868, the construction of a Lock Hospital was commenced at Bellary in 1868-69 and completed in 1870-71 on an estimate of Rupees 15,900, of which Rupees 4,391 were spent in the latter year.

Lock Hospital.

189. The plan of the European Female Hospital at Bellary, sanctioned in May 1859, provided accommodation for forty patients, but this scale having subsequently been modified by the Government of India, the design was altered, and the requisite accommodation is now provided for the reduced number of twenty-six patients on the ground-floor. The building has been roofed in, and will be shortly ready for occupation. The total outlay against an estimated expenditure of Rupees 38,000 has been Rupees 36,063, of which Rupees 20,566 were laid out in 1870-71.

Female Hospital for European Troops.

190. The building occupied by the European main guard having been condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner, the question of the continuance or otherwise of the guard at Bellary came under consideration in 1869 when it was decided on maintaining it. It is the only

New Garrison Main Guard.

British guard in the Fort, within which are the Arsenal, the Commissariat Stores, the Engineer's work-yard, two large Powder Magazines, the Garrison Prison, and other buildings where much valuable Government property is stored. A plan and estimate, amounting to Rupees 24,200 for a new building, were accordingly sanctioned. The basement of the main building has been filled in, and all the out-houses have nearly been completed with an expenditure during the year of Rupees 6,199.

Lightning Conductors to Ramandroog Barracks.

191. The lightning conductors to the barracks at Ramandroog, the construction of which was stopped on financial grounds in 1869-70, were completed in 1870-71. The outlay during the latter year has been Rupees 309.

Family quarters for the Garrison Battery.

192. The construction of family quarters for the Garrison Battery at Bellary was commenced during the year, and Rupees 21,599 were expended on an estimate of Rupees 43,500 upon three of five double quarters which are ready for roofing. The families at present occupy a range of quarters belonging to the Infantry a long distance from the barracks.

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Gas Works.

193. The additions and improvements to the gas works in Fort Saint George consist of extending the retort-house, constructing benches for retorts and bedding, and fixing the retorts. Bedding and fixing nine condensers, scrubbers, cisterns, and lime purifiers, masonry well for gas-holder, a syphon well, and a new chimney. All the iron-fittings, except the gas-holder, have been completed. The masonry works and chimney have made considerable progress towards completion. Rupees 10,042 have been expended on the works.

Subaltern's quarters in the building known as the late Civil Auditor's Office.

194. It having become necessary to provide quarters for the Second Captain of the Battery of Artillery serving in Fort Saint George, and as the necessary accommodation could not be made avail without dislodging one of the Government Offices at pre located in the Fort, it was decided on extending the Su terns' quarters at the site known as the late Civil Auditor's Office by construction of two rooms and two bath-rooms on the upper story. estimate amounted to Rupees 8,400, and the work is approaching completio The outlay during the year has been Rupees 3,500.

CHINGLEPUT.—New Barracks at Saint Thomas' Mount.

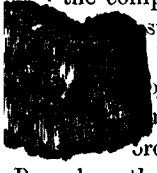
195. Estimates amounting to Rupees 2,05,010 were sanctioned by the Government of India in 1868 for the construction of three blocks of double-storied barracks with the necessary auxiliary buildings for a Second Field Battery of Artillery at Saint Thomas' Mount. The lower floor of each block is intended for the use of the men during the day, and will provide rooms for recreation, messing, stores, &c., while the upper floor will afford accommodation for sleeping in two large rooms with twenty-two cots in each. The rooms will collectively accommodate 132 men. The lower stories of all three blocks have been finished, while the upper stories of Nos. 1 and 2 blocks have been nearly completed to the level of the roof. The central stone stair-cases and the outer wooden stair-cases of Nos. 1 and 2 blocks have been completed. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 49,994, making a total of Rupees 1,20,176 against the estimate of Rupees 2,05,010.

196. On the recommendation of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief the Government authorized the purchase of the Mess-house of the late Madras Artillery at Saint Thomas' Mount for the benefit of the Army, and to be let as a Mess-house, reading-room, and Officers' quarters to the Royal Artillery. The amount paid for the property was Rupees 43,335, and a sum of Rupees 100 is realized as rent.

Mess-house belonging to the late Madras Artillery.

197. The plan of drainage adopted consists of open tiled drains taken along the sides of the streets of the lines communicating with the compound of each hut, and falling into a masonry stone-covered drain, which discharges into the Municipal drain near the Monegar Choultry. The estimated ...ject is Rupees 35,550, and the total expenditure has been Rupees ...more than Rupees 100 are required to complete the works.

Drainage of Infantry Lines at Royapooram, Presidency.



...rder to ensure a wholesome supply of bread for the troops at Bangalore, the construction of a Bakery has been sanctioned. The building consists of two stories. The upper story will be used as a granary, it being considered necessary to keep a three months' supply of wheat. The verandahs will be used for wetting and preparing the wheat, which will be taken thence to the mill. The lower rooms are arranged for the convenient transport of the bread from the kneading-room to the ovens, and thence to the store-room. During the year Rupees 2,310 were spent in the construction of a chimney, and the work is approaching completion.

BANGALORE.—Government Bakery.

199. The object of this scheme is to supply the buildings on the Race-course and other parts of the cantonment of Bangalore with water from the Ulsoor tank. The manner in which this is effected may be briefly described as follows:—The water is pumped from the tank by steam power into filtering cisterns, and allowed to flow by gravitation into a pure water basin, whence it is again lifted to the summit of a stand-pipe on the Ulsoor rock sufficiently elevated to command effectively all the points at which it is required to be delivered. After being conveyed by cast-iron mains into cisterns constructed at the different barracks, the water is distributed by pipes of suitable sizes to the various buildings, where it is delivered by a sufficient number of stand-pipes placed in positions conveniently situated for the purpose. The Ulsoor project may be said to be completed. Water for ablutionary and other non-culinary purposes has been distributed from the Ulsoor tank to the Royal Horse Artillery and Race-course Barracks since the beginning of 1870, while drinking water has been provided by means of puckally bullocks from the Dhobies' wells. The average daily expenditure of water pumped up and distributed from the Ulsoor tank has been at the rate of 30,100 gallons per diem. Considering that the water from the Ulsoor tank had been pronounced unfit for drinking purposes, and looking to the probability of that from the Dhobies' wells proving sufficient for all the purposes for which it might be required throughout the cantonment, plans and estimates for carrying out a direct service from the Dhobies' wells were called for. These have been received; but the quality of the water of the Ulsoor tank and Dhobies' wells having since again been subjected to examination, and a more favorable opinion of the Ulsoor tank water having been formed, the whole question is still under consideration. The project has been at a stand during the year, although a sum of Rupees 20,568 was paid for work done during the previous year.

Ulsoor Water Project.

200. A Rest-house for soldiers travelling by rail was built at Arconum at an outlay of Rupees 3,019, and the building has been handed over to the Military authorities.

NORTH ARCOT.—Rest-house at Arconum.

201. The progress of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, which was suspended in November 1869, was resumed in December 1870, and during the last four months of the year the exterior of the building (tiling, pointing, &c.,) was entirely finished. The lofty school-room, 96′ × 36,′ was completed and handed over to the Principal. Considerable progress has been made with four dormitories, and it is hoped that the male branch of the building, which is designed to provide accommodation for 400 boys, will be completed in every respect by the end of 1871. No progress has been made with the female branch.

OOTACAMUND.—Lawrence Asylum.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

202. The smallness of the grants for Civil Buildings prevented, as in the previous year, any satisfactory progress being made with the Talook Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails, which were commenced in several districts in the year 1868 with a special assignment of funds. The outlay on some of the principla of this description of buildings is given in the margin.

Talook Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails.

District.	Station.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 1869-70.	Expenditure in 1870-71.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Chingleput ...	Trivellore	31,093	23,210	5,783
North Arcot...	Wallajahpet	10,200	8,895	856
	Arconum	11,130	5,669	1,846
	Goodiatttum	...	1,730	9,353
	Poloor	...	9,756	9,124
Salem ...	Ahtoor	25,670	14,765	2,224
	Namkul	25,800	9,950	891
	Vaniembady ...	9,520	3,986	3,603
Malabar ...	Munjerry	25,000	13,326	5,060
	Tellicherry	30,000	23,061	2,363
Madura ...	Teroomungalum ...	4,782	2,500	2,230

203. The operations during the year on the Central Jail at Rajahmundry, on which an expenditure of Rupees 3,21,958 had been incurred up to 1869-70, against an estimate of Rupees 3,53,263, are as follow:—Eighteen Warders' huts with cook-rooms were completed, four huts were nearly tiled, and the walls of two huts were raised 4½ feet high. The outlay during the year has been Rupees 5,846. The progress made with the Central Jail at Vellore has been the completion of the central Warder's tower, the quarantine ward, the Warders' and Police lines, and the Dresser's quarters. The outlay has been Rupees 38,999, some portion of which was paid for work done in the previous year. The construction of the new Central Jail at Trichinopoly was commenced in December 1866 on an estimate of Rupees 3,76,000. The total expenditure up to the end of 1869-70 was Rupees 3,49,342, and that during the year has been Rupees 17,693. The progress of the Central Jail at Cannanore has been advanced with an outlay during the year of Rupees 40,262. The estimate amounts to Rupees 3,27,000, and the previous expenditure was Rupees 2,39,660.

Central Jails.

204. A sum of Rupees 9,999 has been expended on improving the old Jail at Bellary. The Jailer's quarters have been completed. The Dresser's quarters are ready for roofing, while the latrine,

Improvements to the Jail at Bellary.

quarters for lepers and for insane, and contagious diseases, have all been finished. Quarters for the Jailer at Bellary, on which Rupees 3,693 were laid out in the previous year on an estimate of Rupees 5,920, have been completed with a further outlay of Rupees 2,211.

Lunatic Asylums.

205. Three Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Waltair, and Calicut have been in progress during the year. All the works provided for in the original estimate for the Asylum at Madras have been completed, and a supplemental estimate of Rupees 41,500 has been framed for carrying out certain additional works which, as the arrangements developed themselves, were found to be absolutely necessary to place the establishment on an efficient footing. Of the works included in the supplemental estimate, twelve solitary cells, fixing half doors and windows and punkahs to the Superintendent's quarters, and laying the foundations of the stables of the Apothecary's quarters, have been carried out with an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 31,447. The Asylum at Waltair, which was in a forward state in 1869-70, has been almost completed. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 4,789. The progress made with the new Lunatic Asylum at Calicut has been as follows:—Nine cottages for male and criminal lunatics, cottages for hospital with Superintendent's quarters and out-houses, dispensary, padded-rooms, two-thirds of palisading, and all the intramural buildings have been completed. The total outlay has been Rupees 28,522, of which Rupees 6,000 have been laid out during the year.

New Court-houses at Bellary and Tanjore.

206. The upper story of the new Court-house at Bellary is ready for roofing. The outlay has been Rupees 19,999, and the previous expenditure was Rupees 14,999 against an estimate of Rupees 46,020. A sum of Rupees 15,736 was expended during the year in completing the Civil Court-house at Tanjore; the estimate for which amounted to Rupees 61,257.

Improvements to the Penitentiary.

207. In connexion with the improvements which have been in progress at the Penitentiary at Madras, in order to provide increased accommodation, and to enable the Jail authorities to separate and classify the different sexes and grades of prisoners, a block of three Warders' huts with out-offices, spiral stair-cases to the juvenile wards, two latrines, archways between cells in No. 1 block, and a latrine in the contagious disease ward have been completed with an outlay during the year of Rupees 22,677. The aggregate expenditure has been Rupees 84,108, against an estimate of Rupees 1,19,650.

Post Offices.

208. The new Post Office at Salem, on which Rupees 3,625 were expended in 1869-70 upon an estimate of Rupees 4,710, has been completed with an outlay of Rupees 1,323 during the year. A Post Office has also been completed at Tanjore for Rupees 3,326.

Revenue Board Office.

209. Good progress has been made with the additions and improvements which have been sanctioned for providing better accommodation for the Revenue Board, the Revenue Settlement, and the Revenue Survey Departments at Chepauk. Verandahs to the lower and upper stories on the south and east faces, and on the three sides of the quadrangle of the upper story have been built during the year. Alterations

to the Revenue Survey Office, and the addition of an upper story with verandahs to the upper and lower stories on the north and south faces have been considerably advanced, while the record tower has been raised to a height of 75 feet. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 67,450.

Rooms for the Paper Currency Department.

210. An expenditure of Rupees 2,735 was incurred on the construction of two rooms for the accommodation of the Paper Currency Department in the Accountant-General's Office.

Restoration of Teroomalay Naick's Palace.

211. The restoration of Teroomalay Naick's Palace at Madura has been proceeded with at an outlay of Rupees 10,000.

AGRICULTURAL.

Godavery.

212. In this district the principal works which have been in progress are—

	Expenditure in 1870-71. RS.
Widening and improving the Samulcottah canal	20,730
Extension of irrigation, Western Delta	22,199
Widening and deepening the Cocanada main canal and constructing locks and calingulahs	19,165
Canal from Ellore High Level Canal to Weyairoo... ...	14,517

The first of these canals, which forms one of the chief lines of navigation, and irrigates about 20,000 acres of land, has been completed, and forty-one bridges and culverts have been built. The object of the works is the increase of the supply of water for irrigation and the maintenance of a sufficient depth for navigation at the lower end of the canal throughout the irrigation season. The estimates for the second project not having received sanction, the progress of the extensive improvements contemplated has been very disproportionate to the grant made for it, and the outlay has been confined to the construction of the new locks at Itempoody and Peravelly, the former of which has been brought up to a level of nearly five feet above floor, and the latter has been commenced to be excavated. The important Western Delta project is designed to extend the area of irrigation from 202,000 to 296,000 acres, and to provide for a complete system of drainage, and for materially improving and extending the system of navigation. The revenue derivable from the first or principal crop alone will, it is anticipated, ultimately yield a return on the outlay of upwards of 20 per cent. The Thossepoody and Chintapully locks have been proceeded with in connexion with the third project, which has now merged into the more comprehensive scheme which has recently received the sanction of the Government of India for the improvement of the system of irrigation in the Eastern section of the Godavery delta. In connexion with the last of the projects above referred to, which is designed to restore the communication for navigation between the canals of the Western Section of the Godavery Delta and the Weyairoo, the earth-work has made good progress, and, at the end of March, water was let down as far as the site of the newly proposed lock.

Kistna.

213. In this district the following are the principal works which have been under execution, the general object being to render

them more capacious for carrying irrigation water, and more convenient for navigation :—

	Expenditure. RS.
Enlargement of channels on the Masulipatam section of the Kistna Delta	25,469
Ryves' Canal	38,821
Enlarging the head of the Seetanagram Main Canal ...	7,824

Of the channels on the Masulipatam or eastern side of the delta, the widening of the main canal between Bezoarah and Kankipad has been in progress, and the last mile and a half has been completed. The portion between Kankipad and Weyairoo has been almost finished, while from the latter place to Cowtaram about 7½ miles have been fully completed. The progress of Ryves' canal has not been advanced as rapidly as was anticipated, endeavours to introduce a system of contracts having failed and caused delay. The Seetanagram main canal has been widened in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th miles.

The irrigation of the Kistna delta is making a steady advance notwithstanding the scarcity of labor, the difficulty of procuring which is increasing each year.

214. The most important work which has been in progress in this district during the year has been the Survapully channel and its branches, which are intended to irrigate 25,500 acres. The channel is to supply all the southern portion of the area commanded by the Pennair anicut at Nellore. The Idagaly, Ipur, and Padapurty channels, and all works connected with them, have been completed. The high level channel has been nearly finished, and will be shortly opened. Generally fair progress has been made with an outlay, during the year, of Rupees 66,980. Nellore.

215. In the Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts the expenditure on irrigation works has been confined to repairs, and in the Bellary District the restoration of the Gootloor tank has been the only work of importance in progress, and the outlay on it has been Rupees 5,000. Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary.

216. The Madras water-supply project, the Chembrumbakum tank enlargement, and the Valloor anicut are the principal works which have been in progress in this district. The first of these works includes an anicut across the Cortilliar, a supply-channel to the Cholaveram tank, the depth of which is to be increased 15 feet, and thence a channel to the Red Hill lake, which also is to be deepened by raising its bank 15 feet. The state of progress of the several sub-divisions of this project is as follows :—The anicut, head-sluice, and upper supply-channel have been completed. The earth-work to form the embankment of the Cholaveram reservoir has been thrown up throughout to a level only half a yard below that assigned for completion. The supply-channel to the Red Hill reservoir has been completed throughout, as also the masonry works connected with it. The earth-work for the main embankment of the Red Hill reservoir has been completed to the full level for half its length, and along the other half its general level is about 5 feet below that to which it is to be ultimately raised. The earth-work of the Soorapadoo bund has been completed to within one yard of the full level, and the revetment has also been raised to that level. The masonry dam forming the northern portion of the Chingleput.

tank enclosure has been built up to a level two yards below that intended as the full supply of the reservoir. In October 1870 the head-sluice to the upper channel and the channel itself were damaged by a flood in the Cortilliar, and an extensive slip of the Cholaveram reservoir embankment also occurred. The necessary repairs are in progress. The expenditure on the Madras water-supply project during the year has been Rupees 1,22,855. Circumstances having prevented the enlargement of the Chembrumbakum tank being undertaken as originally sanctioned, and doubts having been entertained as to whether the water-supply would prove adequate, it was decided on limiting the enlargement to an additional depth of 6 feet. The additional area on which a return is expected is computed at 5,620 acres. Fair progress has been made with the Chembrumbakum tank improvements, on which an outlay of Rupees 39,585 has been incurred during the year. Nearly the whole of the ayacut under the tank has been under cultivation, and the villagers consider the season the most prosperous they have had for many years. The Valloor anicut across the Cortilliar, some miles below the site of that which is to supply the Madras water works, has been completed. The anicut will utilize the surplus water of the river and in filling tanks which are at present dependent on rainfall drainage.

	Rs.
From Ordinary grant	60,701
„ Extraordinary Loan Fund.	62,154
	1,22,855

217. In this district the extension of the channel on the south side of the Cheyaur has been completed with an outlay during the year of Rupees 15,542. About 3,500 to 4,000 acres of land will be irrigated by this extension. No other work of importance has been in progress.

North Arcot.

218. In the South Arcot District the most important work in progress has been the construction of an anicut across the Vellaur river at Palandorai, which is designed to irrigate 16,650 acres. Although an allotment of Rupees 1,00,000 was provided for this project in the Budget, the expenditure did not exceed Rupees 37,741, which was laid out on the partial excavation of a channel 16 miles long and in laying the foundations of the head-sluice. The setting in of the monsoon unusually early and the prevalence of cholera prevented more satisfactory progress being made. The Mahmatoor anicut across the Manimuthanuddy river has been completed, with the exception of a small portion of the main channel and the minor branches. The greater part of the channel was ready to receive the early floods of the season, and the anicut and head-sluice being also ready, most of the tanks were well supplied during the whole season. The Allungal channel, which was in progress during the previous year on an estimate of Rupees 15,330, will, it is expected, be open in time for the next season's irrigation. An outlay of Rupees 6,069 has been incurred on the Pombay channel, which is designed to throw the waters of the Pooniaur into the Pombay river and to feed certain tanks. The works have made considerable advance towards completion, and there is nothing to hinder the next freshes in the Pooniaur passing down the channel and entering the river.

South Arcot.

219. In this district the regulating works for the principal branches of the Vennaur, the principal branch of the Cauvery, have been in progress with an outlay of Rupees 28,170 during the year. Four regulators are provided for in the sanctioned estimates, and are proposed

Tanjore.

to be constructed at the head of the Vellaur, Paumaniyar and Coriyaur, Pandaviyaur, and Vellyaur. The total area irrigated by the Vennaur and its branches is 330,581 acres, or about one-half the Tanjore delta. The estimated outlay is Rupees 1,99,450, or Annas 9·65 per acre. It is anticipated that a return of nearly 10 per cent. on the expenditure will be obtained from a saving of remissions under the Vellyaur alone, and the area there to be affected is but a little more than one-twelfth of the whole acreage under the Vennaur. The foundations of the regulators are being laid, and a large quantity of materials has been collected. The expenditure, however, contrasts unfavorably with the allotment of Rupees 1,00,000 for the year, and this is due to the unfavorableness of the season. Heavy falls of rain and freshes in the river in January and February prevented anything being done in the river beds till March. The construction of a dam or surplus weir in the bank of the Anunda Cauvery was also satisfactorily carried out during the year at a cost of Rupees 7,452. This work provides for the passage of the drainage of a large area of country across the Anunda Cauvery, the banks of which were formerly frequently breached.

220. Operations at Lake St. Lawrence on the Neilgherries, which are being conducted by Mr. McIvor on the silting process, have been continued during the year. Mr. McIvor has been silting out a saddle for the permanent escape. He has got down a depth of 45 feet, and has met with a large sheet of rock which has prevented his going any further. A detailed contour survey and sections of the bund site and adjoining country are under preparation. Neilgherries.

221. The Streeviguntum anicut works on the Tambrapoorney have been advanced during the year with an outlay of Rupees 97,511. This project is designed to utilize a large quantity of surplus water which was ascertained to be available after the irrigation of land by means of the several native anicuts across the river, and a tract of country of about 32,000 acres, of which 8,300 are already imperfectly irrigated, will be readily commanded. The estimate for the works amounts to Rs. 8,31,600, and the expenditure up to the end of the preceding year was Rupees 4,60,585, and that during 1870-71 has been Rupees 97,511. The body of the anicut for a length of 500 feet has been raised to the full height of six feet, and the remainder (886 feet) to a height of three feet. The cut-stone apron has been entirely completed, but a length of about 1,000 feet of the foundation of the lower retaining wall still remains to be completed. Of the remaining works seventy-five head-sluices, sixty-eight other masonry works, fifty-eight tanks, and fifty-two channels have been completed. Cholera prevailed in the district up to the end of June and retarded work. Progress was also impeded by the contractor for this and other works in the range having been criminally prosecuted for collusion with the Range Officer in the practice of systematic fraud. Both have been convicted by the Sessions Court. Tinnevelly.

COMMUNICATIONS.

222. The grants for communications under New Works and Repairs were Rupees 2,12,256 and 8,70,828, respectively, but the expenditure is exhibited at Rupees 6,24,922 and Rupees 9,14,912. This large excess is due to the

134016

Government of India having directed that the outlay incurred under the direction of Civil Officers on famine relief works from other than Public Works Funds in the years 1868-69 and 1869-70 should be debited to the ordinary grant for Public Works for 1870-71, any excess over allotment being shown as such and treated accordingly in the year's accounts. The amounts so adjusted under communications was Rupees 3,65,961, of which Rupees 3,49,508 were debited to "New Works," leaving Rupees 2,75,414 as the total expenditure under that head on communications.

The smallness of the grant for the year for communications prevented any progress being made with the Great Northern Road from Madras towards Calcutta.

New Coonoor Ghaut.

223. The whole of this important ghaut, which connects Coonoor on the Neilgherries with Kullar at the foot of the Hills was opened to wheeled traffic on the 2nd July 1870. The sixth and seventh miles from Coonoor have been provided with parapet walls, where necessary, in addition to about half a mile on other portions of the road. No gradient on the ghaut is now steeper than one in nineteen, and the average width of roadway is eighteen feet. The journey from Ootacamund to Coimbatore, a distance of sixty miles, is now performed in eight and a half hours.

South Arcot.

224. The continuance of the freshes until an unusually late period of the season prevented that progress being made with the Vellaur bridge on the road from Pondicherry to Negapatam, which would otherwise have been practicable. The abutments of the bridge have been raised, one to its full height, the other eight feet; four piers have been raised to their full height with retaining walls and floorings, and three sets of centring pillars have been put up. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 14,785, and the total expenditure Rupees 34,716, against an estimate of Rupees 53,930.

Trichinopoly.

225. The construction of the iron girder bridge across the Iyaur in the Trichinopoly District was much retarded during the year by frequent freshets in the river which drains an area of about 400 square-miles. Everything is ready for rolling the girders into position and for completing the work. The outlay during the year has been Rupees 12,165.

Madura.

226. The road from Tondy, *viâ* Devicotta, Tripatoor, and Nattam to Dindigul was completed and opened for traffic during the year with an outlay of Rupees 11,977. The road from Paumben through Ramnad, Madura, Dindigul, and Pulney to the Coimbatore frontier has been advanced during the year with an outlay of Rupees 14,999, and ten miles of this line of communication remain to be completed.

Malabar.

227. The Karcoor ghaut road, which is especially designed to admit of coffee from South Wynaad being sent direct into Calicut for shipment to Europe, has been completed with the exception of the bridges across the Eddakara, Cheroopoya, and Nellumboor rivers. During the year a sum of Rupees 7,944 was expended in completing one bridge, in raising and gravelling heavy embankments, and improving the surface of the road, where necessary.

228. Operations on the Tambracherry ghaut and road to the Mysore frontier have been confined to widening the roadway, where necessary. Portions of the road have been partially metalled, and work has been carried on along the whole length. An arched bridge of twenty feet span has been completed at Luckadi. The Koonooth bridge has been opened for traffic, and a heavy embanked approach on each side of the river made for the Yeddathoray bridge. The outlay during the year has been Rupees 35,261. On the road between the Karcoor ghaut and Goodalore and between Goodalore and Tippacaudoo metalling has been laid over nearly half the distance. The line is in other respects complete. The expenditure has been Rupees 10,000. The new Periah ghaut has, with the exception of permanent drainage and the removal of some rock, been completed. Owing to its steepness, the road from the head of the ghaut towards Manantoddy offers obstacles to easy cart traffic. As soon as funds can be made available the improvement of this section of the line will be undertaken. During the year bridges and culverts on the portion of the road, the alignment of which will not require alteration, have been built, and the road between Manantoddy and the Mysore frontier has been improved with an outlay of Rupees 14,994.

Wynaad.

229. In this district five large bridges and 108 large bridges and tunnels were completed on the road to connect Mangalore and Cannanore by Vitla and Hoosdroog.

South Canara.

230. Although a sum of Rupees 10,000 was provided for the completion of the subsidiary works connected with the canal between Vedarniem and Negapatam, only Rupees 338 were expended. The land through which the channels have to be excavated is low, and the frequent falls of rain rendered it impossible to undertake the works; but the incomplete state of the subsidiary works does not interfere with the navigation of the canal which was opened for traffic in July 1869.

Canal between Negapatam and Vedarniem.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

231. As explained in the previous Report, the reclamation of the swamp at Ootacamund is to be effected by raising the entire area subject to inundations during the monsoon to the height of six inches above the flood level of the lake. The convict labor at command not having been concentrated on this scheme, but utilized in carrying out other public improvements at Ootacamund, the progress made during the year has been but limited. Five acres in all have been reclaimed at the head of the lake, and three new roads, aggregating three and a quarter miles in length, have been constructed through the bazaars, which are a considerable convenience to the public. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 2,185.

Reclamation of the swamp at Ootacamund.

232. The south supply-channel has been constructed and handed over to the Ootacamund Municipality, and the main portions of the northern branch have also been finished. The lining of the Snowdon tunnel and about one-third of the supply-channel remain to be completed. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 2,017.

Ootacamund Water-supply.

233. About 23,057 cubic feet of débris have been raised by the hand-dredge, and 8,829 cubic feet of stone were blasted and removed, the cost during the year having been Rupees 1,284.

Paumben Channel.

The channel has also been deepened with a view to its having an ultimate depth of fourteen feet, and Rupees 1,142 have been spent on this account in 1870-71.

REPAIRS.

234. The total expenditure under repairs was Rupees 24,07,241 as follows:—

	RS.
Military...	2,23,005
Agricultural	11,44,826
Civil Buildings	91,804
Communications	9,14,912
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	32,694
	24,07,241

LOCAL FUNDS.

235. The Budget allotment from Local Funds was Rupees 22,68,870, to which further assignments, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 8,55,674, were added during the year, thus increasing the available funds for expenditure by Public Works Officers to Rupees 31,24,544, against which the actual outlay was Rupees 23,28,172.

The small expenditure under "Agricultural New Works," as compared with the outlay, is due to the estimates for certain works for which funds had been provided, not having been ready for sanction in time to permit of their commencement during the year under review. The following are the estimates referred to:—that for the Rooshkoolia Project in Ganjam; for the extension of irrigation in the Eastern and Western deltas of the Godavery; for improvements to the irrigation channels of the Northern delta of the Pennair; and for certain minor projects, the outlay on which was intended to be defrayed from Loan Funds.

RAILWAYS.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

236. At the close of the last official year the number of miles open on this Railway was 707; during the year under review, an additional length of 125 miles on the North-West Line has been opened for traffic on different dates, so that the total length is now 832 miles. The open line throughout has been maintained in good working order. A temporary road has been maintained through the bed of the Cheyaur river since November 1870; and in consequence of the non-completion of the Huggry bridge, the same means have been adopted for establishing through communication across the Huggry river after the opening of the branch line to Bellary on the 1st March 1871. The stations and out-offices have been kept clean and in good condition.

Mileage and condition of line.

237. The train service has been carried out by eleven trains in each direction on week-days on the main lines, and three trains on the Bangalore Branch. There are two night trains included in the

Train service.

above, the one between Madras and Coimbatore, and the other between Madras and Raichore on the North-West Line. A night train also runs in both directions on the Bangalore Branch Line. Other trains, both for passengers and goods, have been run over longer or shorter portions of the line, according to the exigencies of the traffic.

238. The number of each class of passengers throughout the year, and the receipts derived from them, have been as follow :— Passengers and receipts.

Class.	Number of Passengers.	Per-centage of Numbers.	Receipts.	Per-centage of Receipts.
			RS.	
First	9,979	·481	1,21,615	6·907
Second...	105,550	5·093	1,57,612	8·952
Third	1,736,559	83·786	13,95,401	79·254
Cooly	220,516	10·640	86,052	4·887
Total ...	2,072,604	100·000	17,60,680	100·000

There has been a decrease both in the number of passengers and in the receipts, as compared with those of 1869-70, of 101,605 in the former, and Rupees 38,715 in the latter. The averaga daily number of passengers has been 5,678, or at the rate of 6·8 per mile of line open. During the year 1869-70 the average daily number was 5,957, at the rate of 8·42 per mile.

239. The receipts on account of special trains have been Rupees 13,920, and from extra troop trains Rupees 51,120, against Rupees 23,079 for the former, and Rupees 29,716 for the latter during 1869-70. Special and extra troop trains.

240. During the past year 309,843 tons of goods have been carried upon this Railway, and the receipts therefrom have been Rupees 30,12,271, showing, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1869-70, a decrease of 144,338 tons, and of Rupees 8,74,529. Goods and receipts.

241. The rates in force throughout the year for the conveyance of passengers and goods have been as follow :— Rates and fares.

Passenger Fares per mile.			Goods Rates per ton per mile.	
	Day.	Night.		
	Pies.	Pies.		Pies.
First Class	18	22	Special	8
Second do.	5	12	First Class ...	12
Do. between Coimbatore and Beypore	4	... With a special charge of 5 pies for servants of 1st-class passengers.	Second do. ...	14
Third Class...	3		Third do. ...	18
Cooly do. between Madras and Jollarpett	2		Fourth do. ...	24
			Fifth do. ...	36

Per-centage of working expenses.

242. The working expenses during the six months, from July to December 1870, amounted to 54·88 per cent. upon the total gross receipts. They are composed as follow :—

	Per cent.
Maintenance of way, works, and stations	16·13
Locomotive expenses	20·12
Carriage and waggon expenses	2·78
Traffic expenses	8·49
General charges	3·00
Special and miscellaneous expenses	4·36
Total ...	54·88

Expenditure on capital and net profits.

243. The total expenditure on capital account up to the 31st December 1870 was Rupees 991,74,292. The net profits for the year ended 31st December 1870 were Rupees 25,42,770, being at the rate of £2-11-3 per cent. per annum.

Progress of works.

244. The quantities of earth-work, masonry, &c., executed during the official year were as follow :—

		Cubic yards.
Earth-work...		314,616
Masonry	Bridges	16,962
	Stations	32,538
Ballasting		410,234
Permanent-way		131,775
Fencing		369,908

The bridge over the Kuddlehoondy river, three miles from Beypore, was opened to traffic on the 22nd August 1870. The bridge is of wrought iron girders, in twelve openings of seventy feet span from centre to centre, supported by cast iron cylinders that are sunk to a maximum depth of sixty feet. An old wooden pile bridge had been in use for several years until the completion of the new bridge. The bridge over the Toongabudra consists of fifty-eight girder openings, measuring each seventy feet from centre to centre. The piers are of masonry, and the foundations all rest upon solid rock. A temporary way was laid through the bed of the river in the dry season of 1870, and eight sets of girders were conveyed over the river to the north bank before the June freshes. The girders were all rivetted and rolled by the beginning of January 1871; and on the 11th of that month an engine was run over. The bridge was opened to traffic on the 16th January. The Huggry bridge, eight miles from Bellary on the branch line, is incomplete. The bridge was designed of thirty-four openings of seventy feet from centre to centre with wrought iron girders resting on clusters of screw piles. The piles for nineteen piers have been got down; but from the depth of sand found towards the right bank, it is now in contemplation to substitute cylinders for the pile piers. A temporary road has been laid through the river, and the train service was established into Bellary on the 1st March 1871. The walls of the main building have been built on the upper story nearly to full height, the angle turrets being raised to about the same height. Some of the roof trusses of the passenger shed have been put up, and the minor out-offices are built and roofed in.

245. During the past year the North-West Line was opened seventy-six miles in extension beyond Ghooty as far as the Toongabudra river on the 12th December 1870, and again seventeen miles further to Raichore on the 15th March 1871, thus completing the Madras Railway Company's portion of the through line to Bombay. The branch line to Bellary from Goondacul was opened over eighteen miles as far as Veerapore on the 16th January 1871, and over fourteen miles into the Bellary terminus on the 1st March 1871.

Opening to Raichore and through communication with Bombay.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

246. The number of miles open for traffic upon this line (168) is the same as at the close of the last official year. The line throughout has been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

Mileage and condition of line.

247. The train service has been carried out by four week-day trains in each direction. One train only runs over the whole length of the line both on week-days and Sundays. Other trains, in both directions, have been run over longer or shorter portions of the line according to the exigencies of the traffic.

Train service.

248. The number of passengers throughout the year, and the receipts on that account, have been as follow :—

Passengers and receipts.

Class.	Number of Passengers.	Per-centage of Numbers.	Receipts.	Per-centage of Receipts.
			RS.	
First Class	1,105	·142	6,229	1·544
Second do.	10,555	1·357	11,104	2·752
Third do.	766,048	98·501	3,86,087	95·704
Total ...	777,708	100·000	4,03,420	100·000

There has been a decrease both in the number of passengers and receipts, as compared with those of 1869-70, of 15,139 in the former, and Rupees 29,695 in the latter.

249. The daily number of passengers has been 2,131, or at the rate of 12·68 per mile of open line. During the year 1869-70 the average daily number was 2,172, or at the rate of 12·93 per mile.

Daily number of passengers.

250. The receipts on account of "Special" trains amounted to Rupees 2,174, and for "Extra" troop trains to Rupees 4,383.

Special and extra troop trains.

251. During the past year 67,171 tons of goods have been carried on this line, the receipts therefrom being Rupees 3,15,623, showing, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1869-70, an increase of 1,652 tons, and of Rupees 14,080.

Goods and receipts.

Rates and fares.

252. The rates charged for passengers and goods have been as follow :—

Passenger Fares per mile.

First Class	18 Pies.
Second do.	5 „
Third do.	3 „

Goods Rates per ton per mile.

Special	8 Pies.
First Class	12 „
Second do.	14 „
Third do.	18 „
Fourth do.	24 „
Fifth do.	36 „

Working expenses.

253. The working expenses upon this line, during the latter half of the year 1870, amounted to 59·04 of the gross traffic earnings, being composed as follows :—

Maintenance of way and works	15·80
Locomotive expenses	22·05
Carriage and waggon expenses	3·57
Traffic expenses	8·91
General charges	6·76
Special and miscellaneous expenses	1·95
Total ...	59·04

Capital expenditure and net profits.

254. The total expenditure on capital account up to the 31st December 1870 amounted to Rupees 151,68,368. The net profits for the year 1870 were Rupees 4,65,241, being at the rate of £2-0-10 per cent. per annum.

Employment of Engineering Staff.

255. The Chief Engineer and his staff have been engaged in making the working surveys, the detailed plans, and estimates for the Southern Extension to Tuticorin and Tinnevelly.

CARNATIC RAILWAY.

Mileage and train service.

256. The number of miles (19) open for traffic upon this line remains the same as at the close of the official year 1869-70. The train service has been performed by two trains daily in each direction, and by additional trains according to the requirements of the traffic.

Rates and fares.

257. The rates in force for passengers and goods have been as follow :—

Passenger Fares per mile.

First Class	12 Pies.
Second do.	6 „
Third do.	4 „

Goods Rates per ton per mile.

Special	12 Pies.
First Class...	16 „
Second do.	20 „
Third do.	24 „
Fourth do.	36 „
Fifth do.	48 „

258. The number of passengers throughout the year, and the receipts from them, have been as follow:— Passengers and receipts.

Class.	Number of Passengers.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.
			Rs.	
First Class	295	·373	306	1·030
Second do.	5,135	6·490	2,825	9·508
Third do.	73,696	93·137	26,582	89·462
Total ...	79,126	100·000	29,713	100·000

The average daily number of passengers has been 217, or at the rate of 11·42 per mile of open line. During the past official year 2,402 tons of goods have been carried on this line, the receipts therefrom being Rupees 3,600-8-0.

259. The working expenses upon this line, during the latter half of the year 1870, amounted to 168·74 per cent. of the gross traffic earnings, being composed as follows:— Working expenses.

Maintenance of way, works, and stations	23·09
Locomotive expenses	28·38
Carriage and waggon expenses	1·46
Traffic expenses	12·62
General charges	93·54
Special and miscellaneous expenses	9·65
Total ...	168·74

260. The net loss for the year ended 31st December 1870 was Rupees 1,141·78, being at the rate of 3*s.* 4*d.* per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure. Net result of year.

261. The transactions of the Madras Railways during the year are shown below in a tabular form. General results of year on Railways referred to above.

Madras Railways for the year 1870-71.

Names of Railways.	Miles opened during the year.	Total Miles opened.	Passengers during the year.						Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandize.	Receipts from Railway Materials.	Total Receipts from Passengers and Goods.	Working Expenses for the year 1870.	Net Profits or Losses for the year 1870.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended up to 31st December 1870.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Intermediate.	Third Class.	Cooly Class.	Total.									
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Madras Railway.	125	832	9,979	105,550	...	1,736,559	220,516	2,072,604	17,60,680	27,64,311	2,47,960	47,72,951	28,33,023	Net profits Rs. 25,42,770, being at the rate of £2-11-3 per cent. per annum.	712	6,549	991,74,292
Great Southern of India Railway.	...	168	1,105	10,555	...	766,048	...	777,708	4,03,420	3,13,613	2,010	7,19,043	4,65,241	Net profits Rs. 3,09,633, being at the rate of £2-0-10 per cent. per annum.	134	1,563	15 1,68,368
Carnatic Railway.	...	19	295	5,135	...	73,696	...	79,126	29,713	3,550	50	33,313	39,907	Net loss Rs. 1,141, being at the rate of £0-3-4 per cent. per annum.	4	83	6,87,237

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

262. The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 110,85,632-14-1, of which the sum of Rupees 11,691-11-0 was for revenue account, the remainder being for construction. These estimates provided for the construction of the main canal up to the end of the 10th section in the 186th mile, and for the head-works and anicuts across the Toombuddra at Soonkasala; one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th section; one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th section, and across the Pennair at the head of the 10th section near Adimapully; and also one across the same river at Somaisweram at its entry into the Nellore District; as well as for station buildings and a few distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1870-71 estimates for— Estimates sanctioned.

	RS.	A.	P.
Main supply	4,24,378	0	0
Distribution	1,25,027	14	0
Breach repairs	67,100	0	0
Revenue account...	10,379	14	0
Total ...	6,26,885	12	0

The annexed table shows the original estimates of the cost of the various works, and in juxtaposition the estimates as they now stand. Those altered during 1870-71 are shown in italics :—

Description of Work.	Original Estimates.			Present Estimates.			Increase.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kurnool Anicut	3,03,080	0	0	3,03,080	0	0	...	...	...
One mile of Canal from Anicut...	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	...	...	...
Soonkasala Anicut & Head-works.	1,25,000	0	0	4,85,122	0	0	3,60,122	0	0
1st Section, Main Canal, 18 *miles.*	4,60,000	0	0	10,73,686	12	10	6,13,686	12	10
Hindry Aqueduct...	1,45,000	0	0	2,76,250	0	0	1,31,250	0	0
2nd Section, Main Canal, 14 *miles.*	5,34,000	0	0	19,63,370	0	0	14,29,370	0	0
3rd do. do. 11 ,,	1,88,500	0	0	9,75,790	0	0	7,87,290	0	0
4th do. do. 17 ,,	2,71,560	0	0	11,80,393	0	0	9,08,833	0	0
5th do. do. 12 ,,	2,50,003	5	4	8,80,738	2	9	6,30,734	13	5
6th do. do. 19 ,,	3,04,258	5	4	9,39,522	5	4	6,35,264	0	0
7th do. do. 23 ,,	2,34,893	5	4	7,48,483	5	4	5,13,590	0	0
8th do. do. 28 ,,	4,37,410	0	0	7,80,111	0	0	3,42,701	0	0
9th do. do. 35 ,,	8,02,811	0	0	9,45,837	0	0	1,43,026	0	0
Adimapully Anicut and Head-works across the Pennair ...	3,00,000	0	0	3,44,440	0	0	44,440	0	0
10th Section, Main Canal, 8 *miles.*	1,94,330	0	0	2,57,437	0	0	63,107	0	0
Somaisweram Anicut	1,41,357	1	7	1,71,727	1	7	30,370	0	0
Distribution Works	53,725	2	6	2,09,788	3	9	1,56,063	1	3
Buildings	78,765	14	1	1,00,398	1	5	21,632	3	4
Line of Telegraph	44,116	0	0	49,440	0	0	5,324	0	0
Revenue Account	11,631	11	1	22,071	9	1	10,439	14	0
Breach repairs of 7th August 1870.	...	...	...	67,100	0	0	67,100	0	0
	49,45,441	13	3	118,39,785	10	1	68,94,343	12	10
Deduct retrenchment from 4th Section, Main Canal ... 1,24,872									
Do. do. Buildings ... 2,395									
	...	...	...	1,27,267	0	0	1,27,267	0	0
Total ...	49,45,441	13	3	117,12,518	10	1	67,67,076	12	10

263. The total expenditure on all accounts during the year was Rupees 12,60,843-8-9, viz. :— Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction including special superintendence and sundries	7,46,118	0	11
General management	1,00,082	3	11
Executive establishment	1,82,399	0	0
Stores	14,063	3	3
General plant in use on works	348	9	10
Manufacture of stores	50	8	0
Store charges	46,651	4	3
Inefficient balance	110	11	0
Revenue account	11,358	10	9
Profit and loss	24	2	9
Breach repairs of 7th August 1870 ...	41,031	7	1
Deposit on suspense account	11,624	14	0
Interest account	3	4	1
Miscellaneous advance	88,629	7	6
Bank of Madras for refunds	17,862	9	5
Government of Fort Saint George Revenue advance account	425	8	0
Bank of Madras for Revenue account with Government	39	0	0
Refunds to Government	21	0	0
Total ...	12,60,843	8	9

264. The floods which passed over the anicut during the rainy season of the year under review did not cause any damage of consequence, and the work, with due attention and the ordinary amount of annual repair, will in all probability remain secure. The groyne which was built to create a scour in front of the head-sluices has produced a good effect, and they are now tolerably free from silt. A cross wall has recently been completed in the canal between the sluice wing walls slightly raised above the bed level. This was necessary to preserve the apron which was formerly displaced by the water. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 1,654-2-9, and the total expenditure Rupees 4,70,179-8-11. Soonkasala and head-works.

265. Very serious damage was sustained by the works in the 1st and 2nd sections on the 7th August from flood water entering the canal during a violent storm of rain. The head-sluices had admitted water from the Toombuddra river on and after July, and, at the time the storm referred to occurred, there appears to have been passing down the canal from that river a stream five feet in depth. The water rose during the rainfall to a height of about nine or ten feet in the two upper sections, and the banks and walls were breached in eight different places. The cause of the damage was as much the inferior quality of the works as the insufficiency of the means of escape provided in the shape of calingulahs and culverts, for the evidence goes to prove that, during the time the breaches were made, there was generally not more than one foot or one and a half feet of water passing over the calingulahs, representing a depth in the canal which the walls or embankments ought to have sustained. Estimates amounting to 1st Section, Main Canal, 1 to 17½ miles.

Rupees 67,100 for the repair of this damage have been sanctioned, and the work has been nearly completed. It is in contemplation to increase largely the provision of works for the escape of flood water, so as to ensure the canal against any possibility of again receiving damages from a similar cause, and, pending the construction of the additional works, special precautions have been taken. In the 1st section there were four breaches, which have been made good. All the masonry works have been completed, and the canal excavated throughout, though portions have been left in a somewhat rough condition. The banks also, though formed to full section, will have to be trimmed and sloped. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 9,826-7-1, and the total expenditure has been Rupees 10,93,244-5-6.

266. There is still a considerable amount of leakage at the Hindry aqueduct, particularly from the space enclosed between the abutment wall on the lower side and the wing walls. A water-cushion has been added to receive the water when first coming down the canal and falling over the back of the abutment, experience having shown that otherwise there is danger of the walls being undermined. The work is in all respects complete. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 12-12-9, and the total expenditure has been Rupees 2,76,324-10-8. Hindry aqueduct.

267. The fifth breach in the canal caused by the flood alluded to above was situated in the lower side, 350 feet below the wing wall of the Hindry aqueduct. It was 140 feet in length. The masonry revetment for that distance being swept away, a substantial wall and earth-backing have been constructed closing the gap. The Kadrabagh aqueduct in the 23rd mile was also slightly damaged, a portion of the apron underneath the arches having been washed away. A large breach was made in a wall in the 24th mile. In both cases repairs have been completed. A calingulah in the 25th mile was destroyed, and is now being rebuilt from a new and superior design calculated to afford a greater degree of safety to the works in the vicinity. In the 28th mile also there was damage from the storm of the 7th August, in the shape of a breach in a high wall across a ravine. A strong revetment wall with counterforts has been built to close it. The walls throughout this section have been raised one and a half feet, or to a height of three feet above the canal water when it is full. The masonry works in the section are generally in a complete state. The canal banks are thrown up and are of full dimensions, but require trimming, and the tow-path is not in all cases properly formed. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 21,617-13-3, and the total expenditure has been Rupees 19,63,909-11-5. 2nd Section, 18th to 32nd mile.

268. The only new work in the 3rd and 4th sections is a 2nd-class bridge which was ordered to be constructed as a passage in lieu of the Sultanpore tunnel, which gave way in August 1869. The bridge has been completed. Such walls as have been built in this portion of the canal in lieu of banks of earth are now raised on the same principle as those in the 2nd section. The canal and masonry works are generally in a complete state. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 10,516-12-4, and the total expenditure has been Rupees 18,84,592-12-6. 3rd and 4th Sections, 33rd to 60th mile.

269. The works in the 5th section are generally in a complete state, but the embankments are not, as a rule, in good condition. They are in many places cut up by rain, narrow at the top and 5th Section, 61st to 72nd mile.

over-grown with bushes, and are thus unfit for use for towage. The work executed during the year has been confined principally to the making up of the banks and the completion of certain 2nd-class bridges and culverts. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 14,281-8-9, and the total expenditure to Rupees 8,71,007-2-2.

6th Section, 73rd to 91st mile.

270. There are fourteen locks in this section providing for a fall of 190 feet 5 inches from the water-shed separating the Kistna and Pennair to the bed of the Caulee river, a tributary of the latter. The locks, as far as the masonry is concerned, are, with a few trifling exceptions, completed, and most of them are provided with the necessary fittings in the shape of gates and valves. The masonry executed during the year has reference principally to the works above mentioned. The other masonry works are nearly all completed. The embankments require in many cases to be properly formed and widened at the top, or flattened to adapt the top for use in towing. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 1,04,857-12-2, and the total expenditure Rupees 8,41,774-6-2.

7th Section, 92nd to 114th mile.

271. The Jootoor anicut and all the head-works, except the lock, have been completed, and a depth of four feet of water has passed over the anicut without injury. Little remained to be done at the end of the year, and all was finished by the end of June 1871. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 70,568-2-7, and the total expenditure up to the end of the year Rupees 6,52,244-2-10.

8th Section, 115th to 143rd mile.

272. There are sixteen locks in the 8th section of the canal, which collectively give a fall of 173 feet 6 inches to the Kundaur river. They are nearly all completed so far as regards the masonry work, but the gates and valves with their gear are not in most cases fitted. The canal has been excavated throughout to its full section. Embankments have been formed, and the masonry works with few exceptions are finished. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,90,264-1-1, and the total expenditure since the commencement to Rupees 7,77,139-6-1.

9th Section, 144th to 178th mile.

273. At Rajoly, near the commencement of this section, the canal is brought into connexion with the Kundaur river, from which it is to receive a supply of water. The anicut built across the river is uninjured, and all the masonry work of sluices, lock, and anicut is complete, except that necessary for 'setting' the lifting gear of the sluice-shutters. The masonry works in the section are nearly complete, and the canal is excavated to its full dimensions, but the banks require in some cases trimming and forming. The expenditure was Rupees 1,60,116-6-1, and the total expenditure from the commencement up to the 31st March 1871 Rupees 7,06,629-7-3.

10th Section, 179th to 186th mile.

274. The Adimapully anicut across the Pennair with the works connected with it was in a very advanced state, and but little remained to be done at the date of last inspection.* The whole was finished by the 30th June 1871. The portion of the canal from Adimapully to the terminus at Cuddapah was also completed by the same date. The expenditure during the year was, including the anicut, Rupees 2,48,577-2-8, and the total expenditure Rupees 5,98,899-12-10.

* 24th June 1871.

275. The whole of the sanctioned works in connexion with the main canal were completed in a general sense by the 30th June 1871, and so far the Company has carried out the agreement made by them in paragraph 11 of the supplementary contract with the Secretary of State for India, but repeated disasters, in the shape of breaches in the banks or walls which have occurred on each occasion on which water has been let into the canal, have shown conclusively that this part of the work has not been properly executed. It has also been proved by the accidents which occurred on the occasion of the floods of August 1870 that the arrangements for the discharge of surplus water are insufficient to ensure safety, and it cannot be considered that the canal will be in working order, even if all the works now in hand are completed. The Company, therefore, in this respect will have failed to fulfil their contract. Most of the earth forming the embankments has been thrown up at random without selection, and it has not been consolidated by the use of rammers and water. The soil through which the canal is excavated is generally of bad quality, and does not favor the growth of vegetation which would protect the slopes. The masonry work whether in walls substituted for embankments or in the other works is often inferior. The tendency of the work will be towards improvement, as regards its state generally, if it can be made to retain a moderate quantity of water, because the process of silting thereby induced will tend to stop leakage, and the saturation of the banks will cause them to settle and become more compact.

Main Canal. General remarks.

276. Very considerable progress has been made with the excavation of the channels for the distribution of the water, as well as the sluices in the main canal connected with them. Nearly all of the latter have been built. It has been considered undesirable to hold the Company to their agreement for the completion of the various distribution schemes by the 30th June, seeing that the work already executed is far in advance of the actual demands of the cultivators, whose applications for water have not been numerous, and that the up-keep of the work without return is an expense to be avoided. In round numbers it may be stated that about 350 miles of channel have been sanctioned for execution, of which 200 have been executed, commanding nearly 90,000 acres of land.

Distribution Works.

277. Plans and estimates for a low level line of canal for the upper Bellary project from the Toombuddra have been submitted to Government.

Bellary Division investigations.

278. The Company's Engineers have continued their investigations in reference to reservoir-sites on the tributaries of the Toombuddra, and plans of the Masoor reservoir, showing the water-spread, have been submitted to Government. A plan of a reservoir at Muckavully, showing its extent, has also been sent in.

Reservoir investigations.

279. The telegraph line from Soonkasala to Cuddapah was repaired during the year, and a staff for its maintenance will now be retained.

Telegraph.

280. Several complaints made of the alleged insufficiency of the provision made by the Company, in the shape of road-crossings over the canal, have been the subject of investigation. Alterations have been sanctioned and carried out adapting the 3rd-class bridges (foot

Road-crossings.

bridges) for the passage of bullocks with ploughs, and bridges in lieu of under-passages have been built. The numbers now built or sanctioned are—

	Over-bridges.	Under-bridges and Culverts.
1st class	11	1
2nd do.	39	16
3rd do.	9	11

Average labor employed on the Canal works.

281. The average labor employed on the Company's Canal works during this year, and also for the four preceding years, was as follows:—

—	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Coolies...	670·75	6473·55	9968·68	9467·24	3960·41
Artificers	28·72	189·98	610·95	1078·34	361·86
Carts	12·00	178·08	382·19	477·61	121·91
Cattle	31·75	438·19	690·52	901·65	246·04

Revenue collections on account of irrigation.

282. The returns received from the Collector of Kurnool show that, up to 31st March 1871, the total collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply amounted to Rupees 47,857-7-9, and those of the year to Rupees 7,378-5-6. The particulars of cultivation for the year 1869-70 and 1870-71 are subjoined:—

Description of Irrigation or Supply.	Area. Acres.	Area. Decimals.	Water-rate.	Full demand. Rs.	A.	P.	Remissions. Rs.	A.	P.	Net adjusted balance of demand for supplies received. Rs.	A.	P.
1869-70.												
1st crop	871	16	6	5,228	6	1	732	10	9	4,495	11	4
Do.	131	83	6	790	11	1	228	1	8	562	9	5
2nd crop	1	55	6	9	4	10	...	...	...	9	4	10
Do.	38	47	6	230	12	11	...	...	...	230	12	11
Sugar-cane	4	...	6	24	0	0	...	...	...	24	0	0
Occasional	27	87	1	27	14	1	...	...	...	27	14	1
	87	32	3	261	15	9	...	...	...	261	15	9
	2	63	4	10	8	4	...	...	...	10	8	4
Town-supply...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0	...	...	...	4,000	0	0
Lands cultivated out of those made over to the Company.	833	30	...	868	8	0	...	...	...	868	8	0
Total ...	1,998	13	...	11,452	1	1	960	12	5	10,491	4	
1870-71.												
1st crop, ordinary	1,143	42	6	6,861	1	5	5,156	6	7	1,704	10	
Do.	93	44	6	560	11	1	236	12	9	323	14	
2nd crop, ordinary	145	29	6	871	11	11	494	12	3	376	15	
Do.	30	19	6	181	2	1	81	9	0	99	9	
Sugar-cane	3	...	6	18	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	
Occasional	41	72	1	41	11	8	0	11	6	41	0	2
	23	94	2	47	13	10	8	1	8	39	12	2
	32	79	3	98	6	3	...	...	...	98	6	3
	2	44	4	9	12	1	...	...	...	9	12	1
Town-supply...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0	...	...	...	4,000	0	0
Lands cultivated out of those made over to the Company	1,130	46	...	1,127	5	2	...	...	...	1,127	5	2
Total ...	2,646	69	...	13,817	11	6	5,990	5	9	7,827	5	9

283. Up to the end of the previous year the amount drawn from the Government Treasury in India by the Company's Agent was Rupees 90,86,968-3-8, and, as there were no drafts during the year 1870-71, that sum represents the amount drawn from the commencement up to the close of the year under review. £588,000 were raised on loan in England, and Rupees 51,76,311-6-9 of this amount were remitted to the Agent in India. Drafts by the Agent.

284. During the year Rupees 12,60,843-8-9 were expended in India, and the cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 82,715-9-6; the total expenditure in India from the commencement has been Rupees 147,17,498-9-4. Expenditure.

285. The following is a summary of the audit of the expenditure incurred by the Company :— Audit.

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount drawn from Government up to 31st March 1870.	90,86,968	3	8
Do. do. from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.	...	...	...
Do. remitted to the Agent by the Board up to 31st March 1870	45,59,117	10	5
Do. do. do. from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871	6,17,193	12	4
Do. drawn from Government of Fort Saint George for Revenue advance account up to 31st March 1871.	7,100	0	0
Refunds to Government (Bank interest and deposits in India) up to 31st March 1871	5,918	14	2
Value of stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 31st March 1871	4,32,479	12	0
Amount under suspense account up to do.	904	1	10
Bills drawn on the Board of Directors for sums received from employés in India up to do. ...	88,690	6	8
Stores sold and recoverable in cash up to do. ...	332	7	11
Manufacture of stores up to do. ...	16	3	8
Interest account up to do. ...	1,492	10	2
Agent's liabilities ...	148,00,214	2	10
Expenditure debited to permanent heads of charge in the account up to 31st March 1870 and passed by the Government Examiner	128,00,512	1	5
Do. do. from 1st April 1870, to 31st March 1871, and passed by do. ...	12,96,262	13	0
Do. under floating heads in the accounts up to 31st March 1871	2,27,410	2	1
Do. on general plant in use on works	1,25,997	1	11
Amount remaining to be accounted for by the Agent ...	3,50,032	0	5
	148,00,214	2	10

Extent of land made over to the Company from April 1870 to March 1871.

286. The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year was:—Under class A, acres 167·39; class B, 10·73; class C, 0; class D, 4·53, and the total amounts transferred with the amount of compensation paid are:—Under class A, acres 13,455·18 class B, 3,486·12; class C, 163·53; class D, 56·04; total 17,160·87.*

	RS.	A.	P.
Compensation	84,324	9	10
Deduct for trees, &c.	2,956	11	5
Net amount paid ...	81,367	14	5

Compensation, it must be observed, was only granted for 6,848·53 acres. For the rest of the land taken up, other lands were granted in exchange.

* Out of these 291·75 acres were re-transferred to Government.

Section VI.—MARINE.

287. Several changes took place during the year at the out-ports, consequent on the death of Captain H. Thomson, who was Master Attendant of Cocanada for a period of eighteen years. The Master Attendant of Cochin, Mr. J. Castor, was removed to the former port, and Mr. J. Maiden, of Masulipatam, was appointed to the charge of Cochin, Mr. R. K. Gahan having temporary charge of Masulipatam until the arrival from England of Mr. Phipps at Tuticorin, when Mr. Richardson was appointed permanently to the port of Masulipatam. Out-port Establishments.

The following additions to establishments have been sanctioned by Government:—

One Light-keeper for the port of Negapatam, on Rupees 6 per mensem.
One Peon for the same port, at Rupees 7 per mensem.
One Peon for Tuticorin, at Rupees 7 per mensem.
One Diver for Cochin, at Rupees 16 per mensem.

288. In last year's report it was stated that these rules had been extended to the minor ports of Devipatam, Keelacarry, and Tondy in the Collectorate of Madura. During the year under report a set of subsidiary rules was sanctioned by Government, with a boat tariff to be brought into force at the places above-mentioned, the Master Attendant, Paumben, being appointed to survey and register the boats belonging to them. The rates of boat-hire, formerly in force at Calingapatam, were revised, and an enhanced rate sanctioned by Government. Exception has been taken to the rates of boat-hire sanctioned for Masulipatam, which the merchants consider very high, and it will, before long, probably be considered necessary to revise the present rates in the interests of trade. Boat Rules for out-ports.

289. No new Acts have been passed during the last official year, the Bill to amend Act V. of 1863 having not yet passed into law. A few remarks will, however, be made on the working of some of the Acts in force. Marine Acts.

290. Eight boat-owners were prosecuted under Section 18 of the Act, and fined 10 rupees each. One boat-owner was fined Rupees 5 under Section 5 of the Act, and a boat tindal was also fined Rupees 5 under Section 7 for overloading his boat. The increased rates of boat-hire, sanctioned by Government under the authority of the Amendment Act, has been of little avail to boat-owners in general, owing to a combination amongst the Dubashes to keep the rates down at less than the old rates. Act IV. of 1842 and Amendment Act IV. of 1869.

291. At Madras 111 European seamen were relieved under this Act, at an aggregate of Rupees 2,078-12-6; one seaman at the port of Vizagapatam, at a cost of Rupees 38-10-0; sixteen at Calicut, at a cost of Rupees 688-3-0. Three hundred and thirty-nine seamen were shipped and discharged in all. The new Imperial Merchant Shipping Bill, referred to in the last report under this head, has been read a second time in the House of Commons. Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Amendment Act of 1862.

Act I. of 1859 and Amendment Act XV. of 1863.

292. The Indian Shipping Act has continued to work well, with the following results :—

Madras—148 Native seamen were shipped, and 142 discharged from various vessels.

Fifteen European seamen were shipped and fourteen discharged.

Two Master's Certificates were issued during the year, and none to officers.

Eight Nacodahs were provided with Service Certificates as Masters.

At Cocanada—936 European and Native seamen have been shipped and discharged.

At Cochin—284 European and Native seamen were shipped and discharged.

At Calicut—Six seamen were shipped and discharged.

At Tellicherry—Two seamen were discharged.

A question arose, during the past year, under the Amendment Act. Several vessels, above 300 tons register, arrived at Cochin from Chittagong without having certificated Masters or Officers on board. The Master Attendant of that port prohibited them from going to sea without complying with the requirements of the Act, and a vessel had in consequence to be detained for some time. The authorities at Chittagong apparently did not wish to throw obstacles in the way of the native trade by enforcing the provisions of the Act, or acted under a mistaken impression of the interpretation of Section 2 of Act XV. of 1863, which exempts a vessel registered under Act X. of 1841, trading between ports in India and the coast of Arabia, and manned exclusively by Arabs, Lascars, or other Asiatic Masters, from the operations of Sections 11 to 16, both inclusive, of Act I. of 1859. The question was accordingly put to the Advocate-General, whether all the three conditions above-mentioned should be co-existent to constitute exemption. The question was answered in the affirmative, and the Advocate-General's opinion was forwarded to all Masters Attendant for information and guidance. Some correspondence passed between the Government and the Magistrates of the several Maritime Districts regarding the inconvenience that was occasioned by an order of the High Court, which virtually prevented Masters of vessels bringing their European seamen for trial before a Mofussil Court of Law under this Act, but this difficulty has now been removed by the passing of Act No. XXII. of 1870.

Act XXV. of 1859.

293. A change was introduced in December last in the mode of reckoning passengers under this Act by the adoption of the proposal made by the Government of Ceylon, viz.; to count two children above one and under fourteen years of age as one adult passenger, and not to consider children under one year as passengers at all. The passenger traffic between Paumben, Tuticorin, and Ceylon has been as brisk as ever. The authorities at Point Pedro license vessels under the exceptions in Section 2 of the Act when proceeding to Negapatam, and the matter has been brought to the notice of Government by the Collector of the district.

At Negapatam four fines were levied during the year under Section 1 of the Act.

Act VII. of 1867.

294. At the close of the last official year the General Port Fund showed a balance to its credit of Rupees 1,68,940-12-6, while at the end of the year now under review the net balance stood at

Rupees 1,41,169-9-4. The receipts for the present year show an increase of Rupees 29,236-0-1, as compared with the last, and the disbursements from the fund have exceeded those for last year by Rupees 19,449-1-1. The dues collected in the whole Presidency under this Act amount to Rupees 1,12,969-4-11. It may, before long, be found necessary to raise the port dues at some of the more important ports, such as Bimlipatam, Negapatam, and Mangalore, and, moreover, bring other ports under the operations of the Act, particularly Porto Novo and Paumben, with a view to prevent the fund from undue diminution.

295. This Act, known as the Pier Act, was passed with a view to regulate the traffic, levy tolls, and prevent damage to that structure. Act V. of 1863.

At the close of the last official year a large quantity of teak timber, being in course of landing at Cassemode, drifted down on the Pier, damaging it to the value of Rupees 5,336-6-11. The matter was brought to the notice of Government, with a view to sue the consignees of the timber jointly for the sum above mentioned. The Government, acting on the Advocate-General's opinion, did not think it desirable to have recourse to a civil action at Law, but introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council to amend the original Act.

This Bill provides that, when drift of any nature fouls the Pier, causing damage thereto, the Conservator shall seize the drift, and, on the amount of damage being proved before a Magistrate, it shall be lawful for that official to make an order upon the owner thereof for the payment of such amount, and failing payment within twenty-four hours after the demand has been made, the Conservator is empowered to sell the drift seized, paying to Government, out of the sale proceeds, the sum ordered to be paid by the Magistrate, with reasonable costs, if any, for seizures, detention, and sale, paying the surplus, if any, to the owner. It also provides the courses to be adopted when the drift is the property of different owners. During the past year there were two prosecutions under this Act.

296. During the year that has passed the Supreme Government requested the views of the Madras Government as to whether, in their opinion, it was deemed necessary to bring the steamers trading and carrying passengers to the Red Sea under the provisions of this Act. The question having been referred to the Master Attendant for report, it was recommended that steamers of the class above-mentioned should only be allowed to carry passengers under the provisions of Chapter 2 of the Act; that certificates granted under the Act should be limited to the voyage as for sailing vessels; that the space to be afforded for each adult passenger, whether on a coasting voyage or with pilgrims to the Red Sea, should be fixed by the legislature; and, finally, that the term "sea-going vessel" in Section 2 of the Act should be defined. Act XII. of 1870.

The British India Steam Navigation Company raised a question respecting the liability of that Company's steamers to the provisions of this Act, claiming exemption under Section 2, Chapter 1, which exempts "any sea-going steam vessel employed in the conveyance of public mails under a contract."

The Government were, however, of opinion that the legislature did not intend to exempt steam vessels carrying native passengers coastwise. It appeared that this very question having been raised by the authorities at

Bombay, Mr. Legeyt moved an amendment that the words "the foregoing provisions" be inserted in Section 20 for the express purpose of making certain of the sections relating to steam vessels applicable to the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels. An expression of opinion was also sought as to whether the words "upon payment of a fee not exceeding 20 rupees" in the latter part of Section 28 were meant to represent the Surveyor's fee, or a charge for the certificate. The Government had no doubt, from the wording of the whole section, that the fee referred to was intended for the certificate only in addition to the usual Surveyor's fee.

The weather and wrecks.

297. The weather has been generally favorable in the Bay of Bengal and along the Western Coast during the past twelve months, with the following exceptions:—On the night of the 4th of November the coast of Vizagapatam was visited by a very heavy cyclone, causing considerable havoc at the ports of Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam. Out of sixty-three serviceable boats at the last-mentioned port, only eight were found fit for service on the day after the gale. At Bimlipatam only twelve boats were found serviceable out of eighty-three. The gale commenced with the wind at north-west on the evening of the 4th November, veering round to the northward and eastward during the night, blowing its hardest at 3 A.M. on the 5th with the wind at east, and barometer down to 29° 25′, and moderating at 10 A.M. at south-east. Three-fourths of the houses at both stations sustained considerable damage, while huts inhabited by natives were swept away wholesale, causing loss of life. The Western Coast was also suddenly visited by a heavy cyclone of short duration in the month of January last, resulting in the disastrous loss of the S. S. "General Outram," of Bombay, by which the Commander's wife and child and some sixty souls perished, the survivors having been picked up by the S. "Phlox," and carried into Rutnagherry. The British ship "Spirit of the North," lying at anchor in Calicut Roads, drifted on to a reef in the roadstead, and sustained severe damage before she was finally got off. Several minor casualties occurred along the whole Western Coast. The Coromandel Coast had an abundant supply of rain during the south-west monsoon, but the rainfall about Madras, during the cold season, was comparatively scanty, while the Northern Ports received a plentiful downfall. The usual tabulated statement of these casualties will be found in Table No. I. of the Appendix, from which it will be perceived that sixteen in all have been reported during the year, two of which call for special notice. A Court of Inquiry was instituted at Madras into the circumstances attending the loss by fire of the barque "Veronica," J. C. Greener, Commander, resulting in the suspension of that officer's certificate for six months, and that of the chief officer, Mr. S. F. Eddie, for a period of three months. The circumstances were briefly these:—The "Veronica" left Madras for London on the 21st of February last, and was discovered to be on fire on the evening of the 6th March following in Latitude 5° 41′ north and Longitude 85° 10′ east off the Eastern Coast of Ceylon. Efforts were made by the officers and crew to get the fire under, but without success; and the barque "Planet," of London, E. Phillips, Commander, having hove in sight, the "Veronica" bore down to her and asked for assistance. Her crew were accordingly put on board of the "Planet," and the "Veronica" abandoned. The "Planet" arrived

safely at Madras on the 14th March, and during the inquiry it was elicited from some of the witnesses that the "Veronica" partly loaded at Cochin, where she took in a cargo of fish-oil and coir-yarn, which the Commander inconsiderately permitted to be stowed together, it being a well-known fact that any contact or friction between these articles is likely to cause ignition. The chief officer, according to the evidence of one of the witnesses, permitted several wet bales of cotton to be stowed away in the hold in a damp state. The Magistrate of Malabar and the Master Attendant, Calicut, were appointed to investigate and report on the loss of S. S. "Tilly," of Bombay, J. Hanna, Master, on a reef off Quilandy on the Malabar Coast, on the 10th of March last; the result of which inquiry is, however, as yet unknown. The "Tilly" was lost under peculiar circumstances. The vessel was proceeding on her usual voyage up the Malabar Coast to Bombay. She left Calicut at 11-30 P.M. of the 9th, and coasted along in about six fathoms of water till 1 A.M. of the 10th, when she run on the reef. The weather was extremely fine, and the sea smooth at the time of the occurrence; no lives were lost, and the greater portion of the cargo was landed at Quilandy. All efforts to get her off were fruitless.

Reliefs.

298. The movement of troops by sea, during the year under notice, necessitated the engagement of two large steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company—the "Asia" of 1,578 tons register, and the "Himalaya" of 1,341 tons. The vessels came on pay on the 27th December and 3rd of January, respectively, and were discharged on the 14th and 24th of March. The aggregate cost of the "Asia" and "Himalaya," while employed by Government, including coal, was—

	RS.	A.	P.
"Asia"...	1,18,955	13	11
"Himalaya"	1,05,048	4	1

The number of convicts transported to Port Blair is as follows:—Seventy-four male and fourteen female convicts per British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Oriental."

Flotsams and Jetsams.

299. Table No. II. of the Appendix furnishes particulars of the sale of these articles, the revenue obtained thereby to the credit of the General Port Fund during 1870-71 being Rupees 4,539-6-11.

Light-houses.

300. Table No. IV. of the Appendix furnishes a complete list of the various lights in the Madras Presidency, with particulars regarding their range and visibility. The new lights received from England have all been fixed in position, with the exception of the lantern intended for Tuticorin and one for Cape Comorin, both of which will be noticed elsewhere more at length.

Bills of Health.

301. The Government of Mauritius took objection to the form of Bill of Health issued to vessels proceeding from India to that Island, as being couched in too general terms respecting the non-existence of plague or pestilence at the port of departure, and requested that they might contain specific statements of the existence or non-existence of cholera, small-pox, contagious fever, or other disease; these statements to be based on reports made compulsory by law. The Government of India was, however, of opinion that it would be impossible to certify that no single case of any contagious disease is to be found at any port at a given date; and that,

if such a declaration were insisted on, it would virtually cut off all communication between India and the Mauritius.

A modified form of Bill of Health, as adopted at Calcutta, was forwarded for adoption in this Presidency, and circulated to the out-ports.

Conservancy and trade of following ports.

302. The following remarks of the Master Attendant, Administrative Department, respecting the trade of the ports of this Presidency, and other circumstances connected therewith, may prove interesting:—

Madras.

The past year was an important one for this port, which was brought into direct telegraphic communication with the Island of Penang and the Straits Settlements by means of the sub-marine cable laid in December last by the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company, a measure which will prove of considerable advantage to the trade of the port as well as to the Government.

A subject of great local importance is the steam traffic through the Suez Canal to this port. Thirty-three vessels, aggregating 37,234 tons, called here on their way to Calcutta, but only 25 per cent. of this number visited Madras on the homeward voyage, so that the bulk of the passengers to England proceeded by the P. and O. and the French Steamers, both of which Companies have, however, been forced from competition to reduce their rates of passage.

The war between France and Prussia caused great depression to trade in this Presidency during the past year, and the announcement of peace led almost to an immediate revival of the export trade all along the coast.

At Madras the slackness of trade led to the demand for boats being reduced to a minimum, and the fact of Ship Dubashes owning boats has tended to the exclusion of Masulah boats owned by *others* from a share in the work that was available, except at a very reduced rate laid down by the Dubashes themselves, they retaining the difference, and charging the full amount to the merchants. The average rate of boat-hire actually paid during the year being Rupees 1-4-0 per trip, while the legalized rate is Rupees 2-8-0.

This combination, coupled with the circumstance of some Dubashes and their sub-agents either refusing to pay boat-hire due, absconding from Madras, or availing themselves of the Insolvent Act, constrained the greater number of boat-owners to petition the Government to re-establish the Boat Pay Office, with a view to enable them to obtain work for their boats by rotation as well as payment for such work. The petition from the boat-owners having been referred to the Chamber of Commerce, and discussed by the members of that body, a numerical majority of votes was given in favor of the measure. The question is still under the consideration of the Government. The number of boats available for work has greatly diminished during the year, seventy-six boats being unlicensed at the present time—three jolly boats, fifteen lighters, and 170 Masulah boats being ready for service.

The water-works in connexion with the Pier have been completed and taken charge of by this department from the Department of Public Works. Water is now supplied to the shipping from the T head, at a cost of eight annas per ton. The charges for raising water at the cistern being debitable to the General Port Fund, the receipts are likewise credited. The new Pier Office and Store-room have been completed and occupied.

The Madras Light-house and machinery are in good order and condition, the light still continuing to maintain its character as a first-class light.

A new Sub-Marine Diver arrived in May last in the person of Color Serjeant R. Baker, of the Royal Engineers.

In last report it was stated that, a doubt having arisen regarding the validity of the Port Regulations, it was decided that a short Act should be passed to enable the Government to pass such regulations from time to time.

A Strangers' Home and a Workshop in connexion with it have been established at Madras under Act XXI. of 1869. Passages for several men have been provided from time to time by this department under the orders of Government.

Mr. Robertson, the Marine Engineer, arrived at Madras in January last, and, under instructions from Government, he proceeded to examine the sea-ports of Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, and Beypore, Tuticorin, the Paumben Pass, Negapatam, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, and Cocanada. The question of a break-water for Madras will, it is believed, engage his attention on his return to India next cold season."

303. A new road from the Sea Custom House to the Merchants' Godowns is in course of construction here, at a cost of Rupees 1,500, from the General Port Fund. The flagstaff has been re-fitted. The northern boundary pillar has been re-built on a site further north of the old one, as notified in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, of date 4th January 1870. The usual trade returns will be found in Table No. VI. of the Appendix. Ganjam.

304. A new flagstaff has been sanctioned for this port, on which a small light is to be exhibited to guide the British India Steam Navigation Company's Mail Steamers to the anchorage. The trade returns show a falling off from last year of twenty-one vessels yielding 6,055 tons. Gopaulpore.

305. Two requirements appear to be needed at Calingapatam, viz., a port boat for its special use, and a beacon buoy to be laid down off the eastern extremity of the reef, extending from the point on which the southern boundary pillar is erected. Particulars have been called for, and both questions will be considered in due course. The trade of this port during the past year calls for no special remarks. Calingapatam.

306. A new lantern has been established here of the fourth order, regarding which very satisfactory reports have been received from Commanders of steamers, who have seen the light at a distance of eighteen miles. Santopillay Light-house.

307. Notwithstanding the general depression of trade, consequent on the late European war, the returns from this port show an increase both in value of, and duty levied on, goods to the years 1868-69 and 1869-70. The first direct shipments from hence to Europe, *viâ* the Suez Canal, were made by the steamers "Great Victoria" and "Scanderia," 1,000 tons having been shipped in the former and 500 by the latter vessel. The bar of the river has been kept open throughout the year. During the heavy floods experienced in October last, the back-water burst its banks and formed a second outlet into the sea about a mile to the northward of the usual entrance, the water, in finding an outlet, having laid bare the wreck of a vessel Bimlipatam.

known as the "Emily," which was lost about seventeen years ago at Bimlipatam, and has been buried ever since. Thirty-four Masulah boats now ply at this port; although there are seventy-eight registered boats, the owners are unable to find crews to man them. The boats sustained damage during the cyclone referred to in para. 297. The Master Attendant's Office has not yet been completed. The flagstaff has been put into thorough order.

Vizagapatam.

308. The depth of water on the bar of the river still remains at eleven feet at high spring tides. Emigration to the Burman coast has not been brisk as hitherto. A new flagstaff has been erected at a cost of Rupees 550-13-3. This port and station suffered greatly from the violence of the gale that occurred in November last.

Cocanada.

309. The claims of this port to certain improvements have been brought again to the notice of Government by the local Chamber of Commerce and the Collector. The contemplated works have, however, been postponed, pending a report on the Cocanada harbour generally from the Marine Engineer, who inspected it in the month of April 1871. The tonnage that visited this port during the year amounted to 170,039 tons, being comprised of 389 square-rigged vessels and steamers; but of this number only 284 vessels, aggregating 88,900 tons, paid port dues, the remainder having been exempted under the Act. These figures show an increase of tonnage, but a decrease of vessels, as compared with the previous year. Much correspondence was occasioned during the past year, owing to an alleged defect in the revolving fourth order dioptric light on Hope Island. As stated in the last report, the light, though actually seen by several vessels eighteen miles off the land, was eclipsed in its revolutions every half minute, and complaints were made by some Commanders, who stated that the rapid eclipses prevented proper bearings being taken of the light. The Superintending Engineer of the Division, however, recommended to Government that a dioptric light of the first order be got out from England, and fixed on the present light-house. It has since been discovered that, taking into consideration the size and weight of such a lantern, the present structure will not be capable of bearing it. The cost, moreover, has been ascertained to be much too large to be met from the Port Fund. The revolving light was removed under instructions from Government and placed in store till such time as some definite plan is decided upon, and an old lantern constructed at the Arsenal has been substituted as a temporary measure. It will now be a consideration whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it would not be a more prudent course to erect a new light-house further out to seaward, instead of the present one, and fix on it the revolving light in store, taking care that the machinery is regulated so as to prevent its eclipses being too frequent. A second-class country-made lantern, formerly belonging to Santopillay, was exhibited in April last on the column at the mouth of the Cocanada river as a harbour light, and is visible over a radius of ten miles; it is, however, cut off at the east south-east point of the compass, and is, therefore, not visible to a vessel till she is well abreast of Point Gordeware, and comparatively clear of danger. It is, however, yearly becoming apparent that the site of this light-house, which was fixed more than seventeen years ago, must be moved further north, in consequence of the constant extension of the shoal water off the several mouths of the Coringa river. New

buoys were laid down in June last in lieu of the old ones, to indicate the dangers round Point Gordeware. The wharf erected by the Public Works Department at Cocanada has been made over to the Master Attendant, and the fees collected on goods passing over it are credited to the General Port Fund.

The mouth of the Cocanada river is occasionally dredged by the Department of Public Works to facilitate the ingress and egress of boats.

310. During the first four months of the official year trade was brisk at this port, no less than eleven British and French vessels having loaded here with seeds and cotton for England, France, and America; but, with the announcement of the Continental war, all shipments were stopped. Since peace has been proclaimed the prospects of trade have been more cheering, one ship having already loaded rice for Bordeaux. Masulipatam.

A red dioptric light of the sixth order was exhibited from the Masulipatam flagstaff in October last in lieu of the old one, which was a light of country manufacture. It was, however, reported by the Acting Master Attendant that the new light was not visible at all from the anchorage as a red light, but that, when the colored glass slides were removed, the light was then clearly visible at a distance of eight miles. This department had no alternative but to convert the light into a white light. No mistakes are likely to arise from the fact of the Point Divy light being also a fixed white light, as it is visible at the anchorage at Masulipatam; and, being a more powerful light, is seen always at a greater radius than the sixth order light at Masulipatam.

The bar of the river has become very shallow, there being only two feet on it at low water. Three cargo boats and one dhony were much damaged by striking on it, and another dhony was totally wrecked. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that measures should be taken to deepen the bar.

311. A new fourth order dioptric white light was fixed on this light-house, and displayed in December last. It is visible from eleven to fifteen miles distance. The coast in the vicinity of Point Divy, the Master Attendant reports, has much altered within the last few years. A bay, in the shape of a horse shoe, has formed about three-quarters of a mile wide to the north-westward of the point, having in it a depth of ten to twelve feet with smooth water and a muddy bottom. It has proved a very good shelter for native craft windbound. A small creek connects this bay with a branch of the Kistna river, which latter is navigable by dhonies at high water. Point Divy Light-house.

312. Nizampatam is a minor sea-port in the Kistna District, and situated in the bight formed by False Point Divy. Reference was made to this place in the last Administration Report, wherein it was noted that correspondence had taken place as to the advisability of opening up the port, with a view to provide a better outlet for the produce of the district than Masulipatam, where the cost of boat-hire is great, and the impediments to shipping operations are many. The matter was then allowed to lie over, pending the arrival of the Marine Engineer. During the last official year the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company at Cocanada intimated that it was in contemplation to make Nizampatam a port of call for their steamers, and the opinion of a mercantile firm at Cocanada was that it would be decidedly advantageous to the Company if they did so, as the Nizampatam.

produce of the country adjacent to Nizampatam now had to find its way to Madras by cart or by dhony, and the bulk of the cotton grown in the Guntoor District had to be sent to Cocanada, there to be shipped for Europe. Guntoor is about 155 miles distant from Cocanada, and only thirty-two from Nizampatam, with which place it is connected by road during the dry season, and by canal during the wet. The advantages resulting from opening up this place for foreign trade would be incalculable to the Kistna District as well as to the Nellore District, there being no port of any importance between Cocanada and Madras.

Armeghon Light-house.

313. A new dioptric lantern of the fourth order was fixed here and exhibited in the month of August, and has been seen at a distance of eleven miles.

Pulicat Light-house.

314. The upper portion of this structure had to be altered to receive the new lantern, from which a red light has been displayed since October last. The light has been seen at a distance of eight miles.

Cuddalore.

315. This sea-port is the only one in the district of South Arcot that has been brought under the operations of Act XXII. of 1855 and Act VII. of 1867. There has been a remarkable decrease in the trade of Cuddalore, when compared with the year 1859-60, in which year 235 vessels entered, aggregating 19,056 tons, whereas during the year 1870-71 only 138 vessels, aggregating 8,277 tons, resorted to this place. The reason is obvious, as adjacent to it lies Porto Novo.

Porto Novo.

316. This port has not been brought under the Conservancy Act, and the bulk of native craft resort to it, thus evading the payment of port dues. The trade of this station has accordingly increased in the same ratio as that of Cuddalore has decreased. In 1859-60, 168 vessels, measuring 11,986 tons, entered at Porto Novo, while during the year under review, these numbers have been increased to 550 vessels, aggregating 33,039 tons, all of which vessels paid no dues. It is evident, therefore, that the sooner the port is brought under the Conservancy and Port Dues Act, the more profitable it will prove to the General Port Fund.

Tranquebar.

317. The flagstaff and boundary pillars at this station are in need of repairs. There has been an increase of Rupees 565-0-3 in the receipts of this year, as compared with the last. There are thirty-five boats attached to the port.

Negapatam.

318. A dioptric white light was exhibited from the new light-house built here, and has been favorably reported on by Commanders of vessels. The sum of Rupees 21,000 was sanctioned for the repairs of the Jetty in May last, and they have been partially completed. A landing place for passengers has been constructed, but the Master Attendant reports that it cannot be conveniently used on account of large blocks of stone and *débris*, which have been thrown in the bed of the river around the landing, and which prevent boats approaching the steps as close as is desirable.

Paumben.

319. A larger and better description of vessels than usual have used the channel this year, 2,402 vessels of all classes, aggregating 201,676 tons having passed through. The sum of Rupees

18,818-4-0 was realized from pilotage dues as the Government share, this being the largest amount of revenue derived from this source ever since the year 1849, when the dues were first established. Vessels drawing eleven feet nine inches have been passed through successfully, but with great difficulty, by the Master Attendant in person. The collections on 562 vessels that used the Keelacarry passage amounted to Rupees 572-2-6, and the tolls on warps have amounted to Rupees 1,647. It will be seen that the receipts from these various sources aggregate Rupees 21,037-6-6, a sum which might be favorably compared with the dues collected at a first-class port. The Paumben light still maintains its reputation as a good one. The operations of deepening and widening the channel have made but little progress, and the results anything but satisfactory. Blasting and dredging have been carried on for 188 days out of 365. This passage, however, having been brought prominently to the notice of the British Chamber of Commerce, it is more than probable that, during the present year, the operations at Paumben will receive considerable attention.

320. This port is still without a light-house, the present lantern being exhibited from a temporary scaffolding. The old structure collapsed, while in process of being raised, during a heavy gale in December 1869. It has been ascertained that the final cost of an iron column on screw piles would be Rupees 30,000, a sum which it would be impossible to meet from the General Port Fund, but the erection of a light column appears advisable. The Municipal Commissioners of the town constructed a sea-wall from the north side of the Government Jetty, 302 yards in length, towards which work Rupees 1,028-7-0 have been contributed by Government from the General Port Fund. It is now necessary that the wall should be begun on the south side of the Jetty. There has been no marked improvement in the trade of the port calling for special notice. Tuticorin.

The passenger trade with Ceylon still flourishes, giving constant employment to several small crafts.

It has been decided to place a light on Cape Comorin and a light in close vicinity to the dangerous reef known as the Crocodile, about fourteen miles from the Cape. The question of the class of lights to be placed at these points of the coast is still under the consideration of the Government.

321. At the close of the last official year, the Government transferred Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the Assistant Engineer in charge of the harbour works, to another district. The works were temporarily brought to a stand-still for want of funds. Subsequently a sum of Rupees 20,000 was allotted from the General Port Fund for emergent works, under Captain Castor, who, however, was afterwards removed to Cocanada. The Public Works Department resumed charge of plant and materials from Captain Maiden, who succeeded as Master Attendant; but very little progress has been made in the works, the Government having been of opinion that none but works of an immediate and emergent nature were to be carried out till such time as a professional opinion on the harbour in general was obtained from the Marine Engineer, who has inspected the port. Consequently the work of extending the groynes thrown out by this department was abandoned, although the works were urgently required. The closing of the Cruz Milagre Gap was likewise suspended after materials of Cochin.

the value of Rupees 10,430 were collected for the purpose. The revetment from the Vypeen main groyne to a small groyne to the eastward of it, and the restoration of the latter groyne, are the only works that have been in course of construction. As plenty of stone ballast is obtainable from the shipping, it is expected that these works will soon be completed. It is a matter of regret to report that the ship-building trade of Cochin has been almost abandoned, only one dhony of thirteen tons having been built during the year. The light-house and apparatus are in good order. No marked improvement was apparent during the year in the trade of the port of Cochin, the European war having had a depressing influence on the export trade. With the cessation of hostilities, trade has revived. 869 vessels, or 93,417 tons, paid port dues on entering, while 86,280 tons were exempted under Act VII. of 1867. The number of vessels piloted in and out of the inner harbour was 147, which yielded a sum of Rupees 4,400 as fees, which again was divided between the pilots and the Government, in the proportion of three-fifths to the former, and two-fifths to the latter.

Calicut and Beypore.

322. The first pile of the Calicut Pier was screwed down on the 2nd of June last, and the work completed and handed over to the Master Attendant, through the Department of Public Works, on the 14th of February last. Traffic began on the 1st of March last, during which month 602 tons passed over the structure. A coasting pattimar of thirty-eight tons discharged her cargo alongside; but to facilitate the discharge of such vessels, mooring buoys should be laid down to prevent the delay and inconvenience experienced in securing these vessels alongside of the pier with their own ground tackle. A table of tolls to be levied for the use of the pier has been sanctioned by Government.

The Jetty, which was constructed at Beypore in March 1870 to land His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, is still standing, and has proved of great utility in landing and embarking troops. The light-house at Calicut is in good order, and is reported to have been seen at a distance of fifteen miles. Trade has been very slack at these ports, and a reference to the usual Table No. VI. of the Appendix will show that there has been a great decrease both in the quantity of tonnage entering and the dues collected therefrom.

Mangalore.

323. It was remarked in last year's report that this place was fast rising into importance, and that it was second only to Cochin on the Western Coast. A comparison of the trade returns furnished since the year 1859-60 will show that the trade has more than doubled itself since that period with a proportionately beneficial result to the revenue. In the year ending April 1860, 1,579 vessels entered the port, the major number of which were country vessels. They aggregated 64,096 tons, paying Rupees 1,970-5-4 as dues. With the end of the past year the following results have been attained:—3,597 vessels yielding 211,915 tons have visited Mangalore, and the dues amounted to Rupees 6,438-10-10. It will thus be seen that trade has increased 230 per cent. since 1860, and Mangalore will now bear favorable comparison with other ports which formerly far surpassed it in importance. Mangalore now stands only second to Cochin among the seaports on the Malabar Coast. It must, however, be remarked that the trade of this year has not equalled that of last year, owing to the general depression of trade.

Section VII.—FINANCIAL.

324. The financial review is, as usual, confined to the transactions appertaining to the Civil Department, the sums received into and paid from Civil Treasuries on account of the Military Public Works, Postal, and Telegraph Departments being simply added at foot of the tables connected with the report, to exhibit in one view the whole of the monetary transactions of the Presidency. A table showing on this principle the estimated and the actual income and expenditure for 1870-71 is appended.

The review confined to the transactions of the Civil Department.

Table showing the Estimated and the Actual Income for 1870-71.

Heads of Receipts.	Estimated Income.	Actual Income.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Land Revenue ...	424,62,000	439,78,030	15,16,030	...	55·4
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,46,000	34,46,430	430	...	4·4
III.—Forest	4,50,000	3,39,790	...	1,10,210	·4
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	57,00,000	58,92,660	1,92,660	...	7·4
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	26,05,000	22,78,350	...	3,26,650	2·9
VI.—Customs	27,22,000	30,48,970	3,26,970	...	3·9
VII.—Salt	130,00,000	126,42,300	...	3,57,700	15·9
VIII.—Opium	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Stamps	39,65,000	39,95,800	30,800	...	5·
X.—Mint...	10,000	15,720	5,720	...	...
XI.—Post Office	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	8,82,500	9,08,290	25,790	...	1·2
XIV.—Police	3,23,500	3,34,680	11,180	...	·4
XV.—Marine	25,000	1,04,610	79,610	...	·1
XVI.—Education	69,000	63,400	...	5,600	·1
XVII.—Interest	1,41,000	1,61,350	20,350	...	·2
XVIII.—Miscellaneous... ...	20,25,600	21,37,430	1,11,830	...	2·7
Total, Civil Dept. ...	778,26,600	793,47,810	23,21,370	8,00,160	100·
Military Department ...	17,72,050	17,27,410	...	44,640	...
Public Works do. ...	1,80,000	1,70,640	...	9,360	...
Postal do. ...	6,25,000	6,25,260	260	...	...
Telegraph do. ...	3,00,000	4,08,140	1,08,140	...	...
Total...	807,03,650	822,79,260	24,29,770	8,54,160	...

Table showing the Estimated and the Actual Expenditure for 1870-71.

—	Heads of Charge.	Budget Grant.	Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
1	Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. ...	...
2	Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	8,03,500	8,86,070	82,570	...	3·4
3	Refunds and Drawbacks ...	3,10,000	2,82,290	...	27,710	1·1
4	Land Revenue	42,74,220	42,81,050	6,830	...	16·7
5	Forest...	3,44,920	2,94,860	...	50,060	1·1
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,76,000	3,10,270	34,270	...	1·2
7	Assessed Taxes... ...	25,000	31,810	6,810	...	·1
8	Customs	1,73,900	1 73,400	...	500	·7
9	Salt	15,00,000	12,72,230	...	2,27,770	4·9
10	Opium...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Stamps	1,71,410	1,67,360	...	4,050	·7
12	Mint	41,140	37,290	...	3,850	·1
13 & 14	Post Office and Telegraph·	...	...	...	...	...
15	Administration	13,49,760	12,79,620	...	70,140	·5
16	Minor Departments ...	1,56,330	1,55,830	...	500	·6
17	Law and Justice ...	43,61,610	43,06,440	...	55,170	16·8
18	Police...	35,07,300	33,90,030	...	1,17,270	13·2
19	Marine	73,780	68,350	...	5,430	·3
20	Education	9,00,520	9,24,110	23,590	...	3·6
21	Ecclesiastical	4,17,840	3,63,990	...	53,850	1·4
22	Medical Services ...	10,12,410	9,16,880	...	95,530	3·6
23	Stationery and Printing ..	3,65,230	3,56,910	...	8,320	1·4
24	Political Agencies ...	1,00,550	76,460	...	24,090	·3
25	Allowances, Assignments, &c.	29,97,700	27,98,490	...	1,99,210	10·9
26	Miscellaneous	12,98,700	10,10,340	...	2,88,360	4·
27	Superannuation, &c. ...	23,88,200	19,62,070	...	4,26,130	7·6
28	Allotments for Provincial Services	3,34,670	3,34,670	...	...	1·3
	Total, Civil Dept. ...	271,84,690	256;80,820	1,54,070	16,57,940	100·
	Military Department ...	300,00,900	291,41,630	...	8,59,270	...
	Public Works do. ...	78,26,700	65,81,040	...	12,45,660	...
	Postal do. ...	7,80,000	8,23,030	43,030	...	...
	Telegraph do. ...	4,41,000	4,55,350	14,350	...	...
	Total ...	662,33,290	626,81,870	2,11,450	37,62,870	...

325. During the period under review the total amount of revenue realized from all sources was Rupees 793,47,810, or Rupees 15,21,210 over the estimated income, while the total expenditure during the same period was Rupees 256,80,820, or Rupees 15,03,870 below the Budget provision. As compared with the actuals of 1869-70, the financial results of the past official year show an improvement of Rupees 33,06,320, the receipts exhibiting an increase of Rupees 9,46,720, and the expenditure a decrease of Rupees 23,59,600. This large difference is due on one side to the enhanced rate of Income-tax, and, on the other, to the extraordinary payment in 1869-70 of 15 lakhs to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah, and the exclusion in 1870-71 of the adjustment of payments made in England on account of the Military Fund Pensions. The items of receipt, under which the actuals chiefly show improvement over the Budget-estimates, are noted below :—

Comparison of the actuals of 1870-71 with the estimate of the year and the actuals of the previous one.

	Actuals of 1869-70.	Actuals of 1870-71.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts ...	784,01,090	793,47,810
Increase ...	...	9,46,720
Expenditure.	280,40,420	256,80,820
Decrease...	...	23,59,600
Total Gain.	...	33,06,320

	RS.		RS.
Land Revenue ...	15,16,030	Law and Justice ...	25,790
Excise on Spirits, &c.	1,92,660	Police	11,180
Customs	3,26,970	Marine...	79,610
Stamps	30,800	Interest	20,350
Mint	5,720	Miscellaneous	1,11,830

The collections under Land Revenue, though showing an increase of upwards of Rupees 15 lakhs over the Budget-estimate, fall below the actuals of 1869-70 by over 8 lakhs. The increase is mainly due to the exceptionally favorable character of the season. The Abkarry Revenue shows the same increase both with reference to the actuals of 1869-70 and the Budget-estimate for 1870-71, the greater part of the increase being due to the realization of arrears and to the more punctual payment of dues. Under customs again the increase is over the actuals of the previous year as well as over the Budget-estimate of the past one. The partial suspension of trade arising from the Franco-Prussian war was more than sufficiently made up for by the activity of the last two months of the year. Further, during the year, rice was largely exported in many districts, while cotton, piece-goods and twist, and Railway materials were imported to a large extent; the two former into Madras, and the latter into the Tanjore District. The Stamp Revenue, though showing a slight improvement over the Budget-estimate, has really fallen below the actuals of 1869-70 by Rupees 69,020. This, no doubt, is in some measure owing to the reduction of rates effected by the Stamp Laws passed in 1869 and 1870. The increase in the actuals of Law and Justice is owing to the recent transfer to the Imperial Accounts of Process Service Fees, which formerly formed a Local Fund. Under the head "Marine" the realizations from the sale of the materials of the Paumben Steam Tug and the supply of coal to the Military Department have turned out larger than was originally anticipated, and under the head of "Interest," the collections on account of arrears of Interest on Land Revenue, Excise on Spirits and Drugs, &c., have been

unusually large during the year under report. The increase in actuals under "Miscellaneous" of upwards of Rupees 1,11,830 is chiefly due to the estimate not having contemplated the abolition of the Medical Fund, the receipts connected with which now form a credit to this head. The items of receipt under which the actuals fall below the estimate are noted in the margin. The falling off of the Forest Revenue is mainly due to the dull state of the market in several districts and to the restriction placed on Public Works expenditure. The decrease under the head of "Assessed Taxes" is nominal, the actuals not embracing the transactions of the Military and Public Works Departments, the accounts of which are not incorporated here. The actuals of the past year for "Salt" show an improvement over those of the previous one by Rupees 9,94,940, but considering that the increased monopoly price was in force during the whole year, the revenue is not commensurate with the rise in price; this may be partly accounted for by the bad state of the roads in some districts, heavy rains in others, and the smallness of stock in certain divisions. The variation under the head of "Education" is not very material.

	Rs.
Forest	1,10,210
Assessed Taxes	3,26,650
Salt	3,57,700
Education	5,600

326. It is satisfactory to notice that, during the year under review, the actuals have generally shown a saving in the several Budget Grants, the only heads of account under which the expenditure exceeded the original allotment being those noted in the margin. Of these the variations under Land Revenue and Assessed Taxes are not very material, while under Interest and Abkarry, the excess is owing to certain arrear payments having had to be made within the year, and under Education, to the inadequacy of the provision for grants-in-aid.

Increase of actual charges above the Budget Grants.

	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds, &c...	82,570
Land Revenue	6,830
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	34,270
Assessed Taxes	6,810
Education...	23,590

327. Among the items which show a saving, the expenditure under Forest, Administration, Law and Justice, and Medical, though falling below the Budget provision, is still in excess of the actuals of the previous year. Under Salt the charges decreased, because the season was adverse to manufacture. The decrease under Police, Ecclesiastical, and Political Agencies is due, the first, to the provision for clothing not having been availed of to the full extent of the grant; the second, to the absence of the Lord Bishop of Madras and of a large number of Chaplains; and the third, to the Resident at Travancore having been away on leave in England. The saving caused by the grant of commutation of Carnatic and Tanjore stipends, and the assignment of lands in lieu of the money allowances formerly paid to certain religious institutions in South Canara, account for the decrease under Allowances and Assignments, &c., while under Miscellaneous, it is due to a falling off of the London drawings, whereby there has been a corresponding decrease in the item "Loss by exchange." The decrease under Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances is accounted for by the non-payment of any large sums for gratuities to Policemen, who, it was originally expected, would have been discharged at the early part of the year; and to a reduction in the deficiencies in the Civil Service Annuity Fund made good by Government.

Decrease of actual charges below the Budget Grants.

328. The actual cash balance on the 31st March 1871 was Rs. 290,96,023, the total amount remitted to other Presidencies during the year being Rupees 249,80,200, exclusive of copper and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rupees 2,87,295* remitted to Calcutta, Bombay, and Coorg.

Cash Balance and Remittances made to other Presidencies.

	* Uncurrent Silver.	Copper.
Calcutta ...	21,596	200,000
Bombay ...	28,699	35,000
Coorg ...	...	2,000

329. The opening and closing balances in the several Treasuries for the last five official years are as follow:—

Comparison of the cash balances for the past five years.

Years.	Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Cash Balance at the close of the year.
	RS.	RS.
1866-67	255,90,700	259,24,400
1867-68	259,24,400	253,21,400
1868-69	253,21,400	222,31,500
1869-70	222,31,500	245,75,300
1870-71	245,75,300	290,96,023

330. The demand in the Provinces for small silver coins was during the year under review not so large as it was in 1869-70, as the value of small silver issued in 1870-71 amounted only to Rupees 4,02,800, or Rupees 1,68,200 below the issues in the previous year. The balance of one-fourth and one-eighth rupee pieces in hand, however, having been found very low, a supply of three lakhs of rupees worth of those coins was received from Calcutta at the Bank of Madras in April 1870.

Demand for small silver coins in the Mofussil.

331. As usual there was no demand for copper, the market being still glutted with it; there was, therefore, but a very small supply of this coin made during the year under review, viz., Rupees 47,400; and, although the Treasuries noted in the margin have been relieved of a portion of their copper balance, there is still in hand a very large stock in the Mofussil. The total copper balance in the Presidency on the 31st March last, viz., Rupees 14,05,281, exceeded that on the 31st March 1870 by Rupees 41,014.

Circulation of Copper.

Gangam.
Vizagapatam.
Godavery.
Kistna.
North Arcot.
South Arcot.
South Canara.

332. In addition to the District Treasuries noted,* the Government balance and Treasury work at Masulipatam has also been transferred to the Sub-Agency of the Bank of Madras established at that station. The total Government cash balance in the hands of the Madras Bank and its branches on the 1st April was as noted below:—

Bank of Madras conducting Government Treasury work and the balances held by them.

	RS.		RS.
Madras Bank ...	68,59,528	Cochin	1,23,964
Trichinopoly ...	6,56,262	Negapatam	8,73,487
Calicut	3,56,877	Berhampore ...	8,83,839
Bellary	8,80,381	Guntoor	94,912
Cocanada	2,78,917	Mangalore... ...	4,58,466
Ootacamund ...	3,18,947	Masulipatam ...	1,82,522
Tuticorin	12,789		

* Trichinopoly, Calicut, Bellary, Cocanada, Ootacamund, Tuticorin, Cochin, Negapatam, Berhampore, Guntoor, and Mangalore.

333. A table of receipts and disbursements at the Madras Bank on Government account for the year under report will be found in Table No. III. of the Appendix.

Transactions of the Bank of Madras.

Despatch of the monthly accounts to the Comptroller-General of Accounts.

For what Month.	When Posted.
April 1870.	27th June 1870.
May "	2nd July "
June "	28th July "
July "	27th August "
August "	28th September "
September "	28th October "
October "	28th November "
November "	26th December "
December "	28th January 1871.
January 1871.	28th February "
February "	28th March "
March {Approximate	1st June "
March {Actual.	20th July "

334. The table in the margin shows the dates on which the monthly abstracts of receipts and disbursements were rendered to the Comptroller-General of Accounts at Calcutta. A duplicate copy thereof has been also sent to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, and the triplicate to the local Government.

335. The total sum drawn away from the Treasuries in the Mofussil during the year by supply bills was Rupees 60,59,847, upon which a premium of Rupees 5,415 was realized.

Supply Bills on Mofussil Treasuries.

PAPER CURRENCY.

336. At nearly the close of last official year (or on 20th March 1871), the Paper Currency Department was taken charge of by the Acting Accountant-General under the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 31st August 1870, No. 3,168, Financial Department. The Currency Office and the coin reserve were removed to the Fort at the same time.

Administration of the Paper Currency Department.

337. During the year the circulation of Notes of the Madras Circle has considerably increased, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the nominal and actual circulation on the last day of each month of the year. In January 1871 the circulation rose to upwards of a crore :—

Notes in circulation.

Circulation, 1870-71.

Last day of the month of	Notes in Nominal Circulation.				
	Madras.	Calicut.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total.
1870.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
April	66,72,320	8,48,180	11,80,590	3,42,110	90,43,200
May	68,25,210	10,25,910	11,57,060	3,59,520	93,67,700
June	70,59,030	10,78,450	12,08,710	3,29,590	96,75,780
July	82,71,410	10,84,330	14,25,080	3,62,860	111,43,680
August	87,03,710	9,87,040	14,52,080	3,79,460	115,22,290
September	90,76,190	11,06,050	16,25,050	4,76,650	122,83,940
October	93,81,680	13,15,300	17,49,060	4,74,140	129,20,180
November	96,20,730	14,70,470	18,21,550	5,05,830	134,18,580
December	97,36,090	16,45,550	19,21,640	5,36,980	138,40,260
1871.					
January	100,12,610	16,27,870	21,09,480	5,45,340	142,95,300
February	88,56,390	13,96,820	11,05,640	3,98,130	117,56,980
March	88,13,790	10,85,010	12,00,200	4,03,730	115,02,730

Circulation, 1870-71.—(Continued.)

Last day of the month of	Stock held at					Notes in active circulation.
	Madras Bank and other Treasuries.	Calcutta and Branch Circles.	Madras and Branch Circles.	Bombay and Branch Circles.	Total.	
1870.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
April	31,74,000	11,910	10,34,390	1,790	42,22,090	48,21,110
May	32,20,370	12,250	11,75,170	1,850	44,09,640	49,58,060
June	30,86,810	12,880	13,78,560	2,720	44,80,970	51,94,810
July	45,56,970	14,730	16,41,060	3,070	62,15,830	49,27,850
August... ...	42,98,710	15,420	15,74,470	3,220	58,91,820	56,30,470
September ...	41,85,050	15,730	19,13,720	2,390	61,16,890	61,67,050
October... ...	46,09,540	16,080	22,76,030	2,480	69,04,130	60,16,050
November ...	46,73,340	17,440	26,43,020	1,660	73,35,460	60,83,120
December ...	50,80,580	19,600	30,14,300	2,140	81,16,620	57,23,640
1871.						
January ...	46,07,000	5,35,620	30,92,800	2,920	82,38,340	60,56,960
February ...	35,94,000	8,58,340	11,48,910	3,66,640	59,67,890	57,89,090
March	39,14,950	9,97,690	13,21,330	2,01,570	64,35,540	50,67,190

338. The exchange business with the public was very considerably less than in the previous year, as will appear from the following table, which shows the receipt and issue of notes and cash. This resulted from the excessive dullness of trade :—

Operations of the Exchange Department.

——	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
Notes issued in exchange for cash or other notes	422,07,720	364,76,530
Cash issued in exchange for notes	38,55,110	18,40,410
Notes received for cash or other notes	447,21,850	378,59,270
Cash received for notes issued	13,40,980	4,57,670

339. The number of notes of each circle received and issued in exchange for cash or other notes, during the past, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table :—

Receipt and issue by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency of notes of its respective Circle.

——	Notes received.				Notes issued.			
	1869-70.		1870-71.		1869-70.		1870-71.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Madras	306,731	419,20,960	281,357	364,47,490	298,474	429,56,510	287,330	383,67,350
Calicut...	23,149	21,45,600	45,454	30,78,910	30,895	24,52,390	42,869	30,62,370
Trichinopoly	10,171	16,80,930	12,763	17,79,510	15,161	19,36,850	14,681	15,87,990
Vizagapatam	14,600	14,86,580	8,718	6,95,730	13,122	11,36,180	10,801	7,50,230
Total ...	354,651	472,34,010	348,292	420,01,640	357,652	484,81,930	355,621	437,67,940

Receipt of Circle Notes at the Head Office, Madras.

340. The following table exhibits the value of notes of other circles received at the Presidency during the year :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.
Calicut	15,73,450	18,64,250
Trichinopoly	17,47,990	14,76,090
Vizagapatam	7,23,150	2,53,260
Calcutta	4,630	18,390
Bombay	950	32,950
Allahabad	330	1,750
Lahore	280	1,200
Nagpore	30	3,870
Kurrachee	140	360
Akola	...	1,150
Total ...	40,50,950	36,53,270

Notes of the Calicut Circle have been disposed of to the Bank of Madras through its branch at that station to the extent of Rupees 10,89,000, by exchanging them for silver, and the Currency Treasury at Calicut was relieved of a further portion of the accumulation of silver, viz., four lakhs, by a transfer of that amount to the Currency Office at Madras, through the Government Treasuries at Calicut and Madras. The coin reserve at Vizagapatam was reduced by Rupees 70,000 by transfer to Currency Office at Madras through the Government Treasuries. As it was impossible to relieve the Currency Treasury at Trichinopoly, either by transfer or by sale of Bills, of any portion of its silver reserve, it was necessary to bring ten lakhs to the Head Office, Madras. This was effected at a cost of Rupees 1,826-7-6. A portion of the circle notes has been adjusted by an exchange with Madras notes cashed by these offices during the year.

Issuing and cashing of Currency Notes by Government Treasuries in the interior.

341. The issuing and cashing of notes freely at all Treasuries in the provinces appears to have worked satisfactorily as shown in the table given below. The total receipt of notes, it will be observed, is Rupees 46,32,520 in excess of that of the preceding year, and the issue Rupees 45,78,810. This is a clear proof that the public are acquiring confidence in Currency Notes; and a continued increase in their circulation may be looked upon as a certainty :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.
Notes received by all Government Treasuries in exchange for silver	54,27,080	42,16,530
Notes received in payment of claims	36,20,350	94,63,420
Total ...	90,47,430	136,79,950
Notes issued in exchange for silver	70,01,080	80,80,450
Notes issued in payment of claims	18,69,800	53,69,240
Total ...	88,70,880	134,49,690

342. The following table shows the extent of the work of the department in this respect during the year, together with the number of stopped notes, whole and halves, still outstanding :— Currency Notes stopped

—	10 Rs.	20 Rs.	50 Rs.	100 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs.	Total No.	Total Value.
Number of stopped notes of each denomination and gross value on the 1st April 1870	No. 183	No. 98	No. 63	No. 83	No. 7	No. 4	No. 438	Rs. 22,740
Number of notes of each denomination and gross value stopped during the year—								
Whole	104	25	40	49	10	1	229	14,440
Half	71	39	27	55	4	...	196	10,340
Mismatched notes received in course of business ...	8	2	...	3	...	...	13	420
Mismatched notes paid by adjustment of other halves during the year	4	5	...	...	...	...	9	140
Do. do. on Bond do. ...	3	4	...	1	...	...	8	210
Number of entire notes lost for which value paid on Indemnity Bond	1	...	6	4	...	...	11	710
Half notes cashed on Indemnity Bond	36	29	26	20	3	...	114	5,740
Stopped notes still standing in the Book—								
Whole notes ...	99	50	51	71	9	6	286	22,140
Half do. ...	120	48	15	21	3	...	207	6,510
Mismatched notes ...	11	2	...	...	...	...	13	150

It will be observed from the above table that the number of whole notes lost during the year exceed the half notes, the losses chiefly occurring in transmission by Post in unregistered covers through ignorance of the Rules of the Department (published in the Gazette), which compel registration of letters containing remittances in Currency Notes.

Whole notes lost and not presented within five years were cashed on Bonds of Indemnity executed by the parties who lost the notes with two approved sureties in each case to the extent of Rupees 710. Similarly half notes lost were cashed to the amount of Rupees 5,740, after the lapse of two months in each case.

343. The number and value of notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled, as compared with those in the preceding year, is shown in the following table :— Currency Notes cancelled.

—	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs		Rs.
Madras	133,356	114,73,600	154,385	141,30,470
Calicut	12,954	9,83,400	35,995	20,35,730
Trichinopoly	6,532	11,00,130	11,814	13,54,280
Vizagapatam	6,712	9,68,230	3,828	2,66,240
Total ...	159,554	145,25,360	206,022	182,86,720

From the above it will be seen that 46,468 notes, amounting in value to Rupees 37,61,360, were cancelled in excess of the number and value during the previous year. The work of this branch of the department is rapidly increasing.

Currency Notes cut.

344. The following table shows the number of cut and uncut notes of each denomination received by this office during the year, the object being to show the proportion the former bears to the latter. This account is kept under orders from the Head Commissioner :—

—	1870-71.					
	CUT NOTES.		UNCUT NOTES.		PROPORTION OF CUT NOTES TO THE ENTIRE OR UNCUT NOTES.	
	No. of Notes.	Value.	No. of Notes.	Value.	No. of Notes.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Madras Circle ...	42,072	51,27,950	1,12,313	90,02,520	37·459	56·961
Calicut do. ...	23,345	15,99,840	12,650	4,35,890	184·545	367·028
Trichinopoly do. ...	7,785	15,32,220	4,029	3,22,060	193·224	475·756
Vizagapatam do. ...	2,679	2,26,830	1,149	39,410	233·159	575·564
Total ...	75,881	84,86,840	1,30,141	97,99,880	...	...

Proportion of total cut to total uncut notes number 58·206, value 86·601.

Government Securities.

345. The investments in Government Securities at the end of the year stood at Rupees 20,28,580-10-6, as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	17,28,403	15	9
Calicut do.	1,00,058	14	3
Trichinopoly do.	1,00,058	14	3
Vizagapatam do.	1,00,058	14	3
Total ...	20,28,580	10	6

The Madras Circle Securities amounted to Rupees 27,28,403-15-9 on the last day of the previous year; but they were reduced by ten lakhs during last year, by the Head Commissioner paying this office the equivalent in silver through the Madras Bank.

Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes.

346. The following table of receipts and disbursements shows that, after covering all expenses, Government realized a profit from Madras Currency Notes of Rupees 1,03,226-10-5.

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
Profit by interest on Government Securities of the Madras and its Branch Circles	1,46,100	2	0

Disbursements.

	RS.	A.	P.			
Deputy Collectors in charge of Circle Offices	3,600	0	0			
Establishments including Circles	23,641	6	7			
Contingencies do.	4,301	3	10			
Printing Charges	937	8	3			
Total Cash Payments ...	32,480	2	8			
Cost of note forms received from England during the year including freight	8,999	8	8*			
Cost of note-stamping press supplied by the Mint Master, Calcutta, ...	203	12	9			
Cost of types, &c., supplied by Mint Master, Calcutta, for writing off cancelled notes ...	63	12	0			
Official postage	201	8	0			
Stationery	924	11	6			
				42,873	7	7
Profit ...				1,03,226	10	5

* Exclusive of Invoices not acknowledged during the Currency of 1870-71.

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE.

Civil Justice.

347. The administration of civil justice is carried on by the three Courts of Munsiffs, Zillahs, and the Sadr. During last year there were thirty Munsiffs in Travancore, before whom 16,499 suits were filed, which, with the number pending at the commencement of the year, made a total of 26,798 suits. 20,819 were disposed of, leaving 5,979 unsettled at the close of the year, being more than one-third less than the arrears at its commencement. These Courts are, therefore, quite able to deal with the work of the country. The average monthly number of all suits settled by the Travancore Munsiffs is forty-three, including *ex parte* decisions. The average duration of suits in Travancore is 160 days, the ratio of uncontested to contested suits being more than two to one. Out of 13,130 appealable decisions, 1,162 appeals were preferred, out of which 334 were reversed and seventy-nine modified. The interference with the work of the lower Courts is, therefore, very inconsiderable.

Zillah Courts.

348. In the four Zillah Courts, in addition to the above appellate jurisdiction, 1,285 original suits were filed during the year and 1,794 disposed of, reducing the cases in arrears, which stood at the beginning of the year at 1,563 to 1,118, and showing that the Courts, as a whole, are keeping pace fairly with the litigation of the country. The Palpanabapoorum Zillah Court may be said to be without arrears, a most satisfactory state of affairs attributable, in great measure, to the industry and ability of the two Judges of that Court, of whom the 1st Judge, a young man educated at the Trevandrum College, is deservedly brought to notice in the reports of the 1st Judge of the Sadr and of the Dewan. His colleague, the 2nd Judge of Palpanabapoorum, has also done more civil business than any other Criminal Judge in the Zillah Courts; and to the exertions of both, the exceptionally satisfactory state of this Court is to be attributed. It is a remarkable fact that the average interval between filing and disposal of appeals in this Court is only twenty-three days, on which point it would probably bear favorable comparison with any Court in India.

Sadr Court.

349. In the Sadr Court there were 649 appeals, special appeals, and re-investigations admitted, which, added to the arrears from the previous year 347, made a total of 996 cases on the files of the Court. 392 cases were disposed of within the year, leaving a balance of 604 cases undisposed of at its close. The Court show that their work has been nearly fifty per cent. greater than that of the previous year, but it has in no way kept pace with the increase of business, and it is to be feared that if the present state of things continues, the civil work of the highest Court of the country will fall seriously into arrears.

Criminal Justice.

350. The powers of the Magistracy being far less than in British India, the trial of all offences punishable with more than three months' imprisonment is conducted by the Zillah Courts, in which the 2nd Judge is primarily devoted to criminal business. All cases in which,

according to the Penal Code, a punishment of more than three years' imprisonment is awardable, are sent up for the decision of the Sadr with the recorded sentence of the Zillah Court, the Sadr Court having power, both in cases of acquittal, as well as of conviction, to pass such sentence as seems fit, independently of the lower Court's opinion. Including trials pending at the commencement of the year, 792 prisoners, implicated in 377 cases, were brought up before the Zillah Courts, out of which 171 cases were referred for the Sadr's decision, besides twenty-two pending before that tribunal at the close of the year. The average duration of cases before the Zillah Courts is satisfactory, with the exception of that of Allepey, where it amounts to thirty-seven days. The criminal work of this Court is by far the heaviest in the country, but the delay in the disposal of cases is excessive. Although 184 cases were referred to the Sadr from the Zillah Courts during the year, in addition to three pending at its commencement, some of these cases were in transit at the close of the year, and only 173 cases appear on the Sadr Court's files, of which only two were undisposed of at the close of the year. Out of the 171 cases decided by the Sadr, in 106 cases the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed, in forty-three cases modified, and in twenty-two reversed. The modification is often of a most trifling description. The Acting Resident considers that this extreme centralization of the criminal administration is uncalled for, and that it needlessly takes up the time of the Sadr Court. So much improvement has taken place in the constitution of the Zillah Courts, that they can, he thinks, now be safely trusted with greater powers than may have been expedient when the present system was introduced. Decentralization of the criminal jurisdiction might not only be advantageous in itself, in doing away with the delay caused in all cases that are referred to the Sadr for disposal, amounting on an average to twelve days, but would afford the Judges more leisure to cope with the increasing civil work of their Court.

General remarks on criminal justice.

351. In other respects the Courts of Travancore afford satisfactory evidence of progress. The integrity and ability of the bench is such as to command the confidence of the public, and in Sadasiva Pillay, the State possesses a judicial officer perfectly qualified in every way to fill the important post of 1st Judge of the Sadr. The defects in the administration of justice have been brought under the notice of the Dewan, and remedial measures are under consideration.

Police and Magistracy.

352. There is no separation of Police and Magisterial duties, the whole of which are centralized under the control of the Dewan as Chief Magistrate. His authority is limited to cases punishable under the Penal Code with three months' imprisonment, and he can fine up to Rupees 50, and inflict twelve lashes. The four Division Peishcars, with three other special officers, can imprison for two months, fine Rupees 25, and inflict ten lashes. The Tahsildars and Police Amins imprison for one month, fine Rupees 5, and inflict ten lashes. All orders passed by the last class are subject to appeal to the Dewan Peishcars of their respective divisions, and from all their orders a final appeal lies to the Dewan as Chief Magistrate. From his orders there is no appeal, and his proceedings, as Magistrate, are not subject to the review of any higher

tribunal, except in cases committed by him for trial before the Criminal Courts. Nearly 36,000 persons were brought before the above tribunals, chiefly on petty charges, and the number of convictions to acquittals was in the proportion of sixty-three to thirty-seven, which shows that the great majority were not brought up without cause. In trials before the Zillah and Sadr Courts, respectively, the punishments were 166 and 176 against 131 and 227 acquittals, a result creditable to the skill of the Police and the care of the committing officers. Twenty cases of culpable homicide were taken up by the Police, out of which fifteen were sent up for trial, and convictions obtained in ten: otherwise there was little grave crime. The average delay in the disposal of cases by the Magistracy was nine days, which, considering the number of the Subordinate Courts, would appear to be excessive. This is to be partly accounted for by the system of centralization. An improvement would be effected by relieving the Dewan of all Magisterial duties, and this question is under discussion.

Jails.

353. The number of convicts at the close of the year (480) was thirty-five less than at the commencement, the decrease being caused chiefly by an unusual mortality of thirty-six, owing to an outbreak of cholera during the year, which carried off seventeen prisoners. The necessity of an alteration in the diet and clothing of convicts has been urged on the attention of the Dewan as being a probable preventive of outbreaks of epidemic disease in Jails. The yearly cost of feeding and clothing each prisoner is lower in Travancore than in the Madras Presidency, but higher than the average of all India. His Highness' Government will certainly grudge no necessary expenditure, but there is some difficulty in finding a more nutritious food for people, whose diet at large consists chiefly of rice, fruits, and conjee. The question is under careful examination, and there is no reason to doubt that satisfactory remedial measures will be applied.

Registration of Assurances.

354. This is the third year during which the system has been in force, and it has continued to work satisfactorily. There were 38,080 registrations in the year, being 4,112 in excess of its predecessors, and the value of all the transactions registered was 142 lakhs. There was a clear profit of Rupees 39,000 to the State on the registration fees, after paying for establishment; and should such continue to be the case in future years, as seems probable, the propriety of reducing the fees for registration may come under consideration, as the system was introduced for the public advantage, and not as a source of State emolument.

Land Revenue.

355. The Land Revenue amounted to 16,66,950 rupees, being Rupees 21,000 less than in the previous year, owing to a failure of rain in the South, though in North Travancore the season was favorable. The cultivation of coffee has increased, and now extends to 16,000 acres, including the Native cultivation in the plains. The southern hills of Travancore appear peculiarly suited for this enterprise, and in a few years the export of the berry will be considerable. The State has treated the planters with liberality as regards roads, and there is no locality in India where the produce can be sent from the estates to the shipping port with such facility as in South Travancore. Equal attention has been paid to this matter in the North, but the soil there is poorer, and the estates more distant from the coast.

356. There was a decrease in both exports and imports of Rupees 47,631 and Rupees 57,552, respectively. The export duties are charged on most of the agricultural products of the country, and the decrease in the important items of the produce of the cocoanut and areca palms is attributed by the Dewan to a falling off in their production. An export duty on agricultural produce, while paid by the merchant, also affects the profits of the producer, and the Travancore State regards such a duty as an indirect tax on land-owners, that compensates the State for the low rate of assessment on the land. It is clear that unless the producers, subject to such a tax, possess counterbalancing advantages, they cannot compete with untaxed producers. In some products Travancore possesses such natural advantages, more especially in cardamoms, pepper, and perhaps coffee, and the products of the different kinds of palms. In the latter articles, however, Malabar can compete with Travancore, and its untaxed produce must have an advantage in the markets. The effects of this duty must be watched, but it is clear that at present the State could not afford the loss of revenue that would be entailed by the abolition of export duties. In pepper alone was there any considerable increase in the year under review, an increase which, if more permanent than the Dewan seems to anticipate, may bring about the abolition of the monopoly. The duty from coffee will increase largely in future years. Tobacco and opium are the only articles which in effect pay import duty under the terms of the Convention with the British Government, admitting all other goods free from the ports of British India. In tobacco there was a large decrease of Rupees 61,653, of which about Rupees 40,000 is due to the reduction of duty, and the rest to diminution of consumption. It is a striking and disappointing fact that a large lowering of taxation should have been accompanied by a decrease also in consumption, but this is attributed by the Dewan to smuggling, and the duty is still such as to require constant vigilance to prevent contraband trade. No tobacco is grown in Travancore, and thus a tax on its consumption by an import duty is easily levied, and affords a handsome revenue, which it would be unwise on the part of its Government to forego. The statements of the value of the exports of Travancore, for the year, amounting to Rupees 62,47,600, show a decrease of a little more than ten lakhs from the previous year. As the account of the import trade extends only to seven months of the year, actual comparison is not possible; but deducting bullion, and estimating most liberally for the unrecorded months, it is clear that the balance of trade is much in favor of the Travancore State, or, to put the matter more correctly, it exchanges part of its raw produce for money instead of articles of foreign manufacture.

Customs.

357. The revenue from salt was increased by Rupees 98,671, owing to the increase of price as raised by the Government of India. The increase in price has in no way checked consumption, which the Dewan considers to have reached its maximum, subject only to further growth with the growth of the population.

Salt.

358. There is little to call for remark in the operations of the Forest Department, beyond the unusual success in the capture of wild elephants, of whom twenty were secured in pits. The small destruction of these valuable animals, by this mode of capture, as

Forests and Cardamoms.

compared with the generally fatal result of the same system in Cochin, appears due to precautions introduced by the Conservator Mr. Vernede. The number that may fall into the pits in any year must be a matter of chance, but to secure so large a proportion without injury, as was done this year, is very creditable to the department.

The cardamom produce, which was formerly a branch of the Forest Department, is now under the special management of Mr. Munro, who has drawn up an interesting paper on this cultivation. It will be some years before the full effects of the increase of cultivation effected by Mr. Munro will be felt, and in the year under review the out-turn was specially low. The crop is peculiarly liable to climatic influences, and is, in fact, dependent on the fall of showers during the dry months of March and April. The fluctuations of revenue on this account have hitherto been enormous. Mr. Munro hopes that by the extension of the field of cultivation over a larger range of hills, he may make certain of catching the showers somewhere, and by doing away with the great fluctuations in the crop, ensure a greater character of permanence to the revenue. This spice is a monopoly in the hands of the State, which is probably necessary for the production of the article, and is productive of a large and increasing revenue, paid like the opium revenue of British India by foreigners. As the spice grows only in the forests under the shade of forest trees, there are none of the evils of minute interference attendant on the monopoly, as in the case of pepper. There is no compulsory cultivation, and the State merely keeps this particular product of its forests in its own hands, pays a sufficient price to induce that amount of cultivation required for its successful production and collection by ryots in the vicinity of the hills, prepares the article carefully for the market, and sells it at a large profit to traders. Unless a large increase in the cardamom production of other countries should set in, which appears unlikely, the revenue seems to stand on a sure basis, and to promise a rapid increase.

Education.

359. In the higher grade of an English education, the youths of Travancore have advantages equal to those offered in any part of Madras except the Presidency. The Trevandrum College, under Mr. Ross' zealous charge, can compare fairly with any Provincial College, and will, it is hoped, constantly send an increasing number of students to compete for honors at the Madras University. Sixteen English and thirty-one Vernacular Government Schools, educating 1,130 and 2,426 pupils, respectively, were open during the year. The institution of the latter class of schools has, to some extent, unfavorably affected the former, as a vernacular education is quite sufficient to qualify for small appointments in the Government service, while the English education of a District School, good in its way, is of use only as a foundation for a higher course of study. The cost to the State of each boy in the English School is Rupees 11 yearly, in the Vernacular Schools a trifle less. Although, therefore, a small fee is charged, education is, in fact, carried on at the expense of the State, and the limitation of the privilege, to any class of persons, must be regarded with serious regret. There is no doubt that the lower orders, as a rule, have little desire for education, and seldom feel the loss of such a privilege; but instances have been known of the rejection, on the ground of caste, of applications for

admission to a Government School. The pressing necessity for reform in this matter has been urged upon His Highness the Maharajah, and there is every reason to believe that, before long, all impediments in the way of the free admission of every class to the Government Schools will be removed.

Female education is not uncared for. There is an English School for girls at Trevandrum, which affords an excellent education to the daughters of the East Indian population at a nominal cost, and which is a worthy specimen of the liberality of His Highness' Government. There are also at the capital two Native Girls' Schools, which show creditable results in every way. Upwards of 200 girls are here receiving a sound vernacular education, fitting them to become meet companions in life for educated men.

360. A Medical School at head-quarters, in which young men are carefully instructed for the exercise of the medical profession and practise in the hospitals under the Durbar Physician's guidance affords the means of supplying Travancore with trained practitioners. Four Native women, out of those under instruction in Midwifery, have passed the required examination, and obtained their certificates. Eleven hospitals or dispensaries are in full work throughout the State, besides those at head-quarters, in all of which 46,019 patients were treated during the year, being more than 12,000 in excess of the previous year, which shows that the people avail themselves freely of the medical assistance placed at their disposal. No expense is spared in the way of medicines or instruments to make the hospital appliances complete, and the antiseptic mode of treatment in surgery cases, the latest invention of the art in Europe, has been introduced, and is satisfactorily practised in this Native State. The Natives put more faith in English surgery than physic, and Dr. Ross is doing a good work in introducing for their benefit the latest found resources of the former art. The formation of a Lying-in Hospital at Trevandrum, and training of Native Midwives, must in a short time also be productive of the greatest benefit, and has already saved many lives. Vaccination has been vigorously prosecuted, and a total of upwards of 56,000 successful cases is reported in the year; and, as hardly any cases of small-pox came under treatment in the hospitals, the object of the operation appears to have been greatly attained. Two Poollayar Vaccinators have been appointed for the vaccination of outcastes, whom the ordinary vaccinators too probably neglect. Any attempt to extend the operation to the hillmen must be carried out most cautiously, as they regard it with superstitious dread, and at the first alarm would take to flight to hills in British territory, where they would be quite safe from vaccinators' visits. In the Medical Department no caste distinctions are permitted. The hospitals are avowedly open to all classes, and at the request of the Acting Resident tables have been prepared, which show that the highest and lowest classes alike avail themselves of these institutions.

Medical Department.

361. Mr. Barton's report shows that the expenditure in the year has almost doubled, having grown from four-and-a-half in the previous year to over eight-and-a-half lakhs. There is no doubt that the outlay has been most admirably regulated, and has given its full worth to the State. A neat map executed in the Travancore Lithographic Press has been forwarded to illustrate the position of Coffee Estates, and it also shows

Public Works.

clearly the progress that has been made in the construction of roads. The road from Chunganacherry and Kottyam to Peermade has been this year completed. It is an excellent ghaut road, that would bear comparison with the new Coonoor Ghaut. It has already connected the Coffee Estates on the Peermade Hills by cart traffic with the backwater. The road across the summit of the hills to the Madura District, by the Cumbum valley, is not yet completed. It is not expected that there will ever be much through-traffic by this route; but the road will be most useful in opening valuable forests of timber and enabling a depôt to be opened on the eastern crest of the hills, by which the Travancore Government should profit largely. A far more important road, as regards through-traffic, has been opened for carts within the year from Quilon to Shencottah. A branch road to connect the same with Trevandrum has been surveyed throughout, completed for the first ten miles, and is everywhere under construction. The energy shown by the department, in the extraordinary rapidity with which this work has been prosecuted, is worthy of all praise. Other roads in the south, to connect the hills with the coast, have also been completed, and more are under construction. It may be fairly stated that these works are creating a revolution in Travancore. Until recently, carts were unknown in the country, except on the high road from Trevandrum to the south. North of Trevandrum, the traffic of the country was carried on entirely by the net work of canals and backwaters along the coast; and, where water communication ceased, the produce of the country was carried on men's heads from the villages to the nearest canal. The system of roads from Kottyam, Chunganacherry, Kayamkolum, and Quilon to the interior, will connect the whole country with the chain of water communication on the coast, and supply Travancore with a combined means of transit, such as few parts of India enjoy. The opening of the Wurkullay barrier, to complete the water communication between the capital and the north, was commenced in this year; the public buildings were completed, and good progress made in the construction of a new College.

Finances.

362. In the Appendix will be found a comparative table of the Revenue collections and disbursements of the Travancore State during the year under review and the preceding year. The revenues increased from Rupees 50,85,645 to Rupees 51,34,007, while the expenditure grew from Rupees 45,35,088 to Rupees 54,40,167, showing, for the first time, for many years, a deficit, which reached the large amount of Rupees 3,06,160. This was principally owing to exceptional circumstances, such as the performance of ceremonies unavoidable in a Native State, while, owing to the savings of previous years, it was not thought necessary to restrain a more than usually liberal expenditure on public works. In the current year there is no doubt that the finances will return to their normal condition of surplus.

COCHIN.

Civil Justice.

363. The civil jurisdiction of this State is confined to the Munsiffs, who settle cases up to Rupees 200; Zillah Courts, with powers unlimited as to amount; and a Court of Appeal. In the Munsiffs' Courts 4,921 suits were filed in the year, and 4,736 were disposed of, so that the number pending at the close of the year was not much in excess

of those pending at its commencement. Of these 4,921 suits, 4,106 were for sums not exceeding Rupees 100, and nearly half that number were for sums not exceeding Rupees 20. Of the above suits, 564 were withdrawn, 1,692 were decided *ex parte*, 1,618 by compromise, leaving only 862 contested suits disposed of on their merits. The average duration of an uncontested suit was forty-four days, which may be considered reasonable; of a contested suit 142 days, or nearly five months, a time which seems needlessly long for the disposal of such simple cases, for the investigation of which only 1,707 witnesses, or less than an average of two per case were examined. The above work having been divided amongst five officers, who had no other duty, an average of fourteen suits were decided on their merits monthly by each Munsiff, a rate of work that is by no means excessive. Of 276 appeals to the Zillah Courts from the Munsiffs' decisions, only eighty-one were reversed, fifty-two modified, and eighteen remanded, showing that about twenty per cent. of cases settled on their merits, interfered with on appeal, an apparently satisfactory result as to the correctness of the decisions in their Munsiffs' Courts. In the two Zillah Courts, besides the above appeals, 508 original suits were disposed of, of which 319 were for sums not exceeding Rupees 500, and six for amounts exceeding Rupees 5,000. Out of these cases 297 were disposed of on their merits. The duration of these suits cannot be commented on favorably, an average of 258 days, or upwards of eight months appearing very large; but, as the Zillah Judges also perform all the criminal work of the State, the amount of civil work efficiently got through is creditable to them, and may compare not unfavorably with that performed by Judicial Officers in the Madras Presidency. In the Appeal Court, 148 regular and thirty special appeals were decided in the year, leaving 105 regular and thirty-seven special appeals pending at its close. This is partly accounted for by numerous suits having been filed towards the close of the year, and partly to the efforts of the Judges to clear off all suits of long standing, none being now left of more than two years' duration. Of the regular appeals only twenty per cent. were in reversal of the original decisions. On the whole the Administration of Civil Justice is highly creditable to the State. The settlement of suits may be more dilatory than could be wished, but of the efficiency and integrity of the Judges of the Higher Courts no doubt is entertained.

Criminal Justice.

364. The Criminal and Police Administration is carried on by seven Sub-Magistrates, who have powers to imprison for one month and fine Rupees 5; by the Dewan and Dewan Peishcar, who as Magistrates can imprison for three months, fine Rupees 50, and inflict twelve stripes; by the two Zillah Courts, with powers of imprisonment up to three years, fine up to Rupees 500, and thirty stripes; and by the Appeal Court in all cases requiring higher punishment. Cases sentenced by the Appeal Court are tried in the Zillah Courts, and referred to the Appeal Court for sentence. Of the large number of persons tried by the Subordinate Magistracy for petty offences, not one-fourth were convicted, which, as in last year, would show a large proportion of false complaints. In cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts the convictions were about 40 per cent., while in the cases referred to the Appeal Court, the number of persons punished and acquitted was alike. The great lengths of time taken up in the referred cases, being an average of fifty days, appears a decided blot on

the administration of justice in the State, which ought to admit of remedy. There was more grave crime than in the preceding year; and there were seven murders, in only one of which cases did conviction and capital punishment follow the offence. There were no changes in the year in the Police Administration, in which department the State has certainly not attained the standard of the districts in the Madras Presidency.

Jails.

365. At the close of the year there were 222 sentenced convicts in the two jails. During the year there were four deaths, and the health of the prisoners, on the whole, was reported by Dr. Whitton to be good. None of the convicts are employed on intramural labor, and the value of convict labor employed on the roads is set down broadly at the rate of the lowest cooly labor Rupees 3 per mensem, which is probably a fair estimate. The cost of each convict to the State is more than double the assumed value of his work. The treatment of prisoners is humane. In Cochin, as well as Travancore, Brahmins are not subjected to rigorous imprisonment.

Land Revenue.

366. In the Appendix will be found a table in which the receipts and disbursements of the Cochin State during the year under review and the preceding year are compared. The actual collections of Land Revenue were Rupees 6,01,611, against Rupees 6,00,721 in the preceding year, and the unrealized balance amounted only to Rupees 5,592, being less than one per cent. of the collections. The increase is due chiefly to the reclamation of waste, as the ordinary rice cultivation was not favorable, owing to an excess of rain. The price of agricultural produce was kept down to a great extent by large importations of rice at the port of Cochin. The health of the country was good. The extent of coffee cultivation is set down as 10,333 acres, but this includes native cultivation in the plains, as the extent planted on the estates in the Neliampathy Hills does not exceed one-tenth of that amount. Some of these estates have been surrendered by the owners, and the charge for tax was properly remitted by the State. The Dewan promises to take measures for improving the communication with these Hills, but the task is a difficult one.

Sea Customs and Abkarry.

367. The Sea Customs are levied under the Interportal Treaty, and are consequently chiefly dependent on the trade of Cochin. There was a decrease in the year of Rupees 8,243. An increase occurred in the Abkarry of Rupees 2,851, and a decrease on the Opium Farm of Rupees 1,450, though the sum collected, Rupees 7,000, was larger than in preceding years.

Salt.

368. The large increase in this revenue under this head of Rupees 37,637 is attributed to the enhanced price fixed on salt by the British Government. It seems clear that the greater cost has not decreased the consumption of the article, a fact, coupled with the constant improvement in the Abkarry Revenue, which confirms the Dewan's statement of the general prosperity of the working classes.

Education.

369. The new High School buildings at Ernakolam were opened this year by His Highness, and are now in use. It is a handsome structure, and most creditable to the State, as showing its determination to give permanence to its educational institutions. The High

School has hardly yet reached the rank of a Provincial School, which is the aim in view, and for which it only requires time. In this year, for the second time, it sent up students to the University Examination, and four passed for the Matriculation. Two of the Assistant Masters passed the F.A. Examination. The success of this institution is chiefly due to the energy and zeal of Mr. Sealy, the Head Master. The attempts at vernacular education are as yet tentative, and it clearly has not that attraction for the community which is felt in the case of English education. The outlay of the State on education amounts at present to Rupees 11,918 yearly, which, with the proceeds of fees Rupees 1,280, makes an educational income of Rupees 13,298.

Public Works.

370. The outlay on public works may be summarised as follows:—

	RS.
On roads	85,467
On canals and tanks	9,382
On buildings	1,20,225
Total ...	2,15,074

being Rupees 48,180 in excess of the previous year. A Court-house and Dispensary at Trichoor are amongst the most important buildings under construction. The work performed appears satisfactory, but the Acting Resident complains of a tendency on the part of the Departmental Officers to be too ambitious in their projects, and he would wish to see more attention devoted to the improvement and extension of roads.

Forests.

371. The working of the Forest Department was not successful in a financial point of view, the total receipts having fallen from Rupees 60,702 to Rupees 43,637, showing a decrease of more than twenty-five per cent. The Dewan attributes the falling off to the fact that there was no sale of blackwood at Ernakolam Depôt during the year, nor of timber at Ponany. The royalties on teak, blackwood, and ebony furnish the principal items of forest revenue in Cochin, and in respect of other timber, the system of raising the revenue by "seignorage" collections prevails.

Only one elephant was caught in the year, and died from injuries received in its capture. In the previous year out of ten animals captured nine died. It has been suggested that the Conservator should place himself in communication with the Head of the Department in Travancore, where also wild elephants are captured in pits, and by the use of certain precautions without injury.

Finance.

372. In the Appendix will be found a table comparing the receipts and disbursements of the Cochin State during the Malabar year 1045 with those of the preceding year. Out of a total gross revenue of Rupees 11,91,137, there was a surplus of Rupees 42,395, which raised the cash balance at the close of the year to Rupees 5,39,775. The State also possesses fourteen lakhs invested in Government paper, or a little more than a year's income in hand, besides the amount of cash balances requisite for carrying on the administration. The total receipts for the year under review were in excess of those of the preceding year by Rupees 33,921. Accompanying the growth of the revenue there has been a creditable increase in the

expenditure on public works. The Madras Government have expressed their sense of the ability displayed in the financial administration of Cochin, and have called the attention of the Sirkar to the large accumulation of unemployed funds, a portion of which, it was suggested, might be advantageously employed on works of a useful and reproductive character.

CARNATIC.

Stipends and lapses.

373. The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars) amounted, during the official year 1870-71, to Rupees 4,95,742. The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1871 was 1,058. The lapses by deaths, &c., (exclusive of commutations) in 1870-71, were fifty-six, whose pensions, in the aggregate, amount to Rupees 10,547 per annum.

Commutation.

374. Bonus to the amount of Rupees 14,264 were granted to thirty-one individuals, in commutation of their stipends not exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem, whose pensions amount to Rupees 1,542 per annum.

Claims against His Highness Prince Azim Jah.

375. Government having directed the admission, by the Commissioner for the Settlement of His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor's debts, of claims known as "Sirkar arrears during the Regency of His Highness Prince Azim Jah," 3,873 such claims have been examined and reported to the Commissioner.

Title of Prince of Arcot.

376. The title of Prince of Arcot was formally conferred on His Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor on the evening of Wednesday the 12th of April 1871.

SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

377. The chief features of the year under review in the Military Department have been— Administrative features of the year.

(1.) The reduction of the strength of the Royal Horse Artillery by two batteries. Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the C. and D. Batteries of the D. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery serving under this Presidency have returned to England without being replaced. The former battery was stationed at Secunderabad, and the latter at Bangalore.

(2.) The separation of the Malabar and Canara Brigade from the Mysore Division. This measure was adopted in consideration of the extent of the Mysore Division, the Staff appertaining to which has lately been reduced, and of the facilities for communication between Madras and the Western Coast which are afforded by rail and telegraph. The Officer Commanding in Malabar and Canara is now under the superintendence and direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

(3.) The abandonment of Kurnool as a Military station. The Government were of opinion that, with an ample Military force at Bellary and a strong Police reserve at Kurnool, the Native Infantry Regiment at the latter station could safely be withdrawn. The regiment thus set free has, with the approval of the Government of India, been added to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in order to provide for the heavy duty which devolves on the troops at the large and important station of Secunderabad.

378. Other minor features are referred to in the following paragraphs 379 to 388:— Minor features.

379. Advantage has been taken of the retirement of Colonel Worster, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Barrack Master, Fort Saint George, to convert his appointment into an ordinary Barrack Mastership of the first class, to be filled hereafter by deserving Warrant Officers or Unattached Officers who have risen from the ranks, the patronage of the post being relinquished by Government to the Commander-in-Chief, in consonance with the provisions of the rules introduced into other garrisons in this Presidency, for the conduct of the Barrack Department on the Bengal system. The supervision of the Presidency Barrack Master extends over Saint Thomas' Mount, Palaveram, and Poonamallee, the charge of Civil Buildings, heretofore under Colonel Worster, having been made over to the Executive Engineer under the orders of the Public Works Department. The Barrack Master is aided by two Serjeants of the first class, in lieu of one formerly allowed. Barrack Mastership, Fort Saint George.

380. The garrison of Trichinopoly, which was hitherto furnished with two companies of European Infantry from the regiment stationed at Cannanore, is now supplied in lieu with a detachment of similar strength from the regiment quartered in Fort Saint George, the arrangement being considered more convenient and less expensive than that European force in Fort Saint George.

which previously existed, as the relief, which takes place annually, can be effected by rail the whole way. The acknowledged insufficiency of accommodation in Fort Saint George for a full regiment is met by the adoption of this measure. The European Regiment at Cannanore furnishes two detachments for Calicut and Malliapoorum.

Lamp-lighting in European Barracks.

381. Under instructions from the Government of India, the system of having the lamps in the barracks of European Troops cleaned and lighted by the men themselves came into operation in this Presidency from the 1st October 1870. The services of native lamplighters have been in consequence dispensed with, and a saving effected of Rupees 331 per mensem, or Rupees 3,972 per annum.

Transfer of Madras Medical Fund to Government.

382. The Managers of the Madras Medical Fund formally made over to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council the assets, records, and other property, liabilities, and management of the fund in terms of Act 29 Vic., Cap. 18, with effect from the 1st September 1870, and the Government of India, on the part of the Secretary of State for India in Council, accepted the transfer accordingly.

Abolition of three Medical Depots.

383. In furtherance of the wishes of the Government of India to reduce Military expenditure, the Government, considering that the Depôts of Medical Stores at Bangalore, Bellary, and Trichinopoly, which stations are easily accessible from Madras by rail, might be advantageously closed, directed their abolition from 1st October 1870. Supplies for the stations in question and those dependent on them are met by requisitions on the Presidency Medical Stores.

Army Telegraphy.

384. Under the authority of the Government of India, the Government has ordered the establishment at Bangalore of a depôt for the instruction of officers and soldiers serving under this Presidency in the system of Army Telegraphy and signalling by lights, as now practised in England, and the appointment of a qualified officer as Instructor.

Native Regiments armed with Enfield Rifles.

385. The Government of India having granted authority for Native Infantry Regiments of this Presidency being armed with Enfield Rifles, as weapons of that description become available for issue, in consequence of British Troops being equipped with Sniders, six Native Infantry Regiments on Foreign Service have already been supplied with Enfield Rifles, and sanction has been accorded for the extension of the measure to eight additional regiments. Orders have also been issued for the equipment of Madras Sappers and Miners with Rifled Carbines.

Troops for Port Blair.

386. Under arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India, the company of Madras Sappers and Miners hitherto annually furnished to Port Blair has been permanently withdrawn therefrom. The Settlement is supplied with four companies of Madras Native Infantry from the regiment stationed at Moulmein, three for garrisoning Port Blair and one for the Nicobars.

387. It was long the established custom in this Presidency to maintain only half or two-thirds of the prescribed allotment of camp equipage for a portion of the European Troops at certain stations (marginally noted), a reserve of 100 European tents being kept up in the Camp Equipage Depôt at Madras. In Burmah all the troops* were restricted to half equipments, a reserve of thirty tents being maintained at Rangoon. The Government of India having passed certain rules for the adoption of measures on the outbreak of cholera among British Troops, whereby not more than eight men are to be placed in one tent when encamped (the usual allotment being sixteen men), the Government has, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, sanctioned the maintenance of the full allotment of camp equipage at Secunderabad, Kamptee, and British Burmah, in order to meet the requirements of the troops at those stations. With the usual reserve of European tents at the Camp Equipage Depôt, it is considered unnecessary at present to complete the allotment for Cannanore and Madras.

Camp Equipage for British Troops.

Madras.
1 European Regiment, half equipment.
Cannanore.
1 European Regiment, half equipment.
Secunderabad.
1 Field Battery, two-thirds equipment.
Kamptee.
2 Field Batteries, two-thirds each.

* 1 Field Battery.
3 Garrison Batteries.
2 European Regiments.

388. The general health of the British Troops in the Madras Command has been reported upon most favorably, there being a marked decrease in the total number of men treated and deaths, when compared with the former year. The decrease is uniform in all the circles, with the exception of Mysore, where the difference is accounted for by the prevalence of sickness in the 1-21st Fusiliers during the first and second quarter of the official year. Since then the malarious type of fever which prevailed in this regiment has disappeared almost entirely.

General Health.

389. With the single exception of cholera at Thayetmyoo, no disease has appeared in an epidemic form during the year 1870-71, but in the quarter ending 31st June 1870 cholera of a very malignant type broke out in A-23rd Brigade Royal Artillery and Right Wing 76th Regiment at Thayetmyoo, thirty-two cases and twenty-seven deaths being reported, and the disease did not disappear until the battery and wing were moved into a cholera camp at Yuatoung on the opposite bank of the river Irrawaddy. A fatal sporadic case occurred about the same time at Secunderabad. During the next quarterly period, cholera made its appearance at Bangalore in the 16th Lancers and 1-21st Fusiliers, in which regiments there were five fatal cases. The last two quarters of the official year have been perfectly free from this scourge, and cholera did not, during any part of the year, attack troops on the line of march.

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.—Epidemics and cholera.

Not a single case of small-pox occurred among the British Troops.

In the month of June A-9th Royal Artillery, which arrived at Saint Thomas' Mount from England on 9th November 1869, suffered very severely from the effects of sun, no fewer than twenty-eight cases and seven deaths from sunstroke and apoplexy having occurred among the men of this battery and the drafts which arrived at the same time for the other batteries at the station.

The young soldiers just arrived from England were the principal sufferers. The rate of mortality shows a decrease of ·80, when compared with the report for last year.

The following table shows the rate per mille of sick to strength during the last three years :—

Years.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.		1870-71.	
Circles.	Sick treated to Strength.	Sick treated to Strength.	Sick treated to Strength.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency.	1703·32	1537·93	1448·68	...	165·39	...	89·25
Mysore ...	1232·13	1530·69	1547·29	298·56	...	16·60	...
Hyderabad.	1620·11	1788·12	1320·19	168·01	...	...	467·93
Burmah ...	1531·19	1646·99	1386·61	115·80	...	...	260·38
Average...	1492·48	1625·93	1437·23	133·45	...	...	188·70

Sickness and mortality.

390. The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality per cent. among H. M.'s European Troops during the official year :—

Circles.		EUROPEANS.						
		Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency ...	1869-70 ...	2,175	3,345	79	159	153·79	3·63	2·36
	1870-71 ...	2,231	3,232	33	170	144·86	1·48	1·02
	Increase ...	56	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	113	46	...	8·93	2·15	1·34
Mysore ...	1869-70 ...	3,356	5,137	44	197	153·06	1·31	0·85
	1870-71 ...	3,795	5,872	45	226	154·73	1·19	0·76
	Increase ...	439	735	1	29	1·67	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·09
Hyderabad ...	1869-70 ...	2,931	5,241	103	188	178·81	3·51	1·96
	1870-71 ...	3,070	4,053	53	174	132·01	1·72	1·31
	Increase ...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	1,188	50	14	46·80	1·79	0·65
Burmah ...	1869-70 ...	1,694	2,790	25	102	164·70	1·47	0·89
	1870-71 ...	1,658	2,299	49	92	138·66	2·95	2·13
	Increase ...	...	...	24	...	...	1·48	1·24
	Decrease ...	36	491	...	10	26·04	...	...
Total	1869-70 ...	10,156	16,513	251	646	162·59	2·47	1·52
	1870-71 ...	10,754	15,456	180	662	143·72	1·67	1·16
	Increase ...	598	...	...	16	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	1,057	71	...	18·87	0·80	0·36

Health of the Native Troops.

391. During the past year the Native Army was much healthier than in 1869-70. In the latter, the per-centage of treated to strength was 66·82, and of deaths to strength 1·03; whereas in 1870-71 the per-centages were respectively 63·51 and 1·008, showing a

decrease both in sickness and mortality. The average strength of the Madras Native Army during the year under review was 25,576, the total number treated in hospital 16,244, and the total number of deaths from all causes in hospital 258. The corresponding numbers for 1869-70 were average strength 26,772, treated in hospital 17,891, and total deaths 277.

392. The Military Divisions of Nagpore, Hyderabad, and Bellary were almost entirely free from this disease, but throughout the districts skirting the Eastern Coast of the Peninsula and in the Mysore country cholera was more or less prevalent. In Nagpore there were no cases, and in Hyderabad only a few amongst the civil population, and none amongst the troops. In Bellary only one sepoy was attacked, but 103 deaths occurred amongst the general population. In Mysore the disease appeared in April and prevailed more or less throughout the year. It was supposed to have been imported from Salem, and its ravages were chiefly confined to the eastern parts of the province. The returns from the civil authorities in the circle show a total mortality of 1,182. Amongst the troops, however, there were only six cases and four deaths. In the Northern Division there were no cases of cholera amongst the troops, but the disease prevailed in various districts amongst the civil population, and was very fatal in Rajahmundry. In the Presidency Military Division it was generally prevalent, the localities which suffered most having been Madras, North Arcot, Vellore, and Chittoor. The 17th and 35th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, both of them stationed at Madras, were attacked, and the disease also appeared at Vellore in the 28th Regiment, and amongst the families there of the 13th and 14th Regiments. The Officer Commanding the 17th died of the disease on the 5th June, and two sepoys shortly after. About the same time there were thirty-four cases and twelve deaths amongst the followers in the lines of the corps. In the 35th Regiment three sepoys and eight followers were attacked, of whom one sepoy and five followers died. At Vellore only one case occurred in the 28th Regiment, but there were ninety-four admissions and twenty-eight deaths from amongst the families of the 13th and 14th Regiments. Throughout the Southern Division cholera was generally epidemic during the year, and the mortality considerable in some of the larger towns. Notwithstanding this there were only sixteen admissions and six deaths in the native force in the circle. In reviewing the history of the disease in this Presidency during the year 1870-71, it will be observed that its incidence was much less severe in Nagpore, Hyderabad, and Bellary than in the other divisions. This would seem to be owing to the epidemic wave having passed over these in the previous year. Another noteworthy fact is the remarkable immunity enjoyed by the troops in divisions in which the disease was very prevalent amongst the general population. This may be fairly attributed to the great sanitary improvements, which have been introduced of late years for the benefit of the native soldier.

Cholera.

393. No cases occurred amongst the troops in the Nagpore, Presidency, or Southern Divisions. In each of the other divisions there were a few cases, but no deaths.

Small-pox.

394. As usual, malarious fevers have, in 1870-71, constituted a large proportion of the admissions in the Army; and, although the immediate mortality has not been great, they have given rise to

Malarious Fever.

various secondary complaints which have added to the number of deaths. In Nagpore there were 1,585 admissions and twelve deaths from malarious fever. In Hyderabad and the Ceded Districts the cases were much fewer and milder than in the previous year. In the Mysore Division there were 1,090 admissions and nine deaths. The 39th Regiment at Bangalore suffered most, and, it is believed, that this arose not from any peculiar climatic influence, but from some inherent sanitary defects in the state of the lines. The 8th at Mercara, a cold and damp climate, had a large number of admissions, as had also the 30th at the French Rocks, a decidedly malarious locality. In the Northern, Presidency and Southern Divisions the cases were much fewer than in 1869-70.

Diseases most prevalent.

395. The diseases most prevalent throughout the Army have been intermittent fever, rheumatism, bowel-complaints, diseases of the respiratory organs, and eye and skin diseases. In the Hyderabad and Presidency Circles guinea-worm was rather prevalent.

Sickness and mortality.

396. The following table affords detailed information regarding admissions and deaths amongst the Native Troops in the several divisions :—

Table showing the Extent of Sickness and Mortality amongst the Native Troops during 1870-71.

Divisions.	Natives.						
	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	2,872	2,254	41	117	78·48	1·42	1·81
Northern	2,902	1,595	31	67	54·96	1·06	1·94
Southern	4,559	2,377	37	95	52·13	·81	1·55
Mysore	3,200	2,526	42	81	78·93	1·31	1·66
Ceded Districts... ...	2,071	995	13	39	48·04	·62	1·31
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	3,704	1,605	31	58	43·33	·83	1·93
Nagpore Force ...	3,196	3,025	42	98	94·64	1·31	1·38
Pegu*...	3,072	1,867	21	122	60·77	·68	1·12
Total ...	25,576	16,244	258	677	63·51	1·008	1·58

Lock Hospitals.

397. The returns of women treated in these institutions, exclusive of Burmah, for which the returns have not yet been received, show, as compared with the previous year, a decrease of 690. The numbers are as follow :—

Years.	No. treated.
1869-70	2,592
1870-71	1,902
Decrease ...	690

* For three quarters ending December 1870.

The decrease is accounted for in some instances as being attributable to the beneficial action of the Lock Hospitals in reducing the amount of disease amongst public women, and in others to a decline in the number of registered prostitutes from various causes.

The returns of the admissions for venereal disease in the European Army for the official year 1870-71 are not available, but the subjoined statement, obtained from the Inspector-General, British Medical Service, gives the statistics for the calendar years 1869 and 1870, and shows for 1870 a decrease of 152 in the number of admissions:—

Years.	Admissions.
1869	1,612
1870	1,460
Decrease ...	152

The working of the Lock Hospitals has, on the whole, been satisfactory; but from some stations complaints have been received that the registration of prostitutes has not been effectually carried out, and that the registered women have failed to present themselves regularly for examination. All, however, agree in stating that the type of disease now seen in admissions is much milder than formerly, and that secondary affections have become comparatively rare, while, at the same time, the proportion of admissions to the number borne on the register has been on the decline.

The following table shows the number treated and the deaths in each Lock Hospital during the year:—

Table showing the Number of Persons treated and died in Lock Hospitals during the year 1870-71.

Stations.	Treated.	Died.	Stations.	Treated.	Died.
Bangalore	522	8	Black Town	331	5
Bellary	58	...	Rangoon	Not received.	
Cannanore	51	...	Thayetmyoo ...		
Kamptee	171	...	Tonghoo		
Saint Thomas' Mount ...	268	...			
Secunderabad	173	...	Total ...	1,902	19
Trichinopoly	57	...	Per-centage of deaths to treated.	0·99	
Wellington	18	...			
Vepery	253	6			

398. The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1871 amounted to Rupees 11,293, the annual expenditure being Rupees 236,25,120. The unadjusted advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 2,76,478. The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1871 amounted to Rupees 6,456, the expenditure being Rupees 47,74,880.

Transactions of the Military Account Department.

399. In view to secure the efficiency of the establishment in times of emergency for service out of India, it has been decided that, in future, only such clerks shall be promoted as bind themselves to proceed beyond seas when required. This rule is to be in operation until two-thirds in each grade are available for foreign service.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Personnel, Office Establishment.

400. Prices of many articles are higher in this than in last year, but contracts have worked well generally. Supplies have been good in quality, and at the stations where European Troops are quartered, there have been few complaints regarding rations during the year. Mill apparatus for the Government Bakery at Secunderabad has reached Bombay; when this is erected, Secunderabad will be in a position to supply bread departmentally, as is the case at Madras and Bangalore. With the object of introducing Indian tea into use, several samples of Neilgherry teas, tendered by planters on the Hills, were issued to the European Troops for trial, but were not approved of, although some of the samples appeared to be of excellent quality.

Provisions for European Troops.

401. Cattle of all kinds have been healthy except at Secunderabad and Madras. Murrain proved fatal among bullocks at the former station; and among the camels at Madras casualties have been very heavy, viz., about fifty per cent. for that station alone. The per-centage of casualties on the whole establishment during the year is as follows:—

Transport.

Elephants	3·3
Camels	16·45
Mules	2·81
Bullocks	8·19

402. The cattle in the Breeding Establishment have been free from any serious epidemics. The season has been unusually favorable for the pastures, and there has been a great addition to the stock in the course of the year now current. The births in 1870-71 number 1,798, or forty-three-and-a-half per cent. on the number of cows. The increase in the strength since 1st January 1870 is 731 as shown in the margin.

Breeding Establishment of Cattle.			
Remaining 1st January 1870.	Breeding Establishment	8,714	
	Training Depôt	1,246	
			9,960
	Births ...	1,798	
			11,758
Deaths....	Breeding Establishment ...	490	
	Training Depot	46	
		536	
Sale of cattle of impure breed		401	
Transfer to public cattle		130	
			1,067
Remaining 1st January 1871.	Breeding Establishment ...	9,621	
	Training Depot	1,070	
			10,691
Increase in strength		731	

403. The Commissariat has this year arranged to obtain supplies of furniture from the Penitentiary, instead of employing contractors. A supply of carpets has been indented for from the Jail Department, and recourse will be had to this source of supply for all articles of coir required for cleaning barracks, &c., or for any other productions which the Commissariat Department may require.

Barrack furniture and bedding.

404. The out-turn of gunpowder during the year under review was as follows :— TRANSACTIONS OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Gunpowder Manufactory.

	lbs.
Gunpowder, Madras, R. L. G.	210,000
Do. do. L. G.	310,000
Do. do. F. G.	10,000
Do. do. C. P. for blasting purposes	10,700
Do. do. Pebble...	1,200
Do. do. Experimental...	400
Do. do. Mealed	805
Do. do. Expended for proofs	223
Unfinished gunpowder remaining on the 1st April 1871 ...	1,770
Total ...	546,098
Deduct unfinished gunpowder remaining on the 1st April 1870, materials for which being written off, and the quantity of powder included in the out-turn for the year 1869-70	7,449
Total quantity of gunpowder manufactured during the year 1870-71	538,649

The establishment worked thirty-five-and-a-half days' extra during the year in manufacturing gunpowder, to meet a demand from the Bombay Presidency. One weigh-bridge was received during the year, but not set up ; also one screw-cutting machine, which has been set up. In connexion with the Gunpowder Manufactory, a Navez Leurs' Electro-Ballistic Apparatus for proving powder has been erected.

405. The work turned out at the Gun Carriage Manufactory during the period under review, including all description of articles, light field carriages, furniture for Public Offices, lock gates for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and other miscellaneous work equalled in respect of labor 209 sets of carriages. The total value of timber purchased during the year for the Gun Carriage Manufactory and the Arsenal, Fort Saint George, aggregated 57,854 cubic feet, value Rupees 1,00,237. Gun Carriage Manufactory.

406. The out-turn of work in the Factory was as follows :— Percussion Cap and Friction Tube Factory.

Percussion Caps	Empty	4,819,757
	Filled	4,720,442
Tubes, friction, filled		175,478
Fuzes, filled		25,947
Cartridges		2,017,221

407. Three hundred and sixty-two descriptions of articles were manufactured in the Grand Arsenal for the general use of the department. Supplies were received from England to the extent of Civil, tons 52-11-1, Military 805-10-2. The tonnage of the stores despatched by rail and cart to replenish stock in out-station Arsenals, Grand Arsenal.

Magazines, and Depôts, and with Corps aggregated tons 378. The tonnage of stores shipped from Madras was as follows:—

	Tons.
To England	32
„ Bombay	291
„ other stations	425

The system of obtaining country supplies by open contract continues to work satisfactorily. The total value of supplies amounted to Rupees 52,203.

Bullet Factory.

408. The principal articles made up at the Bullet Factory were bars, copper—

Friction	172,500
Bottoms, wooden, for common shell 8"	100
Do. do. 56 pounders ...	100
Bullets, rifle, Enfield	586,000
Do. Colts' revolver pistol...	20,000
Buttons, brass, of size...	16,684
Capsules, tin, for common and diaphragm fuze ...	530
Plugs, wooden, for rifle bullets	1,300,000
Sockets, brass, for common shell	172
Barrels, powder	2,709

Snider Ammunition Factory.

409. It having been decided not to establish a Snider Ammunition Factory in this Presidency, a portion of the machinery received from England has been transferred to Bengal, and the services of the Mechanical Engineer sent out for the Factory have been made over to Bombay.

Vizagapatam Depot abolished.

410. The Ordnance Depôt at Vizagapatam has been abolished, and the serviceable Military stores in it have been transferred to the Arsenals at Fort Saint George and Rangoon.

Army Clothing Department.

411. The amount value of stock in this department at the beginning of the year 1870-71 was about—

		RS.
Rupees 6,76,924...	Europe supply	6,71,813
	Local do.	5,111

Receipts during the year.

Rupees 3,97,193...	Europe supply	3,86,523
	Local do.	10,670

Expenditure during the year.

Rupees 4,47,190...	Europe supply	4,41,652
	Local do.	5,538

Balance at the end of the year.

Rupees 6,26,927...	Europe supply	6,16,684
	Local do.	10,243

Amount of stores indented for on England during the year Rs. 4,97,680

Transactions of the Remount Depot at Ossoor.

	Horses.
412. The number of horses which remained at the depôt on the 1st April 1870 was	447
The number purchased between that date and the 31st March 1871 was	625
Received as "surplus horses" from the C. and D. Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, ordered to England	64
Returned by an officer (charger)...	1
Cast horses from the Royal Artillery for the work of the Depôt Farm	3
Total ...	1,140

The 625 horses purchased during the year were selected from about 1,600, and consisted of—

	Arabs.	Persians.	Capes.	Australians.	Northerns.	Total.
	95	120	38	257	115	625
						Average.
Bought at Rs.	578	527	552	568	495	547

A comparison of prices with previous years is given below :—

	Rs.
1867-68 average for each horse	503
1868-69 do.	481
1869-70 do.	545
1870-71 do.	547

The excess in the price paid for horses during the past two years over the average of previous years has, as noticed in the last year's Administration Report, arisen from the efforts made to secure, within the authorized limit of Rupees 575, horses really of good quality, such as Arabs and well-bred Australians.

The demand for officers' chargers was unusually great, and the Remount Committee were able, after a careful examination, to allot eighty-two horses as suitable for the purpose. The horses allotted to the Horse Artillery were reported to be, with a few exceptions, well-bred Australians, averaging H. 14 In. 3¼ in height, and particularly well adapted for that branch of the service, being compact, active, and level. The Arabs and Persians (57) allotted to the British Cavalry were stated to be of handsome figure, considerable power, and fine action. The remainder, which were chiefly Northern horses, although very good of their class, were considered to bear no comparison with the Persian in point of appearance, power, breeding, action, or other essentials of a good Cavalry horse. The Committee strongly urged that the purchase of Northern horses should be restricted to the narrowest limit, a suggestion which was supported by the Commander-in-Chief. The Field Batteries and Light Cavalry Regiments were well supplied, except as regards the Northerns, the remark made above being applicable also to the horses furnished to these branches of the service. Government have directed that the following proportions of the different castes should be observed in the purchase of Remounts. Not more than one-sixth to be Northerns; not more than two-sixths to be Australians; the remaining three-sixths are to be Persians, Gulf Arabs, and Arabs.

Depot Farm.

413. The Depôt Farm, consisting of about 380 acres of cultivatable land, is all under grass and lucerne.

Financial results of the Farm for the year.

Expenditure.			Produce.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
11,184	4	5	10,223	11	6
			11,184	4	5
			Loss ... 960	8	11

The result, in a financial point of view only, appears unsatisfactory; but it is observed that the benefit to the horses arising from the supply of good hay, grass, and lucerne is of the highest value, these articles of forage not being procurable elsewhere at any price. The short out-turn of hay, less than the previous year by sixty-four tons, and than the year before by eighty-eight tons, is attributed to the failure of seasonable rain.

Particulars of Strength of the Madras Army and Castes of Native Recruits.

414. The subjoined tables exhibit particulars as to the strength of the Madras Army and the classes whence recruits are obtained :—

Return of the Strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on 1st *April* 1870 *and* 1871.

—	EUROPEANS.					NATIVES.				
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1870...	2,873	956	7,713	50	11,592	658	1,374	28,337	1,312	31,681
1st April 1871...	2,558	931	7,900	49	11,438	458	1,324	28,232	1,313	31,327

Table showing Caste of Recruits Enlisted in the Native Army for the Infantry and Sappers for 1870-71, *the Recruiting for the Cavalry having been stopped.*

—	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	61	9
Mussulmans	420	6
Brahmins, Rajpoots	61	...
Mahrattas	18	...
Telingas or Gentoos	362	8
Tamil	163	7
Other Castes	67	26
Total Enlistments ...	1,092	56

Conduct of troops.

415. The general conduct of the troops in the Madras Army, British and Native, during the year 1870-71, has been good.

SECTION X.—EDUCATIONAL.

General Review of extension of education.

416. On the 31st March 1870 the total number of colleges and schools connected with the Educational Department was 3,134, with an attendance of 105,455 pupils; and on the 31st March 1871 there were 3,479 institutions, attended by 115,212 scholars. Thus, during the year 1870-71, the number of schools increased by 345, and that of pupils by 9,757. The advance belongs almost entirely to private schools working under the Results' Grant System. The number of Government Institutions has increased from 116, with an attendance of 10,420 pupils, to 119, attended by 10,811 scholars. The number of aided schools, other than those under the Madras Education Act, has risen from 1,761 to 2,204, and the attendance thereat has advanced from 69,277 to 80,623. The schools under inspection, but not aided, were slightly fewer in 1870-71 than in the previous year; and the attendance at such institutions in the year under review stood at 19,724, against 21,453 in 1869-70. These schools are being improved with a view to their qualifying for grants. In the 1st Educational Division the number of schools has increased by eighty-eight, and the number of pupils by 1,888. The number of Government Institutions has increased by two, and the attendance at them by 184. The changes for the several districts are as follow:—For Ganjam an increase of thirteen schools and 417 pupils; for Vizagapatam, twenty-nine schools and 510 pupils; for the Godavery, twenty-seven schools and 700 pupils; and for the Kistna, nineteen schools and 261 pupils. In the 2nd Division there are twenty-three additional schools and 1,365 additional pupils. The Numerical Returns appended show an increase for Government Institutions of three schools and ninety-four pupils. The Sriharicottah School having this year been entered under the Nellore District, instead of under Madras as in previous years, the real increase is two schools and fifty-four pupils. The Bellary District shows an increase of twenty-two schools and 1,018 pupils; Cuddapah, twenty-six schools and 250 pupils; Kurnool, thirty-one schools and 529 pupils; and Nellore presents a decrease of fifty-six schools and 432 pupils. The decrease belongs to unaided schools under inspection. In the 3rd Division the number of schools has risen by ninety, and the number of pupils by 2,017. Of these increases, twenty-seven schools and 1,077 pupils belong to Madras and Chingleput, and sixty-three schools with 940 pupils to South Arcot. While there was no actual change in the number of Government Institutions in the division, the returns show a decrease of one, caused by the transfer of the Sriharicottah School to the Nellore District; the attendance, as entered in the tables, is 121 less than that for 1869-70, but the real decrease, throwing out the result of the transfer, is eighty-one pupils. The legal branch of the Presidency College reckoned as a separate institution was closed during the year, and the Female Normal School was opened. In the 4th Division there are ninety-eight additional schools and 3,746 additional pupils. Of these increases, fifty-one schools with 1,539 pupils belong to North Arcot; nine schools with 414 pupils to Salem; nineteen schools with 1,360 pupils to Tanjore; and nineteen schools with 433 pupils to Trichinopoly. No change has occurred in the number of Government Schools, but the attendance at them has increased by 218. In the 5th Division there is an

increase of twenty-seven in the number of schools, and of 775 in that of pupils. The attendance at Government Schools has increased by thirty, the number of such institutions remaining unchanged. Coimbatore presents an increase of fourteen schools and 113 pupils; and Madura, one of fourteen schools and 881 pupils; Tinnevelly shows a decrease of one school and of 219 pupils. In the 6th Division there is an increase of nineteen schools, but a decrease of thirty-four pupils. In Malabar there is an addition of fifteen to the number of schools, but the pupils are less by forty-nine. In South Canara there is an increase of four schools and fifteen pupils. The number of Government Schools in the division has decreased by one, and the attendance has fallen by fourteen. The school closed is that at Anjengo, a place which has since been transferred to the Travancore State.

417. The distribution of the schools in the several districts on the 31st March 1871 is shown in Table No. I. of the Appendix, firstly, with reference to the agency by which they are managed; and, secondly, with reference to the standard of instruction.

Distribution of schools and pupils.

418. Of the 115,212 pupils entered in Table No. I. of the Appendix—

Classes of the community to which pupils belong, and languages studied by them.

548 are Europeans.
4,244 „ East Indians.
12,276 „ Native Christians.
93,830 „ Hindoos.
4,301 „ Mahomedans.
13 „ Parsees.

115,212

Also, of the number, 10,185 are girls, of whom—

193 are Europeans.
1,843 „ East Indians.
3,873 „ Native Christians.
4,258 „ Hindoos.
13 „ Parsees.
5 „ Mahomedans.

10,185

The numbers studying different languages are as follow:—

Number of Pupils instructed in	Boys.												Girls.						
	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Ooriya.	Tulu.	German.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.	French.
—	40,662	57,492	30,473	718	11,357	2,936	50	625	27	521	1,291	67	4	2,810	5,788	1,397	703	221	25	7

NOTE.—The students of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges (except Military Students studying Tamil and Telugu), the School of Arts, and Ordnance Artificers' School are not included.

As many of the pupils study more than one language, the same children enter the foregoing numbers twice or oftener.

419. The following table shows the area, population, number of scholars connected with the department of education, and the proportion of scholars to population (1) for each of the districts of the Presidency, and (2) for the several educational divisions :—

Relative progress in education of the several districts.

Division.	Educational District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
1st...	Ganjam	6,000	1,235,790	2,778	1/444
	Vizagapatam	8,000	1,934,558	3,096	1/624
	Godavery	9,000	1,427,472	4,713	1/302
	Kistna	7,000	1,296,652	2,646	1/490
2nd...	Bellary	13,000	1,304,998	4,274	1/305
	Cuddapah	8,000	1,144,759	3,568	1/320
	Kurnool	8,000	770,857	2,664	1/289
	Nellore	8,000	1,168,664	5,225	1/223
3rd ...	Madras and Chingleput ...	3,030	1,254,283	17,490	1/71
	South Arcot	7,600	1,261,846	5,907	1/213
4th...	North Arcot	5,700	1,787,134	5,997	1/298
	Salem	7,500	1,619,233	4,346	1/372
	Tanjore	4,000	1,731,703	7,714	1/224
	Trichinopoly	3,200	1,006,826	2,744	1/366
5th ...	Coimbatore	8,300	1,430,738	8,574	1/166
	Madura	13,000	1,946,389	8,079	1/240
	Tinnevelly	5,700	1,521,168	11,048	1/137
6th...	Malabar	6,000	1,856,378	11,121	1/167
	South Canara	3,500	839,688	3,228	1/260
1st Division		30,000	5,894,472	13,233	1/445
2nd do.		37,000	4,389,278	15,731	1/279
3rd do.		10,630	2,516,129	23,397	1/107
4th do.		20,400	6,144,896	20,801	1/295
5th do.		27,000	4,898,295	27,701	1/176
6th do.		9,500	2,696,066	14,349	1/187

As might be expected, Madras and Chingleput occupy the most favorable position among the districts; then come Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Malabar; and Vizagapatam, the Kistna, and Ganjam stand lowest. It is to be recollected that the foregoing figures correspond to quantity of education only, and do not indicate its quality. If collegiate, higher class, and middle class education were alone taken into account, Tanjore, with its three colleges,

attended by 151 pupils, its seven higher class schools attended by 1,756 pupils, and its fifty-one middle class schools attended by 4,037 scholars, would come next to Madras and Chingleput. It may be observed that the areas and population assumed are, doubtless, open to correction; but probably the changes required to make the entries accurate would affect but very slightly the figures in the last column.

Expenditure.

420. Subjoined is a summary of the expenditure during the year under review :—

Charges.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1870-71.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	37,184 10 11	... .
Inspection and its subsidiary charges ...	1,34,742 8 7	... ...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	8,46,238 10 3	1,50,055 14 4
Total ...	10,18,165 8 9	1,50,055 14 4

From the foregoing, amounting altogether to Rupees 11,68,221-7-1, must be deducted the sum of Rupees 85,135-13-11 paid into the Treasury to the credit of Government.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Alteration in subjects of examination.

421. In the course of 1870-71 an alteration was made in the First Arts Examination in regard to Logic, one of the optional subjects of that test. Instead of the Treatises of Whately and Thomson, portions of which were formerly prescribed, Stanley Jevons' Elementary Lessons on Logic has been fixed upon as the text-book. The change will come into force in 1872. In the Bachelor of Arts Examination, Logic and Mental Philosophy have heretofore constituted an optional branch, while Moral Philosophy has been an essential subject. It has now been resolved that Mental Philosophy shall be an essential subject, and that Logic and Moral Philosophy shall form an optional branch. In Mental Philosophy certain chapters of Bain's Mental and Moral Science are prescribed. The Logic of the Bachelor of Arts Examination will carry on and complete the course laid down for the First Arts Test, including Induction as well as Deduction; Bain's Logic, Books III. and IV., has been adopted as the text-book on Induction. The examination in Moral Philosophy will take in Part I., Ethics, of Bain's Mental and Moral Science, Butler's three Sermons on Human Nature and Dissertation on the nature of virtue, and the history of morals during the 18th century. It has also been laid down that the text-books named are to be regarded as merely showing the general scope of the examination, and that the questions set are not to be limited to them. These changes will have effect in 1874.

Results of examinations.

422. The following table exhibits the results of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of last official year :—

Results of University Examinations from 1857 *to* 1871.

Years.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	Private Students.	
1857-58 { September 1857.	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			Beside the results entered in the table, two candidates obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59 and the other in 1870-71; two others passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69; and a candidate secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. The Degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, and by five in 1870; all the young men were ex-students of the Presidency College. The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on two candidates, on one in 1870 and on the other in 1871.
1857-58 { February 1858.	79	11	7	do.			2	...	2	do.			do.			
1858-59	57	22	8	do.			9	7	1	do.			do.			
1859-60	52	23	...	do.			10	2	3	do.			4	1	...	
1860-61	80	35	13	do.			10	6	...	do.			5	3	...	
1861-62	195	49	33	do.			6	5	...	do.			5	2	2	
1862-63	252	58	47	do.			12	6	2	do.			4	...	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...	
1864-65	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1	
1865-66	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
1866-67	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1867-68	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11	
1868-69	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14	
1869-70	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11	
1870-71	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...	
Total ...	8,105	1,334	1,396	2,305	414	438	326	155	42	20	8	...	178	24	44	

In September 1857 only forty-one candidates attended the Matriculation Examination, of whom thirty-six passed, whereas in December 1870, 1,358 candidates attended the Matriculation Examination, and 424 succeeded in passing; the figures last cited being the highest up to the present time. Of the passed youths, 189, of whom thirty-one were in the first class, came from sixteen Government Institutions, the remaining 235, of whom twenty were in the first class, either came from forty-seven other schools, or were private students. As regards the First Arts Examination, the year just closed was an exceptional one. Under the new rules lengthening the First Arts course from one to two years, a youth who matriculated in 1869 could not come up till 1871; consequently the First in Arts Candidates in 1870 consisted almost entirely of students who had previously failed to pass the test. Also to economize teaching-power, several institutions, among others Combaconum Provincial College, did not form a First Arts Class for 1870. These circumstances account for the greatly diminished number of passed candidates; while 220 passed in 1869, only ninety-six were successful in 1870. Of the latter twenty-two came from five Government Institutions, thirty-two from nine other schools, and forty-two were private students. The number of successful candidates at the Bachelor of Arts Examination in 1871 is identical with that for 1870, viz., thirty-four; of the passed men, thirteen belonged to the Presidency College, twelve to Combaconum Provincial College, three to Trevandrum High School, and six were private students. No candidate was placed in the first class, twenty-three were ranked in the second, and eleven in the third class. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in 1870 was the last to which a candidate was admissible upon a pass at the First Arts Test; in 1871 only Bachelors of Arts were permitted to come up for a Degree in Law. This explains the striking disparity between the number of candidates for 1869-70 and that for 1870-71. In the former year eighty-seven came up for examination, though only fourteen passed; while in the latter only three attended the examination, of whom one was successful. In 1871 a Bachelor of Laws proceeded to the Degree of Master of Laws. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering was held last year, at which two young men were successful.

Institutions in which successful candidates were educated.

423. The particular institutions at which the successful candidates in the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations completed their course of study are shown in Table No. II. of the Appendix.

Distribution of candidates according to the classes of the community.

424. The several classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are noted in the following table :—

Classes of Community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins	754	258	167	57
Other Hindoos...	393	103	60	20
East Indians	60	17	7	5
Europeans	33	10	5	4
Mahomedans	26	6	4	...
Native Christians	77	30	24	10
Parsees	...	...	1	1

425. Additional endowments have been founded in connexion with the University by the Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin and the Honorable G. N. Gajapati Rau. The Maharajah of Travancore has conveyed to the University, in trust, Rupees 10,000, for the establishment of a scholarship to be awarded to a Travancore Student, who has passed either the First Arts or the Matriculation Examination, and who engages to proceed with the study of Medicine or Civil Engineering. The Maharajah of Cochin has conveyed Rupees 6,500, to be applied in a similar manner, for the benefit of a Cochin Student. The Honorable G. N. Gajapati Rau's endowment amounts to Rupees 1,000, and is intended to provide an annual prize for the best Sanskrit scholar among the Bachelors of Arts, such scholar having taken up Sanskrit as his optional language at the Degree Examination.

Additional endowments of the University.

426. The expenditure of the University in 1870-71 was as follows :—

Expenditure of the University.

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,344	0	0
Fees to Examiners	23,011	0	0
Stationery, Printing, and other Contingencies..	5,059	5	10
Total ...	32,414	5	10
From this must be deducted—			
Fees received from candidates	20,790	0	0
Receipts from sale of calendar	196	0	0
Total ...	20,986	0	0

Consequently the net cost of the University was only Rupees 11,428-5-10.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

427. Beside the appointment of Mr. Duncan, a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, to the Professorship of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy vacated by Mr. Craig, a few other changes, mostly of a temporary nature, were made last year in the staff of the Presidency College. Mr. Venkata Subba Sastri, who was appointed to act for Mr. Pickford as Professor of Sanskrit, fell ill towards the close of 1870, and unfortunately died in March last. At present a mere make-shift arrangement has been made for carrying on the work of the Sanskrit Classes; but, if Mr. Pickford does not return to his post, it will be necessary to request the Secretary of State to select a well-qualified successor to that gentleman. It is a matter for deep regret that, owing, first, to Mr. Pickford's failure of health and partial loss of sight, and then to his temporary substitute's sickness and eventual death, a serious check has been given to the work of encouraging and improving the study of Sanskrit in this Presidency. The following table shows the attendance in the Senior Department of the College at the close of

Presidency College.
6 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
6 English Masters.
7 Vernacular Masters.
294 General Branch Pupils.

the years specified, and the number of students that passed the several University Examinations in those years :—

Years.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed the Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed the First Arts Examination.	Number that passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1868-69	127	29	17	15
1869-70	143	30	38	19
1870-71	135	35	13	13

The attendance, it will be seen, has somewhat diminished; but it seems probable that this is due to the operation of certain exceptional causes. The figures for the First Arts and Bachelor of Arts Examinations are also lower than the corresponding ones in the previous years. As regards the former examination it is to be remembered that, owing to changes in the University Regulations, the candidates of 1870 consisted almost entirely of youths who had failed in previous years; indeed in some institutions it was considered unadvisable to have a class preparing for the First Arts Examination of 1870. The candidate Bachelors, who took up Malayalum as their optional language, appear to have been tested with peculiar severity; and, owing to a rule laid down by the Senate of the University in 1870, failure in a subject to the extent of even a fraction of a mark sufficed to cause the rejection of a candidate. These circumstances operated to the disadvantage of the College. The results of the annual examination of the classes were, in general, decidedly satisfactory; and, on the whole, the work of the institution during the year under review may be pronounced to have been very fair. One of the Bachelors entitled himself to a handsome reward offered annually for competition by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, as he passed in Sanskrit at the late examination. The present is the first occasion on which the prize has been won; and it seems right to conclude that, with all the difficulties the Sanskrit Classes have had to contend, a certain advance has been made in the study of the Sanskrit language. Of the 135 Matriculated Students in the Senior Department, sixty-three came from either the town of Madras or the districts of Madras and Chingleput. Out of the remaining seventy-two, ten belong to Malabar, nine to Ceylon, eight to North Arcot, seven to South Arcot, six to Tanjore, five to each of Bellary and South Canara, four to Nellore, three to each of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, two to each of Mysore, Ganjam, Salem, and Madura, and one to each of Tinnevelly, Kurnool, the Kistna, and Vizagapatam.

Combaconum Provincial College. 15 Masters. 520 Pupils.

428. Owing to changes in the staff of the Combaconum Provincial College, and to the sickness of a teacher, who was temporarily posted to the institution in the room of Mr. Gopala Rau appointed to act as an Inspector of Schools, the instruction of the Senior Department was thrown almost entirely upon Mr. Porter and one of his assistants for a considerable portion of the year. The following table affords a comparison of the attendance and the results at the University Examinations for the three years during which the College has educated up to the Bachelor of Arts standard :—

Years.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed First Arts Examination.	Number that passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1868-69	82	43	18	11
1869-70	95	55	34	9
1870-71	112	57	...	12

A steady advance is shown in attendance. The College sent up sixty-five candidates to the Matriculation Examination; consequently not only is the number of passed youths very satisfactory, but the ratio of successful students to examinees is particularly creditable. Owing to the changes in the University course, no candidates appeared at the First Arts Examination. The ordinary Annual Examination of the College afforded fair results in general; but in mathematics a large proportion of the youths evinced a want of capacity for anything beyond mere book-work. The Principal is disappointed at the circumstance just noticed; but it must be remembered that decided mathematical ability, tested by the application of principles to new cases, is rarely met with in India. Of the 112 youths in the Senior Department, eighty-eight belong to the district of Tanjore, twelve to South Arcot, three to Madura, two to each of Trichinopoly, North Arcot, and Tinnevelly, and one comes from each of Madras, Coimbatore, and Jaffna. It may now be anticipated that before long the College will be in possession of fairly suitable accommodation. The present building, which has been taken over by Government, is to be repaired, modified, and enlarged; and the Government Architect is engaged in preparing plans and estimates. The sum of Rupees 40,000 has been set apart for the work, and this amount will be slightly increased by local contributions.

429. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission is not merely the foremost among all aided schools, but is a College with a tolerably strong staff of European teachers. On the 31st March last there were seventy-three students in the College Department, and 762 in the school classes. In December 1870, fifteen pupils were successful at the First Arts, and eighteen at the Matriculation Examination; but, owing to the arrangements of the institution, no pupils presented themselves at the Bachelor of Arts Examination in February 1871. In the course of the year a building grant of Rupees 15,000 was sanctioned for the Central Institution. This grant was well merited by the educational work of the Mission during a long series of years.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.

430. On the departure on leave of Mr. Smith, the Principal of this College, Mr. Chipperfield was appointed Acting Principal and Professor of Medicine. Mr. Brockman, who had been appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology during the leave of Mr. Thomas, was confirmed in October last. As no Professors have been nominated to the chairs of Hygiene and Comparative Anatomy, provision was made for the delivery of courses of lectures on those subjects by Messrs. King and Keess, respectively. The Anniversary of the College was held on the 27th June 1870. On that occasion, nineteen first-class students of the Second Department and twenty-three first-class students of the Junior

Medical College.
13 Professors.
5 Assistants.
104 Pupils.

Department entered the service as Passed Hospital Apprentices and Hospital Assistants, respectively. Six pupils of the Second Department were discharged for incompetency. Also four students of the first class, Junior Department, were removed, having failed to pass the final examination; and six second-class students were dismissed for incompetency. The Winter Session of 1870-71 commenced with eleven in the Senior, fifty-eight in the Second, and thirty-eight in the Junior Department. In July 1870, four students of the Senior Department passed the First, M.B., and C.M. Examination of the University, and two others passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at the same time.

Civil Engineering College.
10 Masters.
81 Pupils.

431. At the commencement of last Session, the total number of pupils attending the Civil Engineering College was 103; at the close there were eighty-one, three in the First Department, forty-seven in the Second, and thirty-one in the special classes for surveying and drawing, eighteen of the whole number being Military Students. A great many removals occurred in the Second Department; seven were dismissed as unlikely to qualify for Overseers, twelve withdrew or were struck off for irregular attendance, one was expelled for misconduct, two Military Students were invalided, and one rejoined his Regiment on its return to England. The large number of removals is certainly an unsatisfactory feature. During a portion of 1870-71 Mr. Bradshaw, the Mathematical Master, was on leave to Europe; and shortly before the Session closed, Captain Edgcome, the Principal, obtained two years' sick leave, Captain Rogers, R.E., being nominated to act in his room. In the course of last year an extra master for the Special Department was added to the staff of the College. Of the numbers of the First Department, E. R. Soobroyen, B.A., and Lieutenant Greenaway obtained certificates as Assistant Engineers; also Mr. Lynn, an ex-student, and E. R. Soobroyen obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. It is to be remarked with regret that the First Department exists rather in name than in reality. It is clearly most important that educated natives of the country should be led to take up Civil Engineering as a profession; but under the present régime, when almost all works are executed by Government, Hindoos of the higher classes cannot be expected to study Civil Engineering. The examination of the first class, Second Department, gave, upon the whole, satisfactory results, although there appeared to be some deficiency in mathematics. Of the members of the class, nine obtained certificates as Talook Overseers, and eight secured certificates as Overseers under the Bengal Regulations. The students in the second class of the department seemed to be rather unequal in attainments; in general, the averages of marks were not high except in vernaculars. In the Special Department of the College three students obtained Surveying Certificates of the first class, one a certificate of the second, and four certificates of the third class. Two pupils secured drawing certificates of the first class, three others certificates of the second, and a like number certificates of the third class.

Collegiate Classes of Provincial Schools.

432. The Provincial Schools are intended to educate up to the First Arts standard, and will, therefore, be noticed here in connexion with their collegiate classes. As was the case in some other institutions, the Provincial Schools, which

had collegiate classes in 1870, prepared the pupils, in general, not for the examination of that year, but for the examination which will be held in December next. This course was followed in consequence of the changes made in the First Arts curriculum. In 1870 a First Arts Class did not exist at Rajahmundry, but one was formed in the early part of 1871; and, at the close of last official year, it contained five pupils. Owing, however, to the continued illness of the Head Master, and the impossibility of making any other than a mere make-shift arrangement to supply his place, it is doubtful if the class will continue to exist. At any rate but little progress can be expected under the circumstances. Bellary Provincial School had, at the close of last year, a class of seven youths preparing for the First Arts Examination next December, but it sent up no candidates in December 1870. In consequence of the resignation of the late Head Master of Mangalore Provincial School, in the latter part of 1870, the First Arts Class had to be broken up; some of the ex-students joined the Presidency College, and one, who read privately, passed the examination in December last at Mangalore. This school has now ten students preparing for the First Arts Test. At Calicut Provincial School there are two classes preparing for the First Arts Examination, containing in all twenty-four pupils. One student passed the examination in 1870.

433. A few private schools in the Presidency possess collegiate classes educating up to the First Arts Examination, and may, therefore, be ranked with Government Provincial Schools. The institution which has hitherto held the first place is the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore; it passed three pupils at the last First Arts Examination, and contained twenty-two youths in its College Classes at the close of the year. The Doveton Protestant College will, on the present occasion, be noticed here; but, in the Report for 1871-72, it will probably have to be classed with fully developed Colleges. On the 31st March last there were twenty-one students, fifteen preparing for the First Arts and six for the Bachelor of Arts Examination. It is gratifying to find that the College has now four classes working steadily through the University course; and, as its staff is a tolerably strong one, it may be hoped that very speedily the institution will become a College in reality as well as in name. In December last three students passed the First Arts Test. The Gospel Society's School at Trichinopoly has now been reduced to a mere Higher Class School educating up to the Matriculation standard; the Managers considered it necessary to take the step in consequence of the extension of the First Arts course from one to two years. In December four of the pupils passed the First Arts Examination, one obtaining a place in the First Class. The Church Mission School at Masulipatam passed one candidate, and St. Joseph's College at Negapatam none, at the late First Arts Examination; at the close of the year the institutions had twelve and seventeen pupils, respectively in their collegiate classes. At Coimbatore High School, as at the Gospel Society's Trichinopoly School, it has been decided to limit the course to the Matriculation standard.

Collegiate Classes in Private Schools.

434. The following tables show the attendance and expenditure for the several Government and Private Colleges, excluding the schools attached to them :—

Attendance and expenditure for the several Government and Private Colleges.

I.—*Government Colleges.*

	General Education.	Special Education.	Remarks.
Number of institutions	5	2	
Average number on the rolls during 1870-71	264	13	
Average daily attendance during 1870-71	241	11	
Total expenditure from Imperial Funds	RS. A. P. *63,389 11 5	RS. A. P. *5,394 1 8	*Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,260.
Total expenditure from Local Funds	†5,579 2 9	...	† Exclusive of a Furniture Grant of Rs. 6,496 for the Presidency College.
Add the amount drawn during the year by the legal branch of the Presidency College temporarily closed during the year	...	2,100 0 0	

II.—*Private Colleges.*

	General Education.	Special Education.	Remarks.
Number of institutions	7	...	
Average number on the rolls during 1870-71	121	...	*Exclusive of Building Grant of Rs. 7,500, sanctioned on behalf of the Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Average daily attendance during 1870-71	103	...	
Total expenditure from Government Funds	RS. A. P. *9,235 3 2	...	
Total expenditure from Private Funds	17,912 12 8	...	

HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

Higher Class Schools.

435. The schools in the Madras Presidency are usually grouped as higher, middle, and lower class, more with reference to the standard of instruction than to the position occupied by Government towards them. The total number of higher class schools in each district and the total number of pupils is given in Table No. I. of the Appendix, and the scope of this report only permits of a brief reference to these institutions under the head of each division.

1ST DIVISION.
Ganjam.
Vizagapatam.
Godavery.
Kistna.

436. The only higher class school in the Ganjam District is the Zillah School at Berhampore, containing 150 pupils, which is reported by the Inspector to have made fair progress during the year under review. The three higher class schools in the Vizagapatam District, viz., the Hindoo and London Mission Schools at Vizagapatam, and the High School at Vizianagram, are not so favorably reported on. They contain an aggregate of 373 pupils. The higher class schools in the Godavery District are shown in the margin. The total number of pupils is 648. The Rajahmundry Provincial School, which is intended to educate up to the First Examination in Arts, holds the first place among the schools in this district, and, in spite of

Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Hindoo School, Cocanada.
Central School, Narsapur.
Church Mission School, Ellore.

difficulties arising from the illness of the Head Master, shows a considerable improvement. The Kistna District possesses two higher class schools (394 pupils), which are favorably spoken of. The ill-success at the late University Examinations of nearly all the schools in the 1st division is to be regretted.

437. The Kurnool District only possesses one higher class school, viz., the Zillah School, Kurnool, (129 pupils). In so backward a district it is very important that this solitary high class school should be maintained in an efficient state. Various circumstances have operated prejudicially to it, but better results are expected to follow the efforts of the present Head Master, aided by an improved staff. In regard to the Bellary District, the Provincial School (299 pupils) and Wardlow Institution (264 pupils) are rather favorably reported on, except in respect of the success achieved at the University Examinations. The same remark applies to the Cuddapah Zillah School (211 pupils), the only higher class school in the district. In Nellore the Free Church Mission School (226 pupils) has made decided progress under the new Head Master. There is no other higher class school in the Nellore District.

2ND DIVISION.
Kurnool.
Bellary.
Cuddapah.
Nellore.

438. There are no less than sixteen higher class schools, containing an aggregate of 4,358 pupils, in or close to the Presidency town. Their total cost is Rupees 1,92,122. Patcheappah's High School (409 pupils) is the largest; then comes the School Department of the Presidency College; and then in the order named the Free Church Mission Central School, Doveton College, and the Madrasa-i-Azam. Omitting the Colleges, Patcheappah's High School and the Sydapet Rate School (193 pupils) afforded the best results at the University Examinations, and both schools have evidently made good progress. Bishop Corrie's Grammar School (130 pupils) also deserves favorable notice. The Hindoo Proprietary School (114 pupils) has now secured a creditable position. On the occasion of its Anniversary, His Excellency Lord Napier expressed a hope that the young Zemindars of the Presidency might be induced to come up to Madras and take advantage of the institution. The Madrasa-i-Azam (234 pupils) is a school which it is most difficult to render efficient, owing to the inferior attainments of the teachers and the necessity imposed on the scholars of studying two vernaculars.

3RD DIVISION.
Madras and Chinglepat.
South Arcot.

The Cuddaloré Zillah School, though showing some improvement, has not made the advance which was anticipated.

439. The Chittoor Zillah School (329 pupils), which is the only higher class institution in North Arcot, has for a series of years worked well and achieved moderate success at the University Matriculation Examination during the year under review. The same remark applies to the only higher class institution in Salem, the Zillah School (374 pupils). The two higher class schools in Trichinopoly, viz., the Gospel Society's High School (328 pupils) and the Wesleyan Mission School (161 pupils) are also favorably reported on. The former is considerably the more advanced. The higher class

4TH DIVISION.
North Arcot.
Salem.
Trichinopoly.
Tanjore.

Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore.
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Gospel Society's Seminary, Vediarpuram.
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Wesleyan Mission School, Manargoody.
German Mission School, Tranquebar.

schools in the Tanjore District are shown in the margin. The aggregate number of scholars is 1,387. These facts attest the progress which education has made in the district. The Gospel Society's High School is unsurpassed by any private school in the Presidency, except the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission at Madras. St. Joseph's College (326 pupils) is steadily advancing, and is now the second private institution in the district. Each of the other schools shows healthy signs of progress, and the Tanjore District, as might be expected, turns out a large proportion of successful candidates for the University Examinations.

440. The three districts named in the margin each possess one higher class school, viz., the Zillah School, Madura, (284 pupils), the High School, Coimbatore, (296 pupils), and the Hindoo School, Tinnevelly, (235 pupils). All three are well spoken of by the Inspector of the Division, and his favorable report is corroborated by the test afforded by the University Matriculation Examination.

5TH DIVISION.
Madura.
Coimbatore.
Tinnevelly.

441. Of the three schools in Malabar, which are ranked in the higher class, the Provincial School at Calicut (301 pupils) is by far the most advanced, and has attained great success in the University Examinations. The other two, viz., the Palghaut Rate School (283 pupils) and Brennen's School at Tellicherry (202 pupils) are in a less satisfactory condition. In South Canara the strenuous exertions of Mr. Ormsby, the first Head Master, raised the Provincial School at Mangalore (285 pupils) to a fair position in a remarkably short space of time. The school sent up twenty-seven boys to the Matriculation Examination, of whom thirteen were successful. In 1865-66 a very handsome subscription, exceeding Rs. 60,000, was raised in South Canara for this school, and in the course of the year under review the inhabitants of Mangalore subscribed about Rupees 1,750 as an endowment fund for a scholarship at the school in honor of Mr. H. S. Thomas, the Collector of the district, who had shown himself a warm supporter of the school and of education generally.

6TH DIVISION.
Malabar.
South Canara.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

442. The "middle class schools" may be grouped under the respective heads of Government and private institutions. The former are styled either "Anglo-Vernacular" or "Talook" Schools, but in all or nearly all English is taught. In all the Presidency there are 476 schools of this class, of which sixty-seven are Government Schools. The tabular statement embodied in Appendix I. gives the position of these schools in reference to divisions and districts. The monthly rate of schooling fee ranges in the Government Schools from two to twelve annas, but in the private schools frequently falls as low as one anna. The total number of pupils on the rolls of the Government middle class schools at the close of the year was 4,642. The total receipts were Rupees 60,798, being Rupees 3,806 in excess of the charges. Of the receipts Rupees 41,679 were paid by Government, the balance being

Middle class schools.

chiefly due to "fees, fines, &c." In the private middle class schools the total number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 20,287, of whom only 729 were Mussulmans. The total receipts were Rupees 3,66,820, and the total charges Rupees 3,54,429. The receipts were made up as marginally shown. Local rates were levied for only a limited proportion of the schools.

	Rs.
From Government ...	...1,55,813
Subscriptions and donations...	63,916
Fees, fines, &c.	... 63,054
Proceeds of endowments	... 22,901
Local rate or assessment	... 23,305
Other sources	... 37,831
Total Receipts	...3,66,820

443. The work of completing the buildings of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, which had been suspended for a year, was resumed in December last, and the amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Ootacamund Institution will be effected before the close of 1871. During the past year thirty-seven boys were admitted, and twenty-four removed, the number standing at 137 on the 31st March last; of the twenty-four removed, fifteen obtained situations of one kind or another, and the remainder returned to their friends. The results of the Educational Inspector's examination were very satisfactory; and, of four lads who went up to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, two were successful. The industrial classes were attended by sixty-five boys on four afternoons of the week; twenty-two followed gardening, six shoe-making, and thirty-seven tailoring. Besides sixty-four orphans in the female branch, eight day-scholars attended the classes. During the year twelve girls were admitted and eight left; of the latter, one married, and the rest returned to their friends. In 1870, seven girls went up to the examination for Teachers' Certificates, and three were successful, one being placed in the first grade, and the others in the second. The girls assisted in cooking, cleaning the rooms, &c., beside making up 2,300 articles; thus, with them, as with the boys, a large share of attention is given to industrial pursuits. The health of the children has continued to improve; comparing 1870-71 with the preceding year, the admissions into hospitals among the boys fell from 140 to fifty-five, and among the girls from thirty to seven. No death occurred. If the standard of sickness qualifying for admission into hospital was the same for 1869-70 and 1870-71, the figures just given are surprising, and, even if a somewhat higher standard was adopted in the year under review, they still bear very favorable testimony to the climate of the Neilgherries. The cost of the Asylums was Rupees 57,874-1-8, and the receipts, including a balance of Rupees 4,367-1-8 from the preceding year, amounted to Rupees 62,262-8-5. The cost of each child was about Rupees 305, against Rupees 287 for 1869-70. The sum of Rupees 882-12-2 was realized in subscriptions and donations; this is a considerable advance upon last year, but Rupees 495-10-0 is a gift from the late Commander-in-Chief, Rupees 100 the subscription of another individual, and Rupees 142-2-2 the offertory at Coonoor Church in January 1871. It cannot be said, therefore, that the Asylums meet with the general support which was anticipated. Of 194 boys that have passed through the Asylum since its foundation, sixty-seven have obtained employment, seven have died, two have been expelled, and 118 have been removed by their friends. Of fifty-five girls, six have obtained employment, one has died, one has been married, and forty-seven have been removed by their friends.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.

Lower Class Schools.

444. These institutions are also divided into Government and private. The total number of lower class schools in the Presidency at the close of the year was 2,491, and the total number of pupils 56,576. As yet there are only seventeen Government Schools of the lower class, the total number of pupils on the rolls being 741. Of these sixteen are in the hill tracts of Ganjam, and remaining are in Sriharicottah, Nellore. The instruction in these schools which are designed for rude tribes is necessarily of an elementary nature. Private schools of the lower class are chiefly aided on the system of Results' Grant. The amount of grants actually drawn during the year was Rupees 85,761, the amount sanctioned being Rs. 78,176. The total receipts of private schools of the lower class were Rupees 2,16,334, and the total charges Rupees 2,18,381.

Girls' Schools.

445. On the 31st March 1871 the total number of girls connected with the department was 10,185, while the number at the close of 1869-70 was 9,421. Of the 10,185 girls, 7,245 were in 138 Girls' Schools, including seven in the Madras Female Normal School, and fifty-eight in the Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution at Palamcottah; 2,148 attended 289 "Mixed Schools," and 792 were under instruction in Village Boys' Schools. The following shows the distribution of the girls according to the several Educational Divisions :—

1st Division	... ...	194 girls.
2nd do.	... ...	382 „
3rd do.	... ...	4,083 „
4th do.	... ...	1,216 „
5th do.	... ...	3,031 „
6th do.	... ...	1,279 „
	Total ...	10,185 „

English was studied by 2,810; Tamil by 5,788; Telugu by 1,397; Malayalum by 703; Canarese by 221; Tulu by twenty-five; and French by seven. Among the districts, Madras, including Chingleput, takes the lead with 3,895 girls; Tinnevelly comes next with 2,326; Malabar shows 1,030; Tanjore 584; Madura 366; Coimbatore 339; North Arcot 265; Salem 251; South Canara 249; Nellore 244. The others, excepting the Kistna District for which no girl is returned, afford descending numbers, Kurnool standing at the bottom of the scale with only four girls. It may be remarked that 229 of the schools attended by girls were aided under the ordinary Salary Grant Rules; 334 worked under the Results' System; four were aided from other than Educational Funds; and fifty-six received no aid. These figures do not include certain Caste Girls' Schools maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum and others.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Schools.

446. The Government Normal Schools, which are specified in the margin, are not included in the classification referred to above. The work of the Madras Normal School in 1870-71 deserves

favorable notice. The Inspector's Report upon the institution for that year is decidedly more satisfactory than those for several preceding years. The main deficiency of the pupils appears to be in class management, and it is scarcely to be expected that, in the generality of instances, this deficiency will be removed before practical experience in a school has been obtained. The results at the University Examinations were decidedly creditable; thirteen out of fifteen candidates passed at the Matriculation Examination, and five out of eight at the First Arts Test. It is to be remembered that Normal Students can devote only about two-thirds of their time to general instruction, the remainder being occupied with their professional training. In consequence of the number of Matriculated Students in the school, who are ready to pass out, but cannot find openings, there is this year no class preparing for Matriculation, while there is one under instruction for the Bachelor of Arts Examination. This is merely a temporary arrangement, and it is not improbable that the students preparing for the Bachelor of Arts Test will pass out into masterships before they complete their curriculum. In August 1870 the Vizagapatam Normal School was inspected by Mr. Fowler, when thirty-two students were under training. The results for the Normal Classes were of a tolerably satisfactory stamp, but the Practising School exhibited some grave defects. In the Matriculation Examination the school obtained only a limited measure of success. The Teachers' Certificate Examination was attended by ten candidates for the 4th and two for the 5th grade; of these nine of the former and one of the latter were successful. These results are decidedly good. The Normal Class at Russelkondah, which contains eight pupils reading for a fifth grade certificate, is in a satisfactory condition. The Nursapur Normal Class was inspected in December, and was making "steady improvement;" the Cannanore Normal School showed to disadvantage at inspection, especially in regard to knowledge of the English language. In his report Mr. Gopala Rau dwells at considerable length upon the deficiencies, and makes several suggestions with a view to improvement. There has been a very rapid spread of education in Malabar of late years, but the education thus diffused is, for the most part, not of a sufficiently sound character. It is to be observed, too, that, in addition to an imperfect knowledge of the construction of English, there prevails in most parts of Malabar an extremely corrupt pronunciation of that language. To the Matriculation Examination the school sent up sixteen candidates, of whom ten were Normal pupils; of the whole number six passed, three from the Normal Classes. The Mangalore Normal School was without a permanent head for a considerable portion of the past year. Consi-

Government Normal Schools for Males.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.	
		Normal Class.	Practising Class.
Normal School, Madras ...	12	37	202
Do. Vizagapatam.	4	20	100
Do. Cannanore ...	7	27	141
Do. Trichinopoly.	5	25	192
Do. Vellore ...	6	32	233
Do. Mangalore ...	3	25	55
Normal Class, Nursapur ...	2	14	...
Do. Russelkondah...	2	8	...
Total ...	41	188	923

dering that the school is in its infancy, and that it labored under great disadvantages during 1870, its progress may be regarded as tolerably fair upon the whole, though the results at inspection were in some respects not altogether satisfactory. The Vellore Normal School was inspected in November 1870, when there were thirty-five pupils in the Normal Classes and 179 in the Practising School. The report of it is very favorable. A favorable report is furnished of the Trichinopoly Normal School. Summing up the results for Government Normal Schools for males in 1870-71, it appears that there were 188 pupils under training on the 31st March last; that six passed the First Arts, and twenty-seven the Matriculation Examination in December 1870; and that forty-two secured certificates of the 4th, and thirty-four certificates of the 5th grade in August of the same year. Also fifty students passed out and took up employment as teachers. The total receipts of Government Normal Schools were Rupees 72,043, and the total charges Rupees 70,577.

Government Female Normal School, seven Pupils.

447. In April 1870, Miss I. Bain, a lady possessing considerable experience of different systems of tuition in England, France, and the United States, and who furnished excellent testimonials of her fitness for the post, was appointed Superintendent of this institution by the Secretary of State for India. Miss Bain arrived at Madras in November last, and in the following month the school was opened in a rented house at Egmore, with seven stipendiary pupils. In the neighbourhood is one of the Girls' Schools supported by the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram; and the immediate managers of the institution have kindly consented to its being used as a Practising School by the Normal pupils, when the latter are sufficiently advanced to undertake class-teaching. Extreme difficulty was experienced in procuring fairly qualified subordinate female teachers; and, though the difficulty has been partially overcome, it was found necessary to obtain the services of a male teacher, in order to secure efficient instruction in the vernaculars. Looking at the obstacles which stand in the way, the progress of the pupils cannot but be slow. Some of these obstacles are connected with the peculiar views of Hindoo society in regard to the seclusion of grown-up females. As far as possible, without risking the sacrifice of efficiency, the prejudices of the pupils and their friends are respected; and the counsels of the Hindoo Committee, who, with the sanction of Government, act as advisers in matters relating to the school, have proved of much value in smoothing the way. It cannot be denied that the Superintendent of the school has a very up-hill task before her. The address to Government from the native community of Madras, and the other indications of a demand for a Female Normal School, which presented themselves after Miss Carpenter's visit, must in the light of further experience be regarded as the consequence not of a really operative feeling existing in the educated section of the Hindoo community, but of the temporary excitement caused by the above lady's visit and her appeals to a few of the most enlightened and liberal Hindoos. It is to be remembered, however, that Hindoo feeling is now changing at a comparatively rapid rate; and the hope may be entertained that, even supposing the establishment of a Female Normal School to have been somewhat premature, the general advance will ere long render the institution only a suitable adjunct to other educational measures. Moreover, the experiment, conducted as it is in a manner harmonising as far as practicable with Hindoo views, must stimulate the native community to

further progress, by evincing the earnest desire of Government to raise them to a higher social level.

448. These institutions are six in number, and contained at the close of the year 264 pupils, of whom fifty-eight were females educated at the "Sarah Tucker's Training Institution," Palamcottah. Private Normal Schools.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

449. The general work of the School of Arts was proceeded with in the usual manner during the past year; in addition the Superintendent was engaged in other duties of a special nature, especially in providing specimens for the International Exhibition held at London in 1871. The ordinary receipts of the school are returned at Rupees 28,663-2-9, and the expenditure is given at Rupees 27,412-3-5, leaving a balance in hand on the 31st March last of Rupees 1,250-15-4. It is to be observed that, under sanction from the Government of India, debts incurred by the school, to the amount of Rupees 14,852-11-0, were paid last year by a special grant. School of Arts.

450. In 1870-71 eight sets of Native Army Schools, containing twenty-one separate schools, with an attendance of 685 pupils, were examined and reported upon by the Educational Inspectors; copies of the reports on the schools were forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Arithmetic and geography were, in general, the weakest points of the scholars. The reports on some of the schools were tolerably favorable; in such cases the result was due to the interest taken in the schools by the officers. Army Schools.

451. The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society has two objects in view: one the preparation and publication of school books for natives, the other the formation and diffusion of a sound vernacular literature. When originally established some fifty years ago, the Society confined its attention to the first object; but in 1865 it came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for endeavouring to supply wholesome and instructive reading to the increasing numbers of educated natives. The Curators of up-country Book Depôts lend their aid in disseminating the Society's contributions to vernacular literature, and it appears that some success has attended the arrangement. The depôts where the works are lodged for sale are those at Rajahmundry, Chittoor, Salem, Combaconum, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Palamcottah; there is also a branch depôt in the town of Madras at a native book-shop. It is found necessary to allow liberal pay to the agents employed to sell the books; consequently this branch of the Society's work is far from remunerative. The Tamil Magazine published by the Society under the title "Janavinodini" has not met with the success which was hoped for. At the close of 1870 the number of subscribers was 186, twenty-two being Europeans and 164 Natives. The annual cost of the publication is about Rupees 2,000, and the sale returns do not amount to one-tenth of that sum, the price of each copy being only two annas. The Committee propose to modify their arrangements with the view of reducing the prime cost of the Magazine, and rendering it more attractive to the people. The Society's aim in starting the "Janavinodini," and in endeavouring to form a sound vernacular literature, is no doubt an excellent Formation of a vernacular literature.

one; but its labors must necessarily be slow in bearing fruit. There is little reason to expect that natives who are acquainted with English will seek in a vernacular publication the information which they can obtain more fully and more clearly in an English one; while for years to come the masses will adhere to their own indigenous literature, however imperfect and even objectionable it may be.

Financial results of the Educational Department.

452. The expenditure of the Educational Department during 1870-71 amounted to Rupees 10,83,085-9-2, distributed under the following heads :—

			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
From Imperial Revenue.	Charges in connexion with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction		... ...	37,184 10 11
	Charges in connexion with the Inspecting Agency		... ...	1,34,742 3 7
	Government Colleges and Schools.			
	Colleges ...	General	63,389 11 5	
		Professional	6,234 1 8	
	Schools ...	General	1,49,026 10 5	
		Special	1,56,475 10 1	
				3,75,126 1 7
	Government Scholarships.			
	Colleges ...	General	7,949 5 3	
		Professional	1,260 0 0	
	Schools ...	General	... ...	
		Special	14,392 3 8	
				23,601 8 11
	Grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenue.			
	Salary and other Grants		2,47,664 4 1	
	Results' Grants...		85,761 5 1	
	Scholarships		1,969 1 2	
				3,35,394 10 4
	Grant to the Madras School Book Society...		... ...	2,000 0 0
	Preparation and purchase of School Books..		... ...	55,213 3 10
	Book Depôts		... ...	22,488 11 9
	University of Madras		... ...	32,414 5 10
Educational Building Fund.	*Government School Buildings.*			
	New Works, inclusive of supervision ...		55,122 14 1	
	Repairs, inclusive of supervision		1,936 5 10	
				57,059 3 11
	Building Grants to Private Schools		... ...	29,097 6 10
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by School Fees		... ...	50,166 9 5
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources		... ...	13,732 10 2
		Total ...	... ...	11,68,221 7 1
	Deduct—			
	University Fees, &c., paid to the credit of Government		20,986 0 0	
	School Fees do. do.		9,235 4 3	
	Proceeds of sale of books paid to the credit of Government		54,914 9 8	
				85,135 13 11
		Grand Total ...	... ...	10,83,085 9 2

The total amount of fees actually collected during the year at Government Colleges and Schools was Rupees 75,869-3-3; to this has to be added the sum

of Rupees 1,020-2-2 obtained from other sources, but credited to the Fee Fund. After defraying charges to the amount of Rupees 50,166-9-5, and paying Rupees 9,235-4-3 to the credit of Government, there remained a balance, at the end of the year, of Rupees 17,487-7-9.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Special and General Test Examinations.

453. Two examinations were held during the year, viz., the Special Test Examinations in August 1870, and the General Test Examination in February 1871.

Special Tests.

454. The number of candidates for the Special Test Examinations was 3,571, or 349 more than in 1869. Of these, 148 were candidates for the Police Test. The following table shows the numbers registered and examined for each test, and the result, as compared with that of the previous five years :—

No.	Tests.	No. registered in 1870.	No. examined in 1870.	No. passed in 1870.	No. passed in 1869.	No. passed in 1868.	No. passed in 1867.	No. passed in 1866.	No. passed in 1865.
1	I.A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade	169	149	42	28	65	41	45	97
2	II.A.— Do. Criminal, Higher Grade	396	341	59	95	144	150	109	252
3	I.B.— Do. Civil, Lower Grade	28	16	16	17	23	24	48	128
4	II.B.— Do. Criminal, Lower do.	313	275	53	59	203	177	205	207
5	III.A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade	333	281	78	50	47	45	44	36
6	III.B.— Do. do. Lower Grade...	241	212	60	47	66	47	182	115
7	IV.—Revenue Test, Salt Dept. ...	21	20	9	2	15	7	7	13
8	V.— Do. Sea Customs Dept. ...	7	7	3	2	3	5	3	11
9	VI.—Account Test	36	32	14	28	17	22	3	8
10	VII.A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade	17	17	3	3	3	2	4	65
11	VII.B.— Do. Lower Grade ...	894	883	394	335	118	100	176	75
12	VIII.A.—Précis Writing, Higher Grade	1,115	1,061	291	270	369	297	119	18
13	VIII.B.— Do. Lower Grade... ...	99	88	11	68	157	38	143	7
14	IX.—Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts	1,102	1,050	219	52	83	121	...	...

Per-centage of success in Special Test Examinations.

455. The number of candidates examined for the principal tests has generally decreased (II.A., II.B., III.B., III.B.); the increase is found chiefly in the Translation Test, Lower Grade, the Précis Writing Test, Higher Grade, and the Test for Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts. On the whole the results show improvement, there being, except for II.A. (Criminal Higher Grade) and VIII.B. (Précis Writing, Lower Grade), either an increase in the per-centage of success, or an inconsiderable fall. In Test II.A. the per-centage fell from twenty-six to seventeen, and in VIII.B., from forty-two to twelve. In the former case this is unexplained. In the latter case the fall is due to the low standard of the educational attainments of the candidates. There is a rapid decrease in the number of examinees for VIII.B., which probably results from the fact stated by the Commissioner that the test is practically confined to old servants

of Government, the more competent of whom have qualified in former years. There was an increase in the number of candidates for the Pleaders' Test, which is due to the examination having been the last at which the General Test was not insisted on as a condition of admissibility, but it is satisfactory to notice that, notwithstanding the increase in the number of candidates, the per-centage of success has risen from seven to twenty-one. The results of the Police Test are again very bad, though the number of candidates has diminished.

General Test.

456. The General Test Examination was held on the 6th and two following days of February 1871. The following table shows the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed :—

Number of Candidates Registered.				Number of Candidates Examined.				Number of Candidates Passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
2,249	612	1,073	3,934	2,148	565	1,002	3,715	96	138	78	357

Per-centage of success, &c., in General Test Examination.

457. The number of candidates for the General Test Examination has fallen from 4,030 examinees in 1869-70 to 3,715, or seven per cent. At the same time the per-centage of success has fallen greatly. In 1868-69, 16·7 per cent. of the examinees were successful; in 1869-70, 17·4 per cent.; but in 1870-71, only 8·4 per cent. This great falling off has been caused by the measures introduced under G. O., 23rd April 1870, No. 134, viz., enhancement of the minima, and requiring the answers in general subjects in the Anglo-Vernacular branch to be in English. The Commissioner states that, under the old system, the per-centage of success at the examination now under review would have been more than 18 per cent., thus showing a real improvement. The number of candidates for the English branch has slightly diminished, but the per-centage of success has fallen from 57·3 to 24·4. This must be due to the new minima, and shows that the old minima must have been barely obtained in the majority of cases of success. The new minima have also produced a falling off in the results of the Anglo-Vernacular branch, the successful candidates having been only 4·4 per cent. Owing to the rule requiring the answers in general subjects in the Anglo-Vernacular branch to be in English, a number of candidates have been driven from the Anglo-Vernacular to the Vernacular branch, with the result of largely decreasing the per-centage of success in the latter, viz., from 24·4 to 7·8. A further decrease in the number of candidates in all branches must be expected at the next examination, but the Government hope that a higher rate of success will be attained.

Financial results.

458. The financial results of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations are eminently satisfactory, showing a surplus, after deducting all charges, of Rupees 8,962.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

459. The number of Clergy belonging to the Diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1871 was 196, of whom thirty-eight were Government Chaplains, fifty-nine European and East Indian Missionaries, seventy-seven Native Clergymen, fourteen Clergymen (not Chaplains) ministering to English congregations, four employed in education, and eighteen retired or temporarily disengaged. Of those who were not Government Chaplains, fourteen were receiving grants in-aid, seven Clergymen have died, and one has retired from the service. The two vacancies occasioned in the number of Chaplains by retirement in 1869-70 have been filled up. Number of Clergy and vacancies.

460. Two ordinations have been held by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, viz., (1) on the 11th September 1870 at Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, when there were ordained four Priests, two Europeans, one East Indian, and one Native; (2) on the 25th September 1870 at Palamcottah, when four Natives were ordained Deacons. Ordinations.

461. The Bishop of Calcutta, as Metropolitan in India, visited Madras on the 3rd September 1870, and, in the absence of the Bishop of the Diocese, performed certain Episcopal functions. His Lordship held an ordination at the Cathedral on the 11th September; proceeded on a tour of visitation to Travancore and Tinnevelly; held an ordination at Palamcottah; returned to Bangalore, where he consecrated a new Church, and proceeding thence to Ootacamund, where he consecrated a new Church and held a confirmation, returned to Calcutta by Ceylon and Bombay. Visitation.

462. Two Churches have been consecrated, viz., Saint Thomas', Ootacamund, and All Saints', Bangalore. Consecration of Churches.

463. The Diocese has been deprived of the presence of the Bishop since the middle of May 1870, His Lordship having been compelled by ill-health to return to Europe on Medical Certificate. The Rev. J. Gorton, Acting Archdeacon, was appointed Commissary of the Diocese, and has been in charge of the Bishop's Office during his absence. Absence of Bishop.

SECTION XII.—SANITARY AND MEDICAL.

SANITARY.

Military Sanitation—European Troops.

Basis of statistics of Military Sanitation.

464. In considering the sanitary condition of the British Army in India it must be remembered that it consists of a constantly fluctuating body of men. In the Madras Presidency the *personnel* of the Army, to the extent of from one-third to one-fourth of the whole, is changed in every year by removals, transfers, discharges, and invalidings. The data collected by the Sanitary Commissioner refer to the sickness and mortality occurring at the individual stations occupied by the Madras Army. In all sanitary statistics therefore, except invaliding, the stational strength is referred to.

Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns.

465. According to the stational returns the mean strength of the British Troops was 11,035, the total number of admissions into hospital at the several stations was 15,489, of daily sick 695·16, of deaths in hospital 187, and out of hospital 26, total 213, and of invalided according to the returns of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, 827:—71 for discharge, and 756 for change of climate.

These figures yield the following ratios to strength:—

Admitted sick	... ...	1436·25	per mille.
Constantly sick	... ...	62·99	,,
Deaths	in hospital	16·94	,,
	out of hospital	2·35	,,
Invalided	for change 70·43 / for discharge 6·61	77·04	,,
Total decrement from deaths and invaliding.		96·33	,,

During the year the additions to the Army by recruiting in India, drafts from England and the Colonies, and rejoining of deserters were 3,386 men, and during the same period the losses to the force numbered 2,221.

Sickness and mortality among European Troops in the whole Presidency compared with previous years.

466. The following table shows the fluctuations in the annual sickness and mortality of the British Troops in the Madras Presidency from 1859 to the end of 1870. For the last ten years columns have been added to the table showing the variations in the proportion of invaliding both for discharge and change of climate :—

	Years.	Strength	Ratio per Mille of Strength.						
			Admissions.	Deaths.			Invalided.		
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Total.	For discharge.	For change of climate.	Total.
Inspr.-Genl.'s Returns, Indn. Medl. Dept.	1858-59	15,482	1880·8	42·3	6·4	48·7			
	1859-60	16,921	1028·01	15·9	2·5	18·4			
	1860	10,741	1699·4	19·1	2·04	21·2	8·1	49·6	57·7
	1861	15,051	1361·7	14·5	1·8	16·5	13·3	22·2	35·5
	1862	13,920	1291·1	17·09	1·7	18·8	9·5	18·7	28·3
	1863	12,586	1232·4	16·5	3·01	19·5	11·5	28·5	40·09
	1864	13,280	1521·08	16·5	3·6	20·1	14·0	51·02	65·03
	1865	13,623	1426·4	19·5	2·9	22·5	4·9	33·9	38·8
Stational Returns ...	1866	11,498	1460·6	20·2	1·5	21·7	10·5	46·1	56·6
	1867	10,928	1358·2	15·7	2·3	18·1	10·5	44·1	54·6
	1868	9,934	1388·3	16·3	3·0	19·3	9·5	52·8	62·4
	1869	10,880	1258·6	21·0	2·3	23·4	8·2	47·4	55·7
	1870	11,035	1436·2	16·9	2·3	19·2	6·6	70·4	77·05

It will be observed from this table that the admissions into hospital, the constant sick-rate, and the invaliding has been heavier in 1870 than in former years, but there has been a considerable reduction in mortality as compared with the results of 1869. The large increase of invaliding, which is so important an element in determining the sanitary condition of armies, is explained, as regards the year under notice, by the unusual prevalence of sickness in Her Majesty's 1-21st Fusiliers at Bangalore, who arrived, under the influence of malarious fever, from Scinde, and to the sickness of the troops serving in Burmah, especially at Thayetmyoo, where large numbers fell into a weakly state after the severe cholera epidemic at the station. There is also no doubt a tendency to send more men away for change of climate than was formerly the case, as is exhibited in the following table :—

Invaliding	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For discharge	8·1	13·3	9·5	11·5	14·0	4·9	10·5	10·5	9·5	8·2	6·6
For change of climate	49·6	22·2	18·7	28·5	51·0	33·9	46·1	44·1	52·8	47·4	70·4

467. The year 1870 was on the whole favorable. The hot season was in most places tempered by a copious rainfall, and the year was an unusually good one for agriculture. General health during the year.

468. There was no general prevalence of epidemic disorders with the exception of cholera, a new wave of which reached the Madras Presidency in 1869, and continued its southern pregress during 1870, but without affecting materially stations occupied by British Troops. Secunderabad and Bellary had been visited in 1869, and the epidemic disappeared from these districts in 1870. Bangalore was attacked in June and July, but the number of British Troops suffering was inconsiderable. The troops at Fort Saint George (Madras) were attacked in March, when there was no prevalence of cholera in the Native population. The most Prevalence of epidemic diseases—Cholera.

serious outbreak of the disease was at Thayetmyoo, British Burmah, where cholera prevailed among the Civil population.

Special diseases.

469. There was not a single case of small-pox or typhus fever, though typhoid fever prevailed at several stations to a slight extent. Hepatic diseases, dysentery, and diarrhœa were less prevalent and much less fatal than in the preceding year.

Sunstroke.

470. The only station at which sunstroke was prevalent was at St. Thomas' Mount, where a Battery of Artillery newly arrived from England suffered severely. In this case the men had been generally ailing from symptoms of scurvy before the great heat of May set in, the high temperature being the immediately exciting cause of the disease.

Comparison of sickness and mortality in different Arms of the Service.

471. As noticed in the previous year the Artillery has had a heavier death-rate than either the Cavalry or Infantry. This is partially due to the arrival of new Batteries from England and to the prevalence of sunstroke at St. Thomas' Mount. The proportion of invaliding has, however, been less in the Artillery than in the Cavalry and Infantry. There has not been much difference in the ratios of admissions in the three arms of the service, though they have been highest in the Infantry.

Mortality according to age.

472. The results, as regards deaths of soldiers at different ages, are shown in the following table:—

Numbers under Observation in 1870	1,071	2,655	3,029	2,910	860	208
Years	Under 20 years.	20 to 24	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.
Mean of six years	8·02	13·73	22·21	30·62	38·09	51·17
1869	3·7	18·2	18·9	27·4	53·8	38·1
1870	7·5	9·8	20·8	23·02	53·5	24·04

The year 1870 shows only one deviation from the general law, that death-rates increase with age and length of service, and that is, the mortality in the quinquennial period, thirty-five to forty, is higher than in the small number of troops above the age of forty. It is only above the age of thirty that soldiers' mortality in India appears to become excessive.

It is deserving of notice, with reference to the alleged impolicy of sending very young troops to India, that the death registers of the Madras Army show that there is less mortality amongst the young than old men, and that the deaths of men under twenty years are proportionally the fewest.

Influence of marriage.

473. As regards the influence of marriage on health the returns available for comparison are incomplete, and contain particulars regarding 10,683 men out of a total strength of 10,733. Of these 1,415, or 13 per cent., were married. Of the married men the daily sick ratios and mortality were as follow:—

Daily sick	29·3	per mille.
Deaths	14·8	„
And of the unmarried		
Daily sick	72·6	„
Deaths	19·5	„

474. The returns showing the effect of intemperance available include 10,413 men, of whom 9,124 are returned as temperate, and 1,289 intemperate. The proportions of daily sick and mortality among these classes were :— Temperate and Intemperate men.

	Ratio per Mille.	
	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
Temperate	65·4	19·07
Intemperate	62·6	27·1

Showing that although intemperance seriously affects the rate of mortality, it does not influence the ratio of admissions.

475. The strength of Officers of British Troops was 414, the sick admissions numbered 486, and the deaths three. While the mortality has been small, the proportion of sick treated has been very little below the ratio of sickness among men in barracks. Sickness and mortality among Officers.

476. There were 1,329 married women with the British Army in this Presidency during the year, of this number 1,271 came under medical treatment and twenty-six died. Of the latter number ten died from cholera or diarrhœa either at Thayetmyoo or Bangalore. Sickness and mortality among Soldiers' wives.

477. During the year the strength of European children coming under observation was 3,499. Amongst them there were 1,917 admissions into hospital and 171 deaths. Sickness and mortality of European children.

The strength of European children with British Regiments was 3,060, and the deaths among them 160, or in the ratio of 52·2 per mille.

The strength of children of European Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers with Native Troops was 439, and deaths 11, or in the proportion of 25·06 per mille.

The Sanitary Commissioner points out that this striking difference indicates that there are causes at work pressing with needless severity on the young children inhabiting the family quarters of our European barracks.

478. The Sanitary Commissioner brings prominently to notice the marked decrease of venereal diseases exhibited in the returns of the British Troops stationed at the Presidency Town of Madras, where the Civil population has been brought under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act. The effect has been, as shown in the margin, to reduce the venereal admissions from 562·2 per mille in 1866 to 186·4 in 1870. Venereal diseases.

Years.	Venereal Admissions.	
1866.	562·2	per mille.
1867.	412·7	,,
1868.	435·8	,,
1869.	231·9	Act in force only in these two years.
1870	186·4	

Native Troops.

479. The strength of the Native Army of the Madras Presidency was 31,743 on the 1st January 1870, and on the 31st December of that year the numbers had decreased to 31,386. The gross decrease during the year was 357 men. Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns.

The strength at the end of the year 1870 was—

Sappers	1,298
Artillery	462
Cavalry	1,328
Infantry	28,298
	31,386

The Native Army was increased during the year by 1,422 men as follows :—

Recruits	957
Transfers	449
Joined from desertion...	12
Other causes...	4
	1,422

The Army lost in the same time 1,779 men from the following causes :—

Invaliding	815
Reduction of establishment	10
Summary dismissal	145
Court Martial	45
Desertion	54
Deaths	436
Other causes	274
	1,779

The total decrement of the Native Army by deaths and invaliding was—

By death	13·8 per mille.
By invaliding	25·8 „
Total ...	39·6 „

Sickness and mortality in Madras Stations.

480. As regards the sickness and mortality of the Native Troops the Stational Returns dealt with by the Sanitary Commissioner refer to troops numbering 25,098 only, many Madras Regiments serving in other Presidencies or in Foreign States not being included in the Stational Returns. Of these 25,098 men, 15,028 were admitted into hospital. The average daily sick was 662·9 and the deaths 330, of which number 238 were in and 92 out of hospital. In the table below are given the main facts of the past three years and a comparison of the stational mortality with that shown by the Adjutant-General's Return for the whole Native Army :—

		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
		1868.	1869.	1870.
By Stational Medical Returns.	Admissions	707·7	702·5	630·64
	Daily Sick	29·0	29·3	26·41
	Died in Hospital 8·6	10·0	10·1	9·48
	Do. out of do. 1·4		3·6 / 13·7	3·66 / 13·14
By Adjutant-General's Returns for the whole Army.	Deaths	16·12	16·5	13·8
	Invaliding	18·61	25·8	25·8

481. There is considerable variety in the admission rates at different stations as exhibited in the table given below :— Admission rates at different stations compared.

Stations.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			
	Mean Strength.	Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.	Died.
Madras	2,115	499·4	22·0	11·1
Saint Thomas' Mount	188	749·1	20·7	12·1
Vellore	742	562·6	32·9	22·9
Palaveram (*Foreign Service Depôt*).	147	1817·1	183·8	64·9
Waltair	806	512·1	31·6	14·5
Vizianagrum	681	240·5	12·1	9·3
Berhampore	515	402·4	25·0	15·2
Cuttack	614	889·1	26·9	11·8
Sumbulpore...	305	2453·5	49·2	29·9
Bangalore	1,895	794·3	30·6	11·8
Mercara	622	1072·5	39·9	14·9
Cannanore	1,324	407·2	17·8	7·9
Mangalore	746	423·2	17·1	11·5
Bellary	1,705	478·4	19·7	9·3
Kurnool	636	1294·9	44·3	13·8
Kamptee	1,378	933·3	31·1	10·6
Seetabuldee...	478	1112·02	25·8	8·6
Raepore	664	1202·04	41·9	17·7
Hooshungabad	436	783·6	36·0	10·1
Seroncha	172	1053·8	32·5	11 2
Chandah	107	1814·7	51·0	13·9
Secunderabad	2,646	852·4	32·7	10·4
Trichinopoly	1,301	281·1	13·4	10·2
Palamcottah	591	373·3	14·6	8·7
Quilon	469	352·7	21·1	8.7
Trichore	170	438·3	18·3	8·2
Trevandrum	79	430·5	17·0	5·1
Rangoon	1,033	613·1	34·6	8·8
Thayetmyoo	655	416·8	20·9	8·9
Tonghoo	525	1022·3	51·9	15·3
Shoaygheen	120	2032·3	82·9	16·9
Moulmein	515	818·2	41·7	18·0
Port Blair	215	1364·5	52·6	21·4
Malacca	159	884·5	31·5	7·9

The prevalent diseases among Native Troops are principally dependent upon innutrition and bad housing. They are very liable to malarious fevers, to diseases of the digestive system, and to skin disorders.

Although there has been throughout India a vast expenditure in adding to the comforts of British Troops, nothing scarcely has been done in improving the housing of the Native Army. The Sepoys' lines and huts remain in the Madras Presidency very much in the state in which they were three-quarters of a century ago. The rare exceptions are the Native Infantry Barracks at Perambore and Royapooram at Madras, and the new Sapper lines at Bangalore and Secunderabad.

The circumstances and habits of the Madras Sepoy, who lives surrounded with the whole of his immediate family and often with distant relations as hangers on, aggravate the evils of confined accommodation and defective ventilation, and to the pressure of these dependants on the Native Soldier's means of subsistence must also be attributed the frequency of maladies dependent on innutrition, which is noticed in the Sanitary Reports on the Native Army.

Influence of climate.

482. As stated above the Native Soldier appears peculiarly subject to climatic influences and to the attack of febrile diseases. These diseases are less frequent in stations on the sea coast and the plains, which are open to influences from the sea. As is shown by the following table, the admissions are much less numerous in such stations than on the table-lands of the interior, where the sea influences and equable temperature resulting therefrom are less felt :—

Locality.	Stations.	Ratios per Mille.	
		Admitted.	Died.
Eastern Coast	Madras	360·44	11·08
	Vizagapatam	690·4	20·29
	Saint Thomas' Mount...	774·72	10·98
	Means ...	608·52	14·11
Western Coast	Mangalore	357·14	7·14
	Quilon	353·84	8·78
	Trevandrum	481·01	...
	Cannanore	536·68	5·76
	Means ...	432·16	5·42
Plains	Vizianagrum	127·30	12·26
	Trichinopoly	353·63	9·53
	Berhampore	565·93	13·73
	Vellore	757·24	30·79
	Palamcottah	345·36	8·83
	Trichoor	305·38	11·97
	Cuttack...	381·57	10·22
	Means ...	404·91	13·90
Table-lands	Bellary	364·15	7·98
	Hoosbungabad...	764·05	5·61
	Raepore	1348·87	36·76
	Seroncha	1402·87	14·38
	Bangalore	617·98	13·50
	Seetabuldee	960·26	8·82
	Secunderabad	521·52	12·08
	French Rocks	827·30	18·08
	Kamptee	742·03	14·32
	Kurnool...	630·27	5·82
	Chandah	2486·11	13·88
	Sumbulpore	1769·81	18·86
	Means ...	1036·26	14·17
Hill Station	Mercara	973·07	12·56
Foreign Stations... ...	Rangoon	635·15	11·90
	Port Blair	1167·91	29·85
	Moulmein	1310·81	29·72
	Shoaygheen	1705·35	17·85
	Tonghoo	781·65	27·51
	Thayetmyoo	561·43	6·21
	Means ...	1027·05	20·50
Straits, &c.	Malacca...	1107·69	15·38

Jails.

483. This subject has already been treated of in the Judicial Section under the head of Jails, but as the report of the Sanitary Commissioner deals with the question of prison-sanitation at some length, the present opportunity may with advantage be taken, in order to show the progress which has been made during the last ten years, as well as to furnish means for a comparison of Jail Sanitary statistics with those pertaining to the Military and general population. In contrasting the sickness and mortality amongst prisoners and men in the Army, it must be remembered that the Jail populations change, on an average, about thrice in the year, while the changes in the Army during a similar period are confined to one-third or one-fourth of the population as regards Europeans, and to a still smaller proportion as regards Natives. Owing to the fluctuations in the Jail population, the sickness and mortality, other things being equal, must always be expected to show higher ratios than in the Army. According to the Medical Returns the average strength of prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during 1870 was 9,579. There were in all 7,043 admissions in hospital, the average daily sick was 262·7, and the total of deaths was 254. These figures being reduced to proportions per one thousand of strength, the results are as follow :— Strength, sickness, and mortality.

Admissions	735·2	per mille.
Daily Sick	27·4	,,
Deaths	26·5	,,

484. The sick and death rates of the Madras Jails have been lower in 1870 than they were ever known to be before, and the results are such as fully justify the measures of Government in adding to, and extending, the means of Jail accommodation, as well as the additional expense involved in the establishment of scales of dietary, sufficiently liberal to sustain men sentenced to hard labor in good health. The annexed table shows the proportions of sickness and mortality to strength of prisoners in Madras Jails from 1861 to 1870 :— Low ratios of sickness and mortality, and causes of the same.

Years.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1861-62	1502·6	93·0
1862-63	1319·0	89·4
1863-64	1373·6	107·6
1864-65	1491·1	101·5
1865	1290·6	126·3
1866	1249·7	124·5
1867	1012·4	53·9
1868	869·1	33·8
1869	804·7	41·8
1870	735·2	26·5

Thus in the space of ten years the hospital admissions have been reduced by more than one-half, and the mortality by nearly three-fourths, and both of these proportions, probably, are capable of even still further reduction. These results have not been obtained without a large expenditure. They are principally due to the following measures, viz., to the careful construction of Central Jails adapted for the reception and proper discipline of

men sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; to improvement in the accommodation of the old District Jails; to the system of re-placing old and unhealthy District Jails by new buildings on better chosen sites; and, lastly, to the introduction of an approved dietary, in the place of an unsuitable, and on the whole, insufficient allowance of food. There still remain jail buildings which are radically defective in sanitary requirements, but as regards these their faults of construction are recognized, and the error of over-crowding them is avoided. It will be observed that the marked improvement in the health of prisoners, as a whole, began in the year 1867, and it was about this time that the new Central Jails began to be occupied, to the relief of the over-crowding of the old District Jails. Concurrently with this improved accommodation the prisoners, as a body, for the first time, began to experience the effects of the new dietary, the changes in which consisted, for the most part, on the substitution, wholly or in part, of the cheaper and more nutritious millets for rice, and in the substitution of a regulated allowance of animal food, fresh vegetables, oil, condiments, and salt, for an uncertain and irregular distribution of such articles in previous years. Since the introduction of a better scale of food, it is the experience of most officials of the Jail Department that prisoners admitted in a scorbutic condition speedily begin to amend, and that the usual sequelæ of scurvy (intractable forms of bowel-complaints, anæmia, and dropsy) are fast diminishing in frequency and severity. It must be remembered that by the introduction of the system of feeding prisoners mainly with the staple food grains of the country, in lieu of rice, and supplementing these by a due proportion of animal and vegetable food, the people are provided with the kind of food which nine-tenths of them have been accustomed to use as free laborers, for in Southern India, except on the seaboard and amongst the wealthy, rice has never been the ordinary food of the people.

Health of prisoners in new and Central Jails more satisfactory than in District and old Jails.

485. As might have been expected, from the fact that many of the old District Jail buildings are still defective in sanitary requirements, the sickness and mortality has been least in the Central Jails, which are all more or less models of order, discipline, cleanliness, and efficient sanitary control.

The following table of results for 1870 illustrates this very clearly :—

Jails.	Strength.	Ratios of Sickness and Mortality.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Died.
Central Jails	3,979	462·6	19·6	20·8
District do.	5,600	928·9	32·7	30·5

The sick admissions have been nearly twice as great in the District Jails as in the new central buildings. This is partly due to the fact that the District Jails, containing more short-sentenced men, have a larger number exposed to sickness than the Central Jails, especially as prisoners recently admitted are more liable to suffer from the change of habits and life than those who have had time to accommodate themselves to the new conditions; but there can be no doubt, that much of the difference is explainable in the fact, that the older

jails are less suited for the maintenance of health than the new buildings, and this would seem to point to the inference that further improvements in the condition of prisoners must be mainly directed to the District Jails. In some stations, as Coimbatore, Calicut, Madura, and Palamcottah, the old buildings have been abandoned for newer and more suitable accommodation, and in this direction, as means and opportunities offer, there is still room for further improvement. An important point in connexion with the relative salubrity of old and new jails is the very general exemption of the prisoners in the new buildings from cholera. This was well exemplified during the year at Rajahmundry and Madura, where the few prisoners located in the old jails suffered from the invading epidemic of cholera, while the much larger bodies inhabiting the new buildings escaped altogether.

Cholera.

486. As a rule, the prisoners in the Madras Jails have been remarkably free from cholera during the year. At Nellore alone was the mortality heavy, where out of eight cases of malignant cholera seven ended fatally. The total number of deaths from cholera in all the jails was fifteen. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks on the beneficial influence of salt in warding off cholera. It was at one time proposed to reduce the prison ration of salt from one to half an ounce per man per diem. This proposal was negatived; but in certain jails, where dry grain is largely used, the daily allowance has been experimentally reduced to three-quarters of an ounce. Including seven fatal cases out of eight attacks in the Nellore Jail there were only fifteen deaths from cholera during the year, and not one of these occurred in a Central Jail.

Other diseases.

487. Intermittent, remittent, and continued fevers caused twenty deaths, and the proportion of mortality was higher from these diseases in the district than in the Central Jails. Dysentery and diarrhœa were less fatal than in the preceding year, causing only thirty-five and forty-five deaths, respectively, against sixty-five and seventy-two in 1869, and the same may be said of most of the other diseases depending on previous ill-health and defective vitality. Of thirteen cases of small-pox two were fatal, the deaths occurring in the Mangalore Jail.

In many of the jails the sickness and mortality rates were remarkably low, but in others, as Mangalore, Nellore, Rajahmundry District Jail, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly District Jail, the death ratios were exceptionally high.

District Jails classified according to locality.

488. Classifying the District Jails as in former reports according to locality, the following results as to death rates are obtained, which are compared with those of 1869 :—

Locality.	Year.	Died per mille of Strength.
Hill Stations	1869	41·8
	1870	6·59
East Coast	1869	36·5
	1870	22·9
West Coast	1869	72·0
	1870	28·34
Plains elevated and remote from the sea	1869	50·6
	1870	21·2
Plains of less elevation and on the coast line though not on the sea	1869	38·3
	1870	37·54

General Population.

Population.

489. The population for which returns of births and deaths have been received was estimated by the last Census at 24,633,127. The total population of the Presidency is said to be (in round numbers) twenty-six millions, but from the large Zemindaries in Madura, as well as from the independent State of Poodoocottah, no returns whatever have been received.

System of registering births and deaths.

490. It is only recently that an attempt has been made to record the births as well as the deaths among the Civil population. Such success as has been attained is due to the working of the system under the Village Accountants, to whom registration has been entrusted in the rural districts. Each Village Accountant keeps the record of births and deaths occurring in his village, and transmits to the Collector of the district, through the Talook authorities, a monthly abstract therefrom, with particulars as to age and cause of death. The talooks have been constituted registration circles, and the Revenue Inspectors of each talook supervise the registration. The talook returns are tabulated in the Collector's office and forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, who is also furnished with a detailed statement of every cholera-death in each circle. Municipal towns are now constituted separate registration circles, and in these the collection of vital statistics will devolve upon the Municipalities, which must employ special machinery for the purpose. In the Town of Madras the birth registration is improving, but a considerable portion of the population do not report births to the authorized Registrars, and in many districts the village system of registration shows much better results than the Special Registration Department of the Madras Municipality.

Births.

491. The annexed table shows the birth-rates of the several districts as returned by the Registrars. The figures must in many instances be taken as approximately correct, but in others fair conclusions may be drawn from them. It might naturally be expected that the rich and fertile District of Tanjore would furnish a high birth-rate, and the low birth-rates in Madura, Tinnevelly, and Godavery may be in some degree due to the fact that cholera was prevalent during the year in these districts.

Birth-rates of the several Districts.

	Per 1,000 of Population.		Per 1,000 of Population.
1. Tanjore	31·4	12. Tinnevelly	20·2
2. Chingleput	27·6	13. Vizagapatam	18·8
3. Salem	27·4	14. South Arcot	18·6
4. North Arcot	24·8	15. Madras	18·08
5. Malabar	23·2	16. Godavery	17·2
6. Bellary	22·2	17. Neilgherries	16·8
7. Ganjam	22·1	18. Nellore	16·6
8. Kistna	21·8	19. Madura	16·4
9. Kurnool	21·8	20. Cuddapah	15·6
10. South Canara	21·4	21. Coimbatore	15·4
11. Trichinopoly	20·2		

492. The remarks as to the defective nature of the returns of births from many districts apply with greater force to the death returns. In the annexed table the death-ratios of each district are shown :— Deaths.

Death Ratios of the several Districts.			Remarks.
1. Ganjam ...	...	13·4 per mille.	Zemindary tracts imperfectly returned; district healthy; no epidemic cholera.
2. Vizagapatam	...	13·5 „	Do. do. do.
3. Malabar...	...	14·6 „	Absence of epidemic disease.
4. Neilgherries	...	15·02 „	Do. do.
5. Coimbatore	...	15·1 „	Very slight prevalence of cholera.
6. Nellore ...	...	15·2 „	No epidemic after February.
7. Cuddapah	...	15·8 „	No cholera. Fever prevalent.
8. Madura ...	...	15·9 „	Zemindaries not included; cholera prevalent.
9. Bellary ...	...	16·5 „	Country tolerably healthy; not a case of cholera. Fever prevailing.
10. South Arcot	...	17·2 „	Slight cholera.
11. South Canara	...	17·4 „	Fever and small-pox in excess; very little cholera.
12. Kurnool...	...	19·3 „	Small-pox and fever in excess; no cholera.
13. North Arcot	...	19·3 „	Cholera prevalent for three months.
14. Chingleput	...	19·5 „	Do. do.
15. Kistna ...	...	19·6 „	Slight cholera an small-pox.
16. Trichinopoly	...	19·7 „	Cholera prevalent in the beginning and end of the year.
17. Salem ...	...	21·2 „	Epidemic prevalence of cholera and fever.
18. Tinnevelly	...	23·07 „	Do. slight fever prevalence.
19. Tanjore...	...	24·3 „	Cholera very fatal early in the year.
20. Madras (town).		26·4 „	Cholera in May, June, and July.
21. Godavery	...	27·1 „	Severe cholera in May, June, July, and August, followed by great prevalence of malarious fever.

It is manifest that death-rates, such as those set down for the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, cannot be correct: were they so, these districts would be among the healthiest places in the world. There is no doubt, however, that Indian populations, where food is abundant and moderately priced, experience, in the absence of epidemics, very low death-rates, and these conditions have been common to many of the districts in the south of India during 1870. According to the returns the death-rate for the whole Presidency in 1870 was 18·6 per thousand. In 1869 it was 18·3.

493. The invading epidemic of cholera, which by the end of 1869 had passed down as far south as Tanjore and Trichinopoly, passed on to the southern districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Thence, it invaded Ceylon, and having rounded Cape Comorin, became very prevalent in Cholera.

Travancore. In the Districts of Madras, North Arcot, and Salem, and some others which had been affected in the former year, cholera was reproduced, but the more northern districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah were left quite free. The intensity of cholera in certain districts which had been attacked in the previous year was, in the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, much increased by outbreaks at pilgrim-sites, particularly at Tripatore and Conjeveram. At the end of the year cholera had gradually declined, though a reproduction occurred in a few of the southern districts. A severe outbreak occurred in the Godavery District, which was traced to importation, the district having, in 1869, been singularly exempt from cholera. The total number of cholera-deaths in the Presidency was 55,867 (2·3 per *mille* of population) against 21,034 in 1869.

Small-pox.

494. The deaths from small-pox sunk lower in 1870 than in any previous year since mortality has been registered. In 1866-67 and 1868 a great wave of small-pox passed over the whole of India, and possibly other eastern countries as well. The westward extension of this wave is at the present moment, apparently, affecting the population of Great Britain, having passed over France and the city of Paris in the previous year. Since the end of 1868 there has been a general decline of small-pox not only in Madras, but in all other parts of India, and during 1870 in only two districts of the Presidency, viz., Kurnool and South Canara, did the small-pox mortality exceed the ratio of one per thousand of the population. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 11,252, against 17,448 in 1869. This decline of small-pox mortality is not directly attributable to any benefit derived from vaccination, but to the natural laws of the disease itself, which give to it the properties of increase and decay at fixed intervals of time. The period embraced in 1870 has been one of continuous decay of the small-pox contagion, but it is to be feared that it may shortly again resume a normal rate of increase. Indeed in one or two districts the activity of small-pox had already begun in 1870. The Sanitary Commissioner condemns the condition of the population of this Presidency in regard to vaccination. With regard to the semi-savage races abounding in the pariah settlements within the town of Madras, he urges the desirableness of making vaccination compulsory in the Municipal town. Mr. Cornish altogether distrusts the voluntary system of vaccination, but the introduction of compulsory measures would be beset with difficulty. A return received from the Superintendent-General of Vaccination shows that during the year 188,394 persons were vaccinated, of whom 22,507 were infants under one year of age. It must be owned that the latter number is very small, compared with the total number of registered births (439,063).

Fevers.

495. As regards the registration of deaths under the head of "Fevers" no attempt is made to classify the various forms of fever which cause mortality. In the South of India fevers of the contagious type are unknown. It is true that amongst the young soldiers of British Regiments enteric fever or "Typhoid" is occasionally seen, and it may be that the disease prevails to a limited extent amongst natives of the country, though undoubtedly amongst them the prevailing form of fever is the malarious remittent, or intermittent (possibly in proportion to the degree of malarial poisoning). The extent to which these malarious fevers prevail is very great, and there are considerable variations in the intensity of fever prevalence in

the various districts. The actual deaths registered, as due to fever during the year, are about thirty per cent. of the whole mortality, and in this registration, for obvious reasons, no attempt has been made to show the mortality actually due to malarial poisoning in the form of anæmia, dropsy, and bowel-complaints. Were the deaths from these indirect effects of malarial poisoning added to those which are the direct product of malaria, the proportion, one year with another, probably would not fall very short of fifty per cent. of the whole. In other words, probably one-half of the mortality in this portion of India is the direct or indirect result of malaria. The total number of deaths from fever in 1870 was 151,027, against 132,346 in 1869. Most of the districts in which there are hill ranges show a high mortality from febrile diseases.

During the year a very important question came up for discussion as to the influence of irrigation works on the increase of fever. The Sanitary Commissioner maintained that fever was not a necessary result of irrigation, and that the actual record of deaths proved a lower ratio of mortality in the great irrigation districts of Godavery, Kistna, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, than in the dry upland districts in the interior of the country, such as Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Salem, and Coimbatore. The results for the past year fully bear out the view that irrigation, *per se*, is not necessarily followed by an increase of fever in the irrigated districts. Sea air is antagonistic to malaria, and that the more a locality is exposed to influences direct from the sea, the freer will that locality be from the malaria-producing intermittent and remittent fevers. As regards the present year, Mr. Cornish appeals to the low fever death-rates in Tanjore, Chingleput, Madras, Tinnevelly, Madura, Nellore, and Kistna—all districts in which irrigation is largely practised, but which are within reach of sea breezes—in testimony of the fact that irrigation on the sea-board of this Presidency is not, under ordinary circumstances, inimical to health or life.

Popular opinion amongst the natives in the Godavery District, where irrigation has recently been largely extended, seems to show that the fever is worse now than before irrigation, but native opinion on such a subject is not of much value, the registration of deaths only dates back to the year 1866, while the irrigation of the district was commenced in 1850, so that the only fairly reliable data available for determining the effects of irrigation in the production of malaria are the death registers of the past five years. When these death registers are fairly looked into, two main facts are brought out: (*a*) The chief mortality from fever in the district occurs during the months of November, December, and January, a period corresponding with the prevalence of north-east winds, which winds in this district do not come direct from the sea, but reach it after traversing a long strip of hilly and malarious country. (*b*) The hilly and upland tracts of the district are subject to this periodical increase of fever mortality just as much as the irrigated lands in the delta of the Godavery. These considerations tell forcibly against the opinion that the irrigation works are the cause of the periodical fever.

496. During the year the hutting grounds and Pariah settlements within the city of Madras were carefully inspected. It is not very easy to understand how these temporary settlements sprung up within the town, but it seems probable that most of them date back so far as the Mysorean invasion of the Carnatic, when many thousands of persons

The hutting grounds of Madras.

flocked inside the walls of Madras for protection, and have subsequently made a home in the town. A very large proportion of the present population live habitually in mud or mat huts of the rudest description—huts which the people construct in their own fashion, without the smallest regard to the public convenience; and, as roadways and arrangements for drainage are never thought of by the owners of the property on which the huts are built, it follows that the difficulties of keeping such places clean are very great, and cause much embarrassment to the Municipal officers. As a matter of fact the people who inhabit these places—the Pariahs and lower castes of Sudras, —have been entirely neglected, and to this day their habits are as barbarous and uncivilized as were their rude ancestors of the "stone" age. These Pariah villages, like the residences of the poor in London and elsewhere, are exceedingly profitable to their owners, and one reason of their existence, in their present number, is doubtless because the owners of land find it to their interests to let it out for the erection of this low class of building. It is calculated that an acre of land let out as a hutting ground would bring in a return of from 200 to 350 rupees a year, whereas the same land under cultivation, or attached to a better class of house, as "garden" or "compound," would yield not more than a third or fourth of the sum. The landlords of these sites do nothing for the property beyond collecting their rents, which they generally receive monthly in advance. A native wishing to build a hut to shelter himself and family rents from a quarter to half "a ground" of land, for which he pays from four to eight annas a month. It is the object of every land-owner to encourage as many buildings and as many people as he can get to settle on his land. To remedy the neglect of a century is no easy task, but the Municipal Commissioners of Madras are fully alive to the evils attendant upon the hutting system, and if their present legal powers are found to be inadequate to compel owners of property to put the same into a decent condition, they will probably seek for larger powers. These hutting grounds and parcherries are dangerous *foci* of disease, hurtful not only to the health and longevity of the people inhabiting them, but to the richer portion of the community, who live in houses of solid construction. As a beginning, the Municipal Commissioners have laid out a model "Parcherry" under the superintendence of their own officials, and will either themselves become the landlords, or compel all persons building to conform to their specifications as to materials, elevations, drainage, &c.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

497. The working of these institutions during the year has been satisfactory. There has been a notable increase in the number of patients treated, and there can be no doubt that the people generally more and more appreciate the great benefits which these charitable hospitals place within their reach. The annexed table shows the numbers treated during the two past years:—

Years.	No. treated.
1869-70	297,886
1870-71	332,265
Increase ...	34,379

Of those treated in 1870-71, 21,148 were in-patients. Civil Dispensaries are yearly becoming less dependent on voluntary subscriptions. On the 31st December 1869 the invested capital at the credit of dispensaries was Rupees 4,37,124-5-10, and, on the same date of 1870, it amounted to Rupees 4,75,527-3-11, giving an increase of Rupees 38,402-14-1. Three new dispensaries, receiving aid from the State, have been opened during the year, viz., at Streevilliputoor, Nazareth, and Tuticorin.

SECTION XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MUNICIPALITIES.

498. The following table exhibits the net revenue and the expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1870 :—

Receipts.				Disbursements.			
Current Taxes, &c.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Rate on houses, &c.	2,16,134	11	7	Salaries and Establishments... ...	81,028	9	0
Taxes on arts and trades	68,497	8	0	Conservancy	1,60,939	8	8
Tolls	48,600	0	0	Police	1,07,232	0	0
Taxes on vehicles, &c....	42,237	0	0	Communications	87,584	3	9
Registration of carts	12,386	8	0	Buildings	10,738	5	4
Liquor licenses	9,546	0	0	Drains and Improvements	35,046	9	11
	3,97,401	11	7	Lighting	22,359	0	7
Arrear Taxes, &c.				Miscellaneous	34,267	1	0
Rate on houses, &c. ... 55,268 7 11				Advances and refunds...	31,005	10	4
Taxes on arts & trades. 9,280 5 3				Deposits	3,321	3	0
Taxes on vehicles ... 13 8 0				Balance carried forward	20,436	1	2
Registration of carts ... 42 0 0							
Liquor licenses... ... 60 0 0							
	64,664	5	2				
Other Receipts.							
Deposits 3,453 5 0							
Government grant for roads 35,000 0 0							
Miscellaneous 50,294 10 1							
	88,747	15	1				
Advances recovered	12,324	13	0				
Balance	30,819	7	11				
	5,93,958	4	9		5,93,958	4	9

The gross receipts were less than in 1869 by nearly a lakh of rupees; those in the previous year being swollen by a large balance of Rupees 1,73,526. Besides the balance shown in the above abstract, the Commissioners possessed Rupees 37,300 in promissory notes. Taxes, current and arrears, show an increase of Rupees 45,227-1-2, or more than ten per cent. in excess of the collections of the previous year. The improvement is chiefly in the yield of current taxes.

The expenditure was necessarily contracted to coincide with the diminished receipts. It amounted to Rupees 5,73,522-3-7, against Rupees 6,57,489-5-4. The decrease occurred chiefly in the items salaries, conservancy, and communications. The report of the Commissioners for the year not having been received, the causes of the decreased outlay under these important heads cannot here be stated, but it is believed that efficiency has not suffered proportionately. The water-supply project was prosecuted during the year, and the credits and debits up to 31st December 1870 to this account, which is separately kept, were (excluding the deposit of the contractor, Rupees 40,500,)

Rupees 1,73,690-13-5 and Rupees 1,71,264-8-3. The outlay was chiefly on the delivery channel and on cast-iron pipes for distributing the water.

The number of towns constituted Municipalities under Act X. of 1865 was not increased during the year under review. In the Appendix will be found a table showing for each of the forty-four towns the receipts and expenditure in detail. The following is an abstract :—

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Current Taxes, &c.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Rate on houses, &c.	1,86,799	9	3	New Works	1,74,156	2	3
Taxes on arts, &c.	1,19,629	12	10	Repairs	1,41,191	0	7
Tolls	2,93,546	3	8	Conservancy	2,64,526	11	7
Taxes on vehicles, &c.	61,028	4	8	Police	2,16,844	3	9
Registration of carts	17,114	14	2	Establishment	1,13,521	6	9
License fees	9,868	11	3		9,10,239	8	11
Fines, &c...	18,439	11	5	Purposes other than those specified in Section 25	1,60,833	2	0
	7,06,427	3	3	Refunds and advances	31,748	8	6
Deduct refunds ...	1,180	1	11		11,02,821	3	5
	7,05,247	1	4	Net balance*	1,63,605	5	8
State contribution	1,66,915	10	4				
Arrear Taxes, &c.							
Rate on houses, &c. ... 34,308	14	4					
Taxes on arts, &c. ... 21,459	8	0					
Tolls 7,324	0	2					
State contribution ... 36,034	8	5					
Other items 482	5	8					
	93,609	4	7				
Other receipts	99,281	2	1				
Recoveries	18,043	7	8				
Balance	1,83,329	15	1				
	12,66,426	9	1		12,66,426	9	1

The sum realized from current taxes was less by Rupees 14,286-3-7 than in 1869-70. The causes of this were, that in many towns the demands were assessed for a year of eleven months only, it being anticipated that the new Towns' Improvement Act, which was under discussion in the Legislative Council, and which altered the date of commencement of the Municipal year, would come into force in the second half of 1870-71; and that, owing to the uncertainty induced by the same cause as to the duration and terms of the tolls contracts, the collections were leased out under very unfavorable circumstances. Hence the tolls collections fell from Rupees 3,10,327-15-9 in 1869-70 to Rupees 2,93,546-3-8. Notwithstanding the reduction of demand assessed under the other more important heads of revenue, viz., the house and land rates and the trades tax, the collections show a respectable increase. There seems reason to believe that the Municipal Revenues are fairly elastic. The slight decreases, as compared with 1869-70, in the totals of the Municipal accounts, in the expenditure on police, and in the receipts from State contribution are due to the fact that the system under which only three-fourths of the State contribution are paid in cash by the Municipality, the remainder being set off against the State contribution, was carried out everywhere during the year under review. The expenditure on town conservancy increased, but the

* The Municipalities of Ghooty and Tuticorin exceeded their receipts by Rupees 873-10-6. This they did by drawing on deposits, which are not properly part of the Municipal Fund, and are excluded from the tables in the Appendix.

expenditure for works and improvements of all kinds decreased, but not considerably. Much was done towards improving lighting in many towns, and this mode of expenditure of Municipal Funds is much appreciated. The Municipal Act has been, on the whole, administered judiciously and with little oppression during the year under review; and the Government believe that the institutions are now well established.

POSTAL.

499. The principal alterations made during the year in the general regulations of the Postal Department are noted in the margin. The principal event of the year has been the accomplishment of through communication between Madras, Bombay, and the other Presidencies. By the extension of the North-West line of the Madras Railway from Ghooty to Raichore in December 1870, and of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Goolburgah to Kistna in January 1871, a gap of only twelve miles was left, across which a line has subsequently been carried; and a Travelling Post Office for performing the duties of frontier sorting, which previously devolved on the Post Office at Raichore, has since been organized. Through communication by rail has resulted in great immediate gain in post time; for, whereas in 1868-69, the time occupied between Madras and Bombay was four days, and between Madras and Calcutta eight days, it is now only two and five days respectively. Allusion must also be made to the accelerated speed of the post between London and Madras. Overland letters from London are now received at Madras, viâ Marseilles, in twenty-three days, and viâ Southampton, in twenty-nine days, the time occupied in each case being five days less than it was four years ago.

General features of the year.

1. Reduction of postage on correspondence to Prince Edward Island.
2. Uniform rate of charge for banghy parcels irrespective of distance.
3. Adoption of New Brindisi German route and alteration of postage rates to United Kingdom, &c.
4. Withdrawal of limit of weight for inland books and patterns.
5. Through rates of postage to Foreign Countries, viâ Italy.

500. The number of covers received for despatch during the year was 13,410,312, against 13,170,747 in 1869-70, showing an increase of 239,565; and covers posted for despatch rose from 13,533,113 to 14,096,085. The increase which has occurred under almost every head except "Service parcels" is most satisfactory, and attests the increased confidence with which the Postal Department is generally regarded. The total number of letters received in the Dead Letter Office was 216,106, against 208,051 in 1869-70.

Imperial Post Correspondence.

501. With a view to meeting the ever-varying conditions of the Postal Service, as well as on economical grounds, the Postmaster-General has remodelled the Office and Road Establishments. This has resulted in a decrease of the fixed charges to the extent of Rupees 16,187. The largest item of reduction is due to the abolition of the mail-cart line between Goolburgah and Hyderabad.

Modifications of Postal Establishments.

502. The following table shows the number and nature of the Post Offices at the close of the year under review, as compared with the preceding year. There is an increase under every head except

Number of Offices.

that of Receiving Houses. The number of covers posted in Railway letter boxes shows an increase of 67,373, as compared with the preceding year :—

	1869-70.			1870-71.		
	Post Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Letter Boxes.
Permanent	311	18	109	316	16	118
Experimental	10	6	9	13	4	14

503. The appended table shows the mileage, average cost, and speed of the different descriptions of mail lines in operation at the close of the year under review, as compared with the preceding year :— Postal lines.

	Miles.	Total Monthly Cost.	Average Cost per mile.	Average Rate of Travelling per hour.			
				Dry Season.		Wet Season.	
1869-70.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Railway	892¾	705 0 0	0 12 8	19	0	19	0
Mail cart lines	370⅞	13,361 7 9	36 0 5	6	7	6	4
Horse lines	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
Foot lines	6,655	24,376 12 1	3 10 7	4	5	4	3
Boats	...	506 8 1	... ...	...	...	...	...
Total Miles...	7,918⅝	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
1870-71.							
Railway	1,017¾	*825 0 0	0 12 11	19	1	19	1
Mail cart lines	142⅞	4,648 5 5	32 4 11	6	6	6	2
Horse lines	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
Foot lines	†6,272	18,597 13 1	2 15 5	4	5	4	4
Boats	...	‡448 4 6	... ...	...	...	...	...
Total Miles ...	7,433⅝	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...

There is a decrease of 485 miles in the total mileage. The increase of 125 miles under Railways is due to the extension of the North-Western branch of the Madras Railway from Raichore to Ghooty (92¾ miles), and to the Bellary branch extension (32¼ miles). The decrease of 227 miles under "Mail cart" is made up of 140 miles, on which mail-cart service was discontinued, owing to the Railway extension from Goolburgah to Kistna, and of 87 miles between Raichore and Ghooty, on which the Railway superseded the mail-cart.. The

* Exclusive of chargeable banghy parcels Rupees 262-7-8.

† This includes 1,581 miles, over which a distinct Banghy Establishment is maintained on the same lines as those on which the letter mails are conveyed.

‡ This includes both fixed and monsoon ferries.

decrease under "Runners" is due to many unimportant lines having been abolished owing to the extensions of the Railway.

District Post.

504. The table below shows the correspondence which passed through the District Post in 1870-71 and in the preceding year:—

——	1869-70.	1870-71.
Sent to General Post Office for despatch	724,679	773,715
Received from General Post Office for delivery	1,122,586	1,118,217
Returned to General Post Office as undelivered	73,719	77,402

As was noticed in last year's report, there is a gradual tendency towards the supersession of the District by the Imperial Post.

EMIGRATION.

British Colonies.

505. There has been a decrease in emigration to the British Colonies during the past year. Four ships, carrying 1,049 emigrants, left Madras for the Mauritius, and, although, before the first requisition for coolies had been completed, a fresh application for more was received, none were obtainable. The due proportion of females to males has been maintained as regards adults; the numbers have been 262 to 646, which is more than the per-centage required. Seven vessels from the Mauritius arrived with return emigrants, four at Madras with 412, and three at Tranquebar with 271, making in all 683. Nine deaths occurred in two of the Madras ships from various causes which require no special notice. There has been no emigration to Natal, nor have any emigrants returned from that Colony during the official year. The Natal Emigration Agency Office was closed under orders, and the records were forwarded to the Master Attendant for transmission by the first opportunity to the Natal Government. The amount collected for fees and licenses at Madras was Rupees 1,893-12-0, and the disbursements Rupees 3,083-4-6. The expenses have exceeded the receipts by Rupees 1,189-8-6. In 1869-70 the expenses were Rupees 3,360-2-6, and the receipts Rupees 2,196-0-6.

French Colonies.

506. There has been no emigration to any of the French Colonies from the port of Madras; but a considerable number of emigrants, 2,259 in all, were shipped at Pondicherry and Karikal during the year, many of whom were recruited at Madras. Two ships left Pondicherry and Karikal for Guadaloupe with 937 emigrants, and three from the same ports for Martinique with 1,322. This is a considerable increase on the numbers which embarked in 1869-70. Rupees 767 were collected on account of emigration to the French Colonies, and Rupees 600 were expended in Madras. The total collections in the Presidency were Rupees 5,351, and the disbursements Rupees 7,547. The amount of the Emigration Fee Fund having been found insufficient to cover the expenditure of the establishment, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to increase the fee payable under Sections 19, 27, 31, and 34 of Act. No. XIII. of 1864 by 50 per. cent.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS, &c.

507. The total number of publications registered during 1870 was 529, or 107 in excess of those entered in 1869. This increase is chiefly under the important head of books, as will be seen from the marginal abstract classified for 1870 and the preceding year under the three general groups, "Books," "Pamphlets," and "Miscellaneous." The following comparative table gives the languages in which the registered publications were printed. The publications are sub-divided into three great classes as follow :—

Number and languages of publications registered.

CLASS.	1869.	1870.
Books	232	327
Pamphlets ...	178	189
Miscellaneous ...	12	13
Total ...	422	529

Class.	English.	VERNACULAR AND ORIENTAL LANGUAGE.										Total for 1870.
		Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Kodagu.	Tulu.	Hindustani.	Sanskrit.	Arabic and Persian.	Total.	
Original works	32	43	12	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	64	96
Translations	1	26	10	15	9	...	1	1	1	...	63	64
Republications	59	122	74	23	21	1	1	2	66	...	310	369
Total for 1870	92	191	96	43	32	1	2	3	69	...	437	529
Do. 1869	82	201	63	28	14	...	...	7	22	5	340	422

The preponderance of republications or reprints of old books and the first editions of ancient manuscript works, hitherto not printed, is strongly marked, being about seventy per cent. of the entire number of works. The number of original works is very limited, especially in the vernacular languages, and most of these are of little permanent value. The English publications, though absolutely more, are relatively less than before, being but eighteen per cent. of the whole, which is two per cent. less than the proportion noticed in the report for the last year. The rapid increase in the number of Sanskrit books, consisting chiefly of the reprints of standard classical poems and sacred works in that language, shows an onward movement among Hindoo readers, and is perhaps in part due to the impetus lately given to the study of Sanskrit in colleges and schools. The three Hindustani works entered above are published by Missionary or Educational Societies, and there is not a single indigenous publication printed or lithographed in this language. This fact and the entire absence of all Arabic and Persian works are a sign either of the utter stagnation of interest in the Mahomedan section of the community in all literary matters, or of the preference of the Mussulmans for the written form, and the slowness of their taste in suiting itself to typography, or of their poverty and consequent inability to incur the expense of even lithographed productions of their own literature. The Tamil works, instead of outnumbering, as they did last year, those in all other vernacular languages taken together, are nearly balanced by the latter in point of numbers, owing to a perceptible increase in the Telugu and Malayalum works, and a slight decrease in the Tamil. Another noteworthy fact is the appearance during the year

for the first time, of two pamphlets in Tulu, and a song-book in Kodagu or Coorg; and, both being but the rude-spoken dialects of hill tribes, they are printed in the Canarese character. They are not indigenous, but Missionary publications.

Character of publication.

508. The books, &c., may be sub-divided under fifteen heads as follows, with reference to their subject matter, the English being distinguished from the vernacular works in each group :—

No.	Subject.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Biography	...	4	4	1 of these is a school-book or a test-book for examination.
2	Drama	...	13	13	1 Do. do.
3	Fiction	...	16	16	2 of these are school-books or test-books for examination.
4	History	3	10	13	13 Do. do.
5	Language	32	60	92	57 Do. do.
6	Law...	14	13	27	6 Do. do.
7	Medicine	1	10	11	2 Do. do.
8	Miscellaneous	24	11	35	13 Do. do.
9	Poetry	3	85	88	58 Do. do.
10	Politics	3	...	3	
11	Philosophy...	...	11	11	1 of these is a school-book or a test-book for examination.
12	Religion	6	185	191	4 of these are school-books or test-books for examination.
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	5	7	12	6 Do. do.
14	Do. (natural and other).	...	12	12	
15	Voyages and travels ...	1	...	1	
	Total ...	92	437	529	164 Do. do.

Printing Presses.

509. The number of Printing Presses which have brought out the publications of the year is forty-six, of which forty are native establishments, and the remaining six are under the management of Europeans and East Indians. As usual, the S. P. C. K. Press in Madras, and the Bâsle Mission Press on the Western Coast have decidedly taken the lead, so far as the total out-turn of work is concerned. Next to these stands the Prabhakara Press at Chintadrepetta, conducted purely by native agency, and employed chiefly in reprinting cheap editions of classical and religious works in Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu, for which there is a constant demand. The Foster Press, the Adelphi Press, the Bhasha Sunjeveni Press, and the Scottish Press, all in Madras, seem to have also turned out fair work. Generally speaking, there has been some improvement in the quality of the printing and binding of the books issued from other than Native Presses, compared with the ordinary run of work turned out in former years, and not one of the forty-six Presses has lent its aid to the publication of any indecent or otherwise objectionable matter during the year under review.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Quantity and cost of work performed.

510. The total quantity of work executed at the Government Press during the year 1870-71, reduced as is usual to solid foolscap pages, was 168,917 pages, against 173,476 in 1869-70. Of the former quantity pages 43,977 were re-made up matter.

The subjoined table shows the work turned out in each department during 1869-70 and 1870-71, excluding re-made up matter:—

Department.	Quantity of Work executed.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.
Chief Secretary's	13,519	11,448
Military	13,573	11,425
Revenue	12,493	10,901
Public Works	20,123	30,611
Revenue Board	26,534	19,934
Gazette	7,895	9,919
Secret	1,540	551
Miscellaneous, including Penitentiary ...	24,350	21,001
Book...	9,875	9,150
Total ...	129,902	124,940

A decrease, it will be observed, has occurred in all the departments, except the Public Works and Gazette. The large increase in the former department is principally due to Budget-estimates requiring emendation. The financial results of the year are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Actual cost of printing	1,16,408	1	3
Depreciation of stock	17,985	13	2
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on estimated value of stock	8,380	11	10
House-rent	3,000	0	0
Cost of printing ink	2,226	9	6
Total ...	1,48,001	3	9

The cost per page of original matter, including all numbers, was Rupees 1-2-11, against Rupees 1-3-1 in 1869-70. Including re-made up matter the cost per page was Rupees 1-0-3, against Rupees 1-0-7 in the preceding year. Under the head of salaries a saving of Rupees 5,963 has been effected. The economy with which the Press has been worked during the year is very satisfactory. Its operations result in a clear gain to Government.

511. At the Penitentiary, although a smaller number of pages were printed, there was an increase of Rupees 3,259-13-4 in the value of the work done, from the very heavy amount of press and machine work. In 1869-70 the earnings of the Penitentiary Branch were Rupees 29,815-13-2, and the cost, including prisoners' labor, Rs. 12,839-13-7. In 1870-71 the total earnings amounted to Rupees 33,075-10-6, as shown below:— Penitentiary.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Composition, 4,698 pages	4,698	0	0
Striking off 20,381,528 copies	23,855	4	0
Binding, stitching, &c.	4,522	6	6
Total ...	33,075	10	6

The cost, including superintendence (Rupees 2,000), horse allowance, establishment, contingent, and extra hands, was—

	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendence, &c.	7,587	10	5
Convict labor	7,778	12	0
Total ...	15,366	6	5

showing a clear profit of Rupees 17,709-4-1. These profits would have been even larger, but that it was necessary to employ a great amount of skilled labor to fold, stitch, pack, and despatch the heavy numbers of Acts and Census forms.

OBSERVATORY.

512. The proceedings of the Madras Observatory have, during the past year, been regulated as strictly as possible by the Code of Instructions mentioned in the last report, as approved by the Government of India, for the future management of the Observatory. The general tenor of the Code is to urge upon the present and future Astronomers the necessity of not undertaking too much at once, and of ensuring prompt publication of results, so as to render Madras observations of every kind early available to the scientific public, instead of as formerly permitting the accumulation of masses of records of unproved value.

Code of Instructions.

513. The Meridian Circle remains in its usual effective condition, but has been less used than in former years. The out-turn of meridian work during the calendar year 1870 consisted of 1,662 complete observations of fixed stars, fifty-five of the moon, and thirty-three of minor planets. This brings the total number of unpublished observations with the new Transit Circle up to 19,277.

Meridian Circle.

514. Except on special occasions, as for instance, the oppositions of minor planets too far south for observation in Europe, or of those discovered by the Astronomer, the apparition of a new comet, or the investigation of the Solar Parallax by means of the planet Mars in opposition, the equatoreals have been but little used; preparations for the publication of past labors being now far more important than additional records. The Variable Star Atlas, the Southern Celestial Survey, and the comparisons of Variable Stars have been completely suspended. The minor planets Isis, Ariadne, Hestia, Sappho, and Thisbe were observed on seventeen nights, and twenty-four observations of Mars were taken at the opposition of last March. These constituted the fifth series of measurements made since 1862 for the purpose of correcting the constant of Solar Parallax, agreeably to the method suggested by the Astronomer Royal in the year 1857. For the accomplishment of this important work the Madras Observatory is more favorably situated than any other in the world on account of its proximity to the Equator.

Equatoreal Observations.

515. A very important change was effected in October last in the mode of communicating Madras mean time to the shipping in the Roads and to the public in general. For nearly three-quarters of a century no better method had been devised than that of noting

Time Signals.

the time of the flash of the evening gun fired at Fort Saint George at 8 P.M., and communicating the observed time to the Master Attendant's Office on the following day. The invention of a new and very ingenious apparatus by Mr. G. K. Winter, the Telegraph Engineer to the Madras Railway, and the construction of a new line of telegraph between the Observatory and Fort Saint George, has enabled the Astronomer to undertake the firing of both the noon and 8 P.M. guns with strict accuracy, so that since last October there have been usually two signals per day available at the moment, for determining the error and rate of a chronometer in the Roads. A steamer remaining only a few hours is thus pretty sure of being able to secure reliable time, and the value of such a safe-guard to the navigation of any vessel is too obvious to need comment. Occasional failures arising in most cases from a friction tube missing fire are unavoidable; but in such cases a second current is transmitted precisely five minutes later, an arrangement which has been duly notified to the Marine community. An Electrical Motor Clock, for the express purpose of discharging the gun with mechanical precision, always within one-tenth of a second, and of regulating three sympathetic clocks in various parts of Madras, is expected out shortly from England, and will, it is hoped, be in action before the publication of the next annual report.

METEOROLOGICAL.

516. The Meteorological Establishment of the Madras Presidency has now been steadily at work for three years, and progress has been made in tabulating the results. The Superintendent has found it necessary so far to have all the calculations made under his own eye in the Madras Observatory, and this unexpected addition to his numerous other duties has hitherto prevented the reports from appearing, as originally intended, within a few months of the completion of each successive year; but there is every reason to hope that the three already overdue will soon be circulated, and future arrears avoided. The stations now in operation besides Madras are Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington. Meteorological Establishment.

No printed instructions have yet been issued to the Assistants; for, as nearly every Assistant was in the first instance trained at the Madras Observatory, and no reductions or calculations have yet been required from the Observers, it was considered better to work the establishment for two or three years, and to find by experience what the men (mostly natives) were capable of, or could be safely entrusted to accomplish. The Superintendent now considers that the Assistants may be entrusted with working out the reductions as well as recording the observations; and with this view printed instructions, of the most simple nature possible, will be shortly prepared and supplied to them, together with tables specially adapted for Indian extremes of temperature and dryness, and the diurnal variations peculiar to tropical countries.

517. The rain registers at 216 Revenue Board Stations are now upon a much better footing than in past years. New and sufficiently accurate gauges have been everywhere supplied, and the measurements seem to be much more carefully looked after than formerly. The results for 1870 were all published in the Meteorological Supplements Rain Registers.

of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, and those for 1871 will, in like manner, accompany the Monthly Meteorological results of the Presidency Stations about to be published.

MUSEUMS.

Government Central Museum.

518. The total number of specimens added to the collection during 1870-71 was 5,875; of these 5,220 were rare marine and land shells. One specimen of *Felis tigris* was presented by the Committee of the People's Park. The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 110,177, of whom 9,573 made their signatures in English. The total receipts were Rupees 6,609, of which the greater portion was made up of Government contributions, and the total disbursements Rupees 5,124.

Rajahmundry Local Museum.

519. This institution still continues a subject of interest with the local public. The total receipts were Rupees 881, including a monthly contribution from Government of 55 rupees, and the disbursements Rupees 747.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

A.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1870-71, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to provide for the collection of tolls and license fees on canals, lines of navigation and ferries, for the management of ferries, and for the construction and improvement of lines of navigation within the Madras Presidency.	By the Local Government.	The object and character of this Act is sufficiently indicated by its title. It is, however, chiefly designed to regulate the use of the canals in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, which, it is believed, were, previous to the enactment of this measure, managed in a very unsatisfactory manner.	13th May 1870.
An act to amend Madras Act VI. of 1866 (*An Act for repealing Madras Act V. of* 1862, *and for regulating the Bank of Madras*); to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras; and to enable out-going Directors to be re-elected.	Do.	To give validity to a practice which had been adopted by the Directors of the Madras Bank of transacting business by a quorum of less than nine Directors (the number prescribed by Section 13 of Madras Act VI. of 1866); to provide a quorum of three for the future; and to enable out-going Directors to be re-elected.	6th March 1871.
An Act to declare the meaning of clause 4, Section 11 of Madras Act VIII. of 1865.	Do.	To declare expressly that the intention of the Legislature in framing clause 4, Section 11 of Madras Act VIII. of 1865, was that a landholder should have power to raise his rents in two cases, first, where he had improved the land at his own expense; and, secondly, where he had been compelled to pay an additional assessment for improvements effected at the expense of Government.	18th March 1871.
An Act to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of towns in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of	By the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot.	To effect changes in the Mofussil Municipal Law, which the experience derived from the working of Madras Act X. of 1865 has shown to be very necessary; the most important of those changes being, 1st, as to the constitution of the Municipal Commissions; 2nd, the application of Municipal Funds to educational and other purposes, such, for instance, as the construction and maintenance	28th March 1871.

the inhabitants of the said towns.		of hospitals, the training and employment of medical practitioners, sanitary inspection, the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, and the collection of statistics of births and deaths; 3rd, the withdrawal of the grant, which, under Madras Act X. of 1865, the Government was bound to contribute in aid of the charge for conservancy; 4th, the exemption of the Municipalities from their liability under that Act to defray a portion of the cost of the Town Police; 5th, the raising of the registration fee on carts from one to two rupees; and, 6th, the fixing of the maximum rates of tolls on carriages and other vehicles and animals entering the town.	
An Act to provide funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local boards for the due administration of such funds.	Do.	To provide for a complete system of local taxation and of local administration in the rural districts; and this is effected by the provision made to merge in the present measure the Education Act of 1863, the District Road Cess Act of 1866, and the Wynaad Road Tolls Act of 1868, and to levy any one or more of the following rates, tolls, and taxes, viz., 1st, a rate not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied land; 2nd, a house-tax ranging from four annas to five rupees per annum; and, 3rd, tolls on carriages and other vehicles and animals passing along roads within every circle to which this Act is extended. The funds raised under this Act are to be applied to the following purposes, viz.:—(i.) the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications; (ii.) the diffusion of education, and, with this object in view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the training of teachers; and (iii.) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, choultries, markets, tanks, and wells; the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed; the training and employment of vaccinators and medical practitioners; the sanitary inspection of towns and villages; the cleansing of the roads, streets, and tanks, and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the people.	Do.

A.—(*Continued*).

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1870-71, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to amend Madras Act IX. of 1867 (*the Madras Municipal Act of* 1867).	By the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot.	To assimilate the Presidency Town Municipal Act in respect of the purposes to which the Municipal Funds can be applied by the Towns' Improvement Act, 1871; to relieve the Municipality of its liability under Madras Act IX. of 1867; to pay the cost of the Town Police; to provide for the grant of pensions and gratuities to the officers and servants of the Municipality; and to assign adequate allowance to persons appointed temporarily to perform the duties of certain offices in the Municipality.	1st April 1871.

B.

Statement of Bill proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1870-71.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to reduce the duty on salt imported by sea into the Madras Presidency.	By the Local Government.	To bring the rate of import duty upon salt in this Presidency in conformity with the amount of the net profit derived by the State from the monopoly of the Indian manufacture and first sale.	7th January 1871.	27th January 1871.	Withdrawn in consequence of the introduction into the Governor-General's Council of the Indian Tariff Bill (since passed as Act XIII. of 1871) in which the same rate of import duty on salt is fixed, as that proposed by the Bill, viz., Rs. 1-13-0.

C.

Statement of Draft Bill submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year 1870-71.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
A Bill to exempt title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner in the Presidency of Fort Saint George from compulsory registration under "the Indian Registration Act, 1866."	By the Board of Revenue and Local Government.	The object of this Bill is sufficiently indicated by its title.	The provisions of this Bill have been embodied in the Indian Registration Bill, which has since been passed by the Council of the Governor-General as Act VIII. of 1871.

APPEN
A

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square-miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	53,910	2¾	470	(a) 30,102	One Judge	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours' stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c., Final Jurisdiction in Civil suits, the value of which does not exceed 10 rupees, oron agreement of the parties in suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary.
2. Talook Sub-Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers).	155	925	171,190	155	do.	Powers of 1st and 2nd-class Sub-Magistrates.	Special Test Examination in Law of Evidence, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and Rules of Practice, *Language* English. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Talook and Village Account system, and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3. Other local Sub-Magistrates.	308	462	85,595	308	do.		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers).	5	2½	12,140	5	do.	Full powers of a Magistrate, powers of a Justice of the Peace, andCivil Jurisdiction within the Cantonment in suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in law of Evidence, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Small Cause Court Acts XXVI. of 1864 and XI. of 1865.
5. District Munsiffs (exercising Civil powers).	110	1,300	240,870	110	do.	Original suits up to Rs. 1,000 and Small Cause suits below Rupees 50 (RegulationVI. of 1816 and Madras IV.of 1863)	Special Test Examination in Law of Evidence, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice, Civil and Criminal, Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	...	...	...	63	do.	Full powers of a Magistrate or powers of a Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class as the case may be.	*Assistant Collector and Magistrates.* Covenanted Civil Service Examination. *Deputy Collector and Magistrates.* Special Test Examination in Law and in Revenue. *Vide* Sub-Magistrates.

(*a*.) *i.e.*, The number who actually exercised jurisdiction.
(*b*.) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the establishment provided for Revenue and Judicial works.

DIX II.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1870.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	(a) 30,102	...	Grants in land and fees in kind.	...	Revenue Executive	...	...	26,810	41,521	...	...	...
...	...	10	145	2,220	2,256	(b) 1,102	Revenue Executive	...	...	84,334	(c) 270	...	...	...
...	...	6	302	1,290	840	(b) 125								
...	5	...	...	8,400	...	1,392	None.	(d) 288	...	2,047	1,254	...	1	...
...	...	18	92	2,880	2,472	1,800	do.	252	15	...	121,368	...	...	...
32	...	15	16	5,736	4,320	...	Revenue Executive	288	...	5,422	...	...	841	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...								

(*c*.) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri, and Gudalur in the Calicut Zillah, and by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills.

(*d*.) The Small Cause Court is closed for two months in the year.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square-miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	2,622	356,498	3	One Judge.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace: Civil Jurisdiction in cases referred. Powers of a Collector in Revenue suits (Act XXIV. of 1839 and Madras Act I. of 1868).	Covenanted Officers.
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	52	...	...	52	do.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace—Powers of a Collector in Revenue suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted, Sec. 6...
9. Police Magistrates (Presidency Town)	2	13	225,000	2	One Magistrate singly or two together.	Justice of the Peace and Magisterial powers under Madras Act VIII. of 1867.	None ... ...
10. Small Cause Courts (confined to proper functions).	1	...	...	1	One Judge	Small Causes, the value of which does not exceed 500 rupees.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted. No special qualification.
11. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Principal Sadr Amin).	6	4,280	985,790	6	do.	Small Causes, &c., Original suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 10,000. Appellate Jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal.	
12. Small Cause Courts (Presidency Town)	1	26	450,000	1	Four Judges	Small Cause suits above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000—Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 with consent of the parties (Acts IX. of 1850 and XXVI. of 1864.)	The First Judge must be a Barrister.
13. Principal Sadr Amins (exercising ordinary Civil powers).	7	4,590	1,029,490	7	One Judge	Original suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 10,000 and Appellate Jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law. *Vide* District Munsiffs.
14. Principal Sadr Amins (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	5			5	do.	Small Causes exceeding Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 500.	do. ...
15. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	18	6,654	129,588	18	do.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, judicial powers under special Revenue Acts. Regulations XII. of 1816, XX. of 1822, VI. of 1831, and Madras Act VIII. of 1865.	Covenanted Officers... do. ...
16. Agents and Commissioner (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	7,867	1,069,496	3	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal Cases	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a Civil and Session Judge.	do. ...

(*b.*) The Deputy Collector of Manantoddy exercises the powers of a District Munsiff also.
(*c.*) The Judge of the Small Cause Court at Masulipatam exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(*d.*) One Judge sits two days a week during the vacation.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1870.—(Continued.)

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	...	...	12,550	...	(a) 582	Revenue Executive		...	92	357	...	3	...
34	...	3	15	11,080	4,200		do.		...	4,158	(b) 55	...	1,317	...
...	1	2	1	12,000	9,600	8,178	None.	274	8 Law Agents & all Advocates, Attorneys, and Vakils of the HC	11,085	...	...	...	...
5	...	2	...	13,740	...	4,980	do.	236	10	(c) 15	10,747	...	...	(c) 461
...	...	3	1	14,000	12,000	81,534	do.	(d) 261	...	...	24,258	...	...	...
...	...	2	10	6,000	6,000	5,832	do.	236	11	(e) 39	2,650	(f) 2,409	...	3,358
18 3	...	...	...	28,260	...	(a) 5,090	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	288	...	642	...	...	583	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	8	...	7	7

(c.) The Principal Sadr Amin of Rajahmundry exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(f.) This shows the total number of suits decided by all grades of Revenue Officers during the year, but the Returns do not show in detail what number were decided by each grade.
(a.) *i. e.*, One-fifth of the establishment provided for Revenue and Judicial works.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square-miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Civil and Session Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	18				One Judge with Assessors in Original Cases and in 6 Zillahs with Jury in certain offences.	All civil suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 where there is a Principal Sadr Amin: all exceeding Rs. 1,000 where none: appellate jurisdiction from decrees of Principal Sadr Amins and District Munsiffs. Where Small Cause jurisdiction exists, suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Covenanted Officers.
18. Civil and Session Courts (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	3	6,806	1,259,530	21			
	697			760			
19. High Court (Original Side)	1	26	450,000	1	One.	Ordinary original jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town.	According to Letters Patent.
19. High Court (Appellate Side).	1	143,380	2,65,34,400	1	Two.	Regular Appellate jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of Civil and Session Courts. Special Appellate jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts. General powers of Revision.	

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21	...	...	...	26,500	...	7,080	None.	230	28	1,523	703	...	497	6,319
116	6	61	582							1,09,404	161,670	2,409	3,249	10,145
5	Appointed by Letters Patent.			48,000	...	75,544 (a) 79,968	...	243	42	50	631	...	...	Reg. 131 Sp. 557

(a.) Not including the pay of menial servants.

No. II.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

Nature of Claim.	Number of Cases of different Courts.													High Court.	Grand Total.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.							
	Village Munsiffs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of S. C. Courts as P. Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	Total.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	Judges of Madras Small Cause Court.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Ordinary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Civil Court Cases.															
Money due on Contract. On written promise for sum certain	7,283	...	23,828	416	119	238	31,884	40,272	889	8,560	5,964	66	49,787	394	88,029
Money due on Contract. On unwritten promise for sum certain	21,944	...	1,975	23	1	10	23,953	14,657	174	584	1,617	1	15,416	11	40,997
Money due on Contract. On account stated	5,059	...	1,325	32	7	19	6,442	5,562	81	1,199	2,484	26	6,868	29	15,823
Money due on Contract. Money paid or received	937	...	341	9	...	4	1,291	1,505	...	194	664	...	1,699	21	3,675
Money due on Contract. For goods sold and delivered ...	3,131	...	348	3	3	16	3,491	1,493	11	653	7,519	...	2,157	48	13,215
Rent	399	...	1,139	5	3	18	1,564	3,769	85	482	1,833	2	4,338	5	7,740
Recovery of personal property or value thereof ...	1,564	...	1,020	25	5	6	2,620	2,531	84	234	597	1	2,850	22	6,089
Damages. For injuries to person	...	...	23	1	2	...	26	2	...	4	5	...	6	3	40
Damages. For injuries to property	2	...	256	1	1	2	262	242	3	92	72	1	338	2	674
Damages. For defamation	...	...	119	2	...	4	125	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	138
Damages. For other injuries not included in the above	...	...	135	8	...	5	148	32	3	1	...	...	36	...	184
Damages. For breaches of contract not included in the above	2	...	423	2	1	12	440	646	2	56	3,127	...	704	7	4,278
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts ...	...	...	301	6	...	6	313	38	...	...	...	...	38	10	361
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	...	...	32	...	2	5	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	...	...	117	2	...	5	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	61	...	87	5	4	6	163	122	...	...	...	...	122	15	300
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	33	2	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	...	38	4	...	14	56	4	...	...	...	...	4	7	67
Suits relating to marriage dower and divorce	1	...	178	3	1	7	190	34	1	11	1	2	48	3	242
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	18	3	...	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	...	17	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	...	546	3	3	12	564	27	...	3	...	...	30	7	601
Suits to establish or contest wills	...	...	24	...	3	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Claims to inheritance. Under Hindoo Law	1	...	542	25	4	29	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	612
Claims to inheritance. do. Mahomedan Law	...	...	94	7	...	4	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	108
Claims to inheritance. do. any other Law	...	...	66	2	...	1	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	71
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows	...	...	63	2	...	8	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Suits relating to the Revenue	1	...	208	1	...	1	211	236	1	...	...	...	237	...	448
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property	...	...	8,969	71	55	60	9,155	...	...	...	2	...	...	113	9,270
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	...	58	...	...	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land other than rent suits	...	...	862	1	1	34	898	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	917
Suits for partition of immoveable property	...	...	723	21	17	27	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	816
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	81	...	...	2	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the above	...	...	8,932	149	41	82	9,204	8	...	..	186	...	8	57	9,455
REVENUE COURT CASES.															
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII. of 1816, Section 4)	...	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI. of 1831, Section 3.)	...	557	1	...	...	...	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII. of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10, and 11)	...	1,413	...	...	...	..	1,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12.)	...	134	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c., (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49, and 80)	...	578	...	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578
Total	40,385	2,699	52,940	834	273	636	97,767	71,213	1,334	12,073	24,071	99	84,719	806	207,363

No. III.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

VALUE.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.																
	ORDINARY SUITS.								SMALL CAUSES.							HIGH COURT.	
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	Judges of Madras Small Cause Court.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Causes	Total Value in Rupees.	Ordinary Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Not exceeding Rs. 5 ...	20,267	182	637	5	...	1	21,092	61,624	3,351	14	498	6,345	...	10,208	38,476	...	...
,, 20 ...	20,990	476	4,357	36	5	3	25,867	2,37,369	28,492	108	1,364	10,548	...	40,512	4,72,638	...	...
,, 100 ...	258	672	24,110	113	17	9	25,179	14,95,822	39,110	759	4,852	5,758	46	50,525	20,69,538	...	...
,, 500 ...	4	212	19,107	107	17	20	19,467	42,26,058	36	724	4,989	1,457	61	7,267	15,57,880	96	...
,, 1,000 ...	...	18	2,829	37	2	10	2,896	27,94,034	...	...	...	150	...	150	99,445	94	...
,, 5,000 ...	...	19	12	650	241	360	1,282	23,94,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...
,, 10,000 ...	1	1	...	94	16	51	163	11,50,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
,, 100,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	129	129	41,42,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Exceeding 100,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	67,36,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value	1	829	9		...	7	849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...
Total ...	41,521	2,409	51,061	1,045	298	604	96,938	2,32,38,227	70,989	1,605	11,703	24,258	107	108,662	42,37,977	631	...

No. IV.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from 1869.	Filed in 1870 (including Suits remanded.)	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transfer to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested.						Contested.		Total.		Pending.			Average duration of Suit.		Referred for arbitration.
							Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant	Disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Over twelve months.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Courts	*11,807	40,385	...	52,192	...	...	6,825	1,680	8,083	6,337	8,492	408	8,689	1,007	41,521	10,671	1,901	1,879	1,986	76	72	11
Revenue Courts	685	2,699	88	3,472	88	447	239	155	209	67	59	83	975	622	3,409	975	361	402	131	191	95	33
District Munsiffs. {Ordinary ...	35,565	53,896	1,049	90,510	1,403	142	3,983	1,834	9,074	4,141	10,354	1,677	14,986	7,012	51,061	38,046	9,299	14,180	6,207	438	246	162
{Small Causes...	5,391	71,822	31	77,244	150	71	3,917	2,602	11,491	10,021	16,019	3,174	16,684	7,081	70,989	6,105	1,052	104	2	53	40	53
Mofussil SmallCause Courts. {As P. S. Amins.	148	284	45	477	1	6	20	11	40	25	64	1	90	47	298	178	50	43	39	266	200	6
{Small Causes...	622	12,082	...	12,704	...	54	451	89	3,471	1,657	3,151	160	1,905	819	11,703	1,901	77	6	1	22	18	1
Madras Small Cause Court ...	2,340	24,071	...	26,411	...	...	2,739	2	7,337	1,192	6,867	...	5,608	513	24,258	2,153	1,728	411	14	...	...	113
Principal Sadr Amins {Ordinary ...	839	858	189	1,886	223	...	64	22	139	39	124	7	398	252	1,045	618	149	188	114	442	146	3
{Small Causes...	129	1,347	577	2,053	78	...	70	9	296	251	421	10	367	181	1,605	370	34	83	...	37	51	...
Civil Courts.. {Ordinary ...	420	651	255	1,326	168	4	25	31	77	43	93	...	204	131	604	554	84	150	134	348	259	7
{Small Causes...	20	99	2	121	...	...	3	10	21	...	1	...	68	4	107	14	2	1	...	39	37	...
Total ...	57,966	208,194	2,236	2,68,396	2,111	724	16,336	6,445	40,238	23,773	45,645	5,520	49,974	17,669	2,05,600	60,685	14,737	7,447	8,628	...	...	389
High Court (Original Side)...	288	806	...	1,094	...	...	13	161	5	...	...	...	383	69	631	463	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The difference of 502 suits is owing to the impossibility of tracing out the suits pending before Village Munsiffs after the abolition of the Cheyur District Munsiff's Court in Coimbatore.

No. V.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from 1869.	Instituted in 1870 (including Appeals remanded).	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard ex parte.			Contested.			Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.		Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				Over four months.	Over twelve months.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Principal Sadr Amins and Assistant Agents	1,618	93	3,130	4,841	239	146	84	14	17	1,724	355	584	195	3,358	1,483	1,069	156	44	32
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins ...	308	39	429	776	5	58	6	...	...	242	49	79	22	461	315	55	118	8	2
Civil Courts. Revenue ...	99	247	...	346	...	14	24	1	4	93	10	15	7	168	178	42	4	...	...
Civil Courts. Civil	3,873	5,778	130	9,781	3,443	115	165	58	23	1,503	253	448	150	6,158	3,623	1,008	983	27	11
Total ...	5,898	6,157	3,689	15,744	3,687	333	279	73	44	3,562	667	1,126	374	10,145	5,599	2,174	1,261	79	45
High Court. Regular Appeals	108	129	...	237	...	2	4	...	...	72	25	21	7	131	106	89	17	10	...
High Court. Special Appeals	382	576	...	958	...	17	101	1	3	370	21	26	18	557	401	371	30	25	...

No. VI.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

Class of Courts.		Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1870.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending from 1869.	Filed in 1870.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Ordinary ...	9,046	50,327	1,391	60,764	31,525	19,986	9,253	10,265	7,835	2,341	15,194	8,105	65
	Small Causes ...	5,130	45,452	478	51,060	30,431	15,657	4,972	9,618	8,578	2,188	2,577	1,157	3
Judges of Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	As P. S. Amins...	57	604	2	663	339	249	75	54	103	31	241	164	...
	Small Causes ...	278	9,326	39	9,643	5,293	4,058	292	5,865	1,924	820	...	...	...
Judges of Madras Small Cause Court ...		842	6,351	...	7,193	4,935	608	1,650	790	661	336	...	...	...
Principal Sadr Amins.	Ordinary ...	422	1,504	12	1,938	1,108	490	340	259	132	64	649	413	28
	Small Causes ...	110	865	...	975	759	118	98	39	100	41	...	...	...
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	290	1,156	137	1,583	866	380	337	299	175	109	354	308	15
	Small Causes ...	11	76	...	87	59	21	7	4	10	11	4	9	...
	Total ...	16,186	115,661	2,059	133,906	75,315	41,567	17,024	27,193	19,518	5,941	19,019	10,156	111

No. VII.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted.

Courts.		Years in which instituted.												Total.		Remarks.
		Previous to or in 1865.		In 1866.		In 1867.		In 1868.		In 1869.		In 1870.				
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Ordinary ...	35	...	70	...	294	...	755	...	5,513	...	31,379	...	38,046	...	The annual returns of the Madras Small Cause Court for 1865, 1866, and 1867 being defective, the number of suits pending in those years cannot be given accurately.
	Small Causes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6,103	...	6,105	...	
Judges of Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	As P. S. Amins ...	...	...	3	...	1	17	12	96	30	14	132	188	178	315	
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,000	...	1,001	...	
Judges of Madras Small Cause Court ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,937	...	2,333	...	2,143	...	...	...	
Principal Sadr Amins.	Ordinary	...	6	3	...	4	9	33	49	94	218	484	1,201	618	1,483	
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	370	...	
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary	3	...	6	...	4	4	13	50	110	875	418	2,872	554	3,801	
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	
Total ...		39	6	82	...	303	30	2,750	195	8,082	1,107	42,043	4,261	46,886	5,599	
High Court		...	93	...	78	...	107	...	155	...	68	...	6	...	507	

B.

No. I.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Result of Appeal in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

COURTS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.									Pending.	
	Appeals remaining from 1869.	Filed in 1870.	Total.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of records.				Further inquiry or evidence ordered.		
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Total.		Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Divisional Magistrates	289	5,775	6,064	1,019	2,767	351	1,630	5,767	130	103	297
District Magistrates	83	1,482	1,565	241	798	135	334	1,508	20	29	57
Courts of Session...	37	897	934	269	347	64	219	899	7	23	35
Total ...	409	8,154	8,563	1,529	3,912	550	2,183	8,174	157	155	389
High Court (Appellate Side) ...	102	564	666	360	87	76	51	574	14	31	92

No. II.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

COURTS.		Established or Average Number of Juries or Assessors.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JURY TRIALS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS IN ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			
					Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.		Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.		
			Cases.	Persons.		Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessor.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors only.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11
Courts of Session.	Assessors.	2	1,476	3,060	1	41	24	139	2,172	577	106
	Jury...	5	94	*323	15	144	162	...	...	...	...
High Court	...Jury...	12	50	60	4	34	†22	...	...	...	...

* Two accused died in Jail before trial.

† This includes two persons covicted by the Jury, but whose convictions were afterwards quashed upon cases reserved.

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1870.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder	219	455	1,579	314	83
Attempt to murder	57	74	69	41	25
Culpable homicide	107	199	...	...	59
Attempt at do.	1	1	...	...	1
Abetment of suicide	1	1	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	210	211	...	...	113
Causing miscarriage	76	121	...	...	8
Exposure or abandonment of children	20	20	...	...	11
Concealment of birth	47	61	...	...	19
Causing grievous hurt	365	792	...	...	183
Causing hurt	340	746	110	74	180
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	6,334	18,495	...	...	2,497
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	23	115	...	...	6
Wrongful restraint	1,285	3,156	632	26	325
Do. to extort confession	10	22	...	...	5
Assault	259	593	7	...	147
Petty assault	23,026	58,560	...	...	4,974
Assault in attempting theft	20	37	54	28	10
Kidnapping or abducting	89	192	237	...	25
Do. with intent to take property	9	14	220	31	5
Slave-dealing	2	7	...	...	1
Prostitution of minors	7	9	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	1	1	...	...	...
Rape	95	112	10	...	19
Unnatural offences	15	17	...	...	6
Total of No. 1 ...	32,618	84,009	2,918	514	8,702
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery	354	846	14,859	2,133	143
Robbery on the highway	95	218	3,666	642	41
Robbery (aggravated)	52	126	1,455	528	21
Attempt at robbery	33	95	...	...	2
Dacoity	282	3,291	84,177	9,324	80
Dacoity (aggravated)	18	280	22,176	1,618	8
Being a dacoit, &c.	6	23	...	...	4
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	4	33	...	...	1
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	183	393	580	409	110
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	828	1,144	26,452	5,961	464
House-breaking by night	5,415	8,416	4,40,197	55,688	1,314
Do. with aggravating circumstances	7	17	113	...	3
Breaking open closed receptacle of property.	154	248	4,069	300	40
Total of No. 2 ...	7,431	15,130	5,97,744	76,603	2,231

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.					
					SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
382	...	382	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	3	57	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	...	183	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	8	188	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...
69	15	84	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	43	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
452	128	580	6	19	1	1	1	121	245	116
430	146	576	1	1	...	...	...	128	264	138
601	16,789	17,390	4	...	2,955	8,457	3,471	922	2,715	1,127
82	24	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
616	2,171	2,787	...	10	378	858	335	194	558	207
10	12	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
289	189	478	...	...	9	36	18	108	242	120
1,440	52,955	54,395	...	...	5,072	13,736	5,431	1,829	5,220	2,016
21	6	27	...	...	10	18	8	4	7	5
126	25	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
64	29	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,089	72,501	77,590	27	65	8,425	23,106	9,264	3,307	9,252	3,729
389	...	389	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	...	102	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	1	67	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	20	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,060	...	1,060	10	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	...	123	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245	60	305	1	4	65	119	66	61	133	95
745	30	775	5	8	...	...	...	309	417	321
3,154	15	3,169	40	96	...	...	...	805	1,360	947
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	14	102	1	1	...	...	...	23	42	30
6,047	120	6,167	63	169	65	119	66	1,198	1,952	1,393

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES. By Justices and Magistrates with full powers. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.						
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	168	169	110	168	169	110
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	18	24	15	18	24	15
Causing grievous hurt	108	210	108	230	456	225
Causing hurt	114	264	180	242	528	318
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	342	699	331	4,219	11,871	4,929
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	104	265	94	676	1,681	636
Do. to extort confession	9	21	7	9	21	7
Assault	102	190	114	219	468	252
Petty assault	2,146	3,601	1,430	9,047	22,557	8,877
Assault in attempting theft	1	2	2	15	27	15
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with intent to take property	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1	3,112	5,445	2,391	14,844	37,803	15,384
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.						
Robbery	170	332	205	170	332	205
Robbery on the highway	38	78	67	38	78	67
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	3	6	3	3	6	3
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	22	46	28	148	298	189
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	233	325	231	542	742	552
House-breaking by night	807	1,464	856	1,612	2,824	1,803
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	25	49	33	48	91	63
Total of No. 2	1,298	2,300	1,423	2,561	4,371	2,882

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.

By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
85	202	76	145	46	76	40	60	24	76	21	59
23	32	16	20	8	9	8	9	9	14	6	6
53	79	44	57	29	62	23	41	12	30	10	24
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
31	54	19	23	8	13	3	8	6	9	1	1
5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	12	6	10	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...
21	43	15	26	17	31	14	24	8	19	8	19
8	16	2	2	4	5	4	5	5	15	5	15
8	41	8	41	8	12	8	12	...	...	...	...
11	49	2	10	6	28	5	19	5	28	4	22
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	72	19	23	19	44	11	32	14	25	7	11
4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	35	11	17	24	30	19	24	23	24	5	6
5	5	2	2	4	5	3	4	3	4	2	3
331	662	234	393	185	330	147	249	117	253	77	174
15	32	15	28	6	18	5	10	2	3	2	3
5	17	3	6	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
13	22	12	21	12	24	9	15	8	19	8	19
3	5	2	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	645	95	481	33	186	27	118	16	161	10	112
6	55	5	45	4	47	4	39	3	20	2	11
3	9	3	9	...	...	...	...	3	14	2	6
3	19	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	9	5	6	2	6	2	6	3	8	3	8
53	163	39	115	25	56	24	51	17	30	17	29
2	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	2
5	8	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	991	185	738	84	343	72	241	57	263	48	192

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF				
	OPERATIONS IN				
	By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Person convicted.	Committed to Higher Court.	
				Cases.	Persons.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*					
Murder	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	2	2	1	...	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	1	2	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	1	1	...	...	...
Causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt or grevious hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	1	1	...	...	...
Do. to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	...	...	...	...	...
Petty assault	...	...	...	...	...
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with intent to take property	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1	5	6	1	...	...
No. 2.—*Offences against Property with violence.*					
Robbery	2	3	2	...	...
Robbery on the highway	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	..	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	1	1	1	...	...
House-breaking by night	10	22	20	...	...
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	3	6	6	...	...
Total of No. 2	16	32	29	...	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITTABLE CASES.

By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
134	261	111	1	1	..	135	262	111	135
30	35	29	...	...	...	30	35	29	30
74	118	82	3	3	1	77	121	83	77
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	2	...	...	...	5	5	3	173
22	31	11	...	...	...	22	31	11	22
11	11	10	1	1	1	12	12	11	12
6	10	7	...	...	...	7	12	7	25
34	66	52	1	1	1	36	68	53	266
10	21	6	1	1	1	11	22	7	253
16	53	48	...	...	...	16	53	48	4,235
11	51	20	...	...	...	11	51	20	11
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	678
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,047
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
34	62	48	3	4	2	37	66	50	37
5	5	5	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
1	4	4	...	...	...	1	4	4	1
3	4	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
35	47	22	...	...	...	35	47	22	35
6	7	6	1	2	2	7	9	8	7
438	792	465	11	13	8	454	811	474	15,298
20	38	30	...	...	...	22	41	32	192
6	10	7	...	...	...	6	10	7	44
29	55	38	...	...	...	29	55	38	29
2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
132	709	333	...	...	...	132	709	333	132
11	95	40	...	...	...	11	95	40	11
5	15	12	...	...	...	5	15	12	5
2	14	8	...	...	...	2	14	8	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
9	19	13	...	...	...	10	20	14	552
69	172	98	1	1	1	80	195	119	1,692
3	6	6	...	...	...	3	6	6	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	51
288	1,136	585	1	1	1	305	1,169	615	2,866

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.				
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder	97	14	...	...	111
Attempt to murder	25	3	1	...	29
Culpable homicide	81	2	...	...	83
Attempt at do.	1	...	...	...	1
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	74	39	...	...	113
Causing miscarriage	...	11	...	...	11
Exposure or abandonment of children	3	8	...	...	11
Concealment of birth	1	21	...	...	22
Causing grievous hurt	271	6	1	...	278
Causing hurt	316	8	1	...	325
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	4,660	297	17	3	4,977
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	20	...	...	...	20
Wrongful restraint	624	12	...	...	636
Do. to extort confession	8	...	...	...	8
Assault	245	7	...	...	252
Petty assault	8,274	593	9	1	8,877
Assault in attempting theft	14	1	...	...	15
Kidnapping or abducting	47	3	...	...	50
Do. with intent to take property	5	...	...	...	5
Slave-dealing	4	...	...	...	4
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	22	...	...	...	22
Unnatural offences	7	...	1	...	8
Total of No. 1	14,799	1,025	30	4	15,858
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery	235	1	1	...	237
Robbery on the highway	74	...	...	...	74
Robbery (aggravated)	37	1	...	...	38
Attempt at robbery	3	...	...	...	3
Dacoity	333	...	...	...	333
Dacoity (aggravated)	40	...	...	...	40
Being a dacoit, &c.	12	...	...	...	12
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	8	...	...	...	8
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	179	8	1	1	189
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	477	54	33	2	566
House-breaking by night	1,816	55	50	1	1,922
Do. with aggravating circumstances	6	...	...	...	6
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	67	2	...	...	69
Total of No. 2	3,287	121	85	4	3,497

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.													
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.									
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do seven years	Do. five years.	Do three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.
72	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	10	6	4	2	...	1	1	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	27	9	11	10	15	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	8	18	20	105	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	20	92	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	96	877
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	8	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	38	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	829
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	2	17	20	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	7	1	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	1	...
72	42	...	1	...	...	17	21	61	35	50	102	521	2,117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	7	53	66	78	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	10	26	20	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	8	5	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	10	2	...	...	...	33	91	124	31	25	6	9	2
1	18	6	...	...	...	9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	29	140
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	29	34	281	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	21	221	201	1,006	156
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	46	9
1	30	8	...	...	...	44	113	186	79	355	349	1,469	430

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.						
	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		Insane.
			Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.							
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attempt to murder	1	...	...	...	3	115	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	6	320	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	...	...	2	50	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	1	100	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	1	...	39	667	58	3,432	...
Causing hurt	...	...	123	2,826	38	1,002	...
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	1	...	4,018	23,831	270	8,769	...
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	6	900	...
Wrongful restraint	...	...	492	5,100	45	635	...
Do. to extort confession	...	...	...	...	2	105	...
Assault	...	...	170	2,078	9	113	...
Petty assault	1	...	8,003	33,872	227	2,317	...
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	3	53	1	30	...
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	1	25	...
Do. with intent to take property	...	...	...	...	1	100	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1	7	...	12,849	68,527	669	12,913	1
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.							
Robbery	9	...	3	6	22	1,087	...
Robbery on the highway	1	...	2	30	7	311	...
Robbery (aggravated)	1	...	...	...	1	200	...
Attempt at robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	4	...	...	51	5,105	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	10	9,000	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	1	...	17	177	76	1,177	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	102	20	2	40	24	684	...
House-breaking by night	272	45	6	130	124	7,603	...
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	1	30	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	5	2	...	...	5	130	...
Total of No. 2	392	71	31	383	321	25,327	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	9	9	10	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
2	3	2	7	...	...	4	10
1	1	4	6	...	...	5	7
276	807	1,623	4,718	3	8	1,902	5,533
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
71	158	357	871	33	78	461	1,107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	10	...	...	7	10
1,133	2,729	11,986	28,708	363	1,054	13,482	32,491
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	7	...	...	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	4	4	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,489	3,704	13,986	34,333	414	1,155	15,889	39,192
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	6	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
...	...	1	3	6	11	7	14

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; and the

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1870.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	75	122	119	11	38
Theft	17,690	31,260	3,77,793	1,03,016	8,091
Extortion	322	832	1,662	67	55
Misappropriation	799	1,676	21,387	7,481	407
Criminal breach of trust	1,120	1,539	87,776	11,333	391
Receiving or possessing stolen property ...	544	890	1,840	3,884	348
Cheating	423	703	18,768	4,244	122
Total of No. 3 ...	20,973	37,022	5,09,345	1,30,036	9,452
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	4,743	15,554	3,497	121	1,114
Mischief to animals	177	372	1,622	46	48
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	216	1,027	305	...	71
Mischief by fire	262	394	22,908	...	16
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c	30	52	...	...	11
Mischief by causing inundation to public drainage	27	76	...	...	8
Total of No. 4 ...	5,455	17,475	28,332	167	1,268
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	7	11	1	1	5
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin	101	115	1	1	42
Other offences relating to coin	1	1	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	4	5	...	...	2
Forgery	209	524	300	...	58
Offences relating to trade and property marks.	8	28	...	...	3
Total of No. 5 ...	330	684	302	2	110
No. 6.—Contempt & Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	2,441	4,479	...	...	2,002
Withholding information	42	53	...	...	23
Giving false information	81	135	...	...	49
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	1	1	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant..	135	338	...	...	87
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	1	3	...	...	...
False evidence	332	449	...	..	158
Causing disappearance of evidence	22	40	...	...	7
False personation in judicial proceeding ...	7	10	...	...	3
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims	66	208	80	60	21
False charge	191	311	...	...	71
Harbouring offenders	14	30	...	...	7
Compounding offences	35	80	...	...	12

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.					
					SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
36	66	102	...	...	...	...	...	35	72	50
16,865	2,086	18,951	100	181	5,061	10,302	6,911	2,728	5,008	3,334
303	336	639	...	...	...	...	...	135	348	43
577	929	1,506	1	1	428	883	419	162	331	142
754	431	1,185	1	1	...	...	...	238	352	119
802	25	827	2	4	...	...	...	177	283	174
233	349	582	...	...	...	...	...	152	242	57
19,570	4,222	23,792	104	187	5,489	11,185	7,330	3,627	6,636	3,919
697	13,089	13,786	...	...	1,513	4,384	1,771	537	1,606	589
114	177	291	...	...	...	...	...	79	181	42
366	427	793	1	6	...	...	...	108	456	104
142	11	153	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	5	36	...	...	...	...	...	14	21	15
27	41	68	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	3
1,377	13,750	15,127	6	13	1,513	4,384	1,771	744	2,279	753
11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	5	103	4	4	...	...	...	18	18	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
292	146	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	3
417	160	577	4	4	...	...	...	25	36	13
2,279	1,963	4,242	...	...	1,745	3,187	2,698	409	768	622
23	24	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	68	115	1	3	...	...	...	27	45	33
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	193	297	...	...	...	...	...	68	142	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
301	123	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	5	29	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	127	172	...	...	...	...	...	28	115	25
138	110	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	28	52	...	...	7	18	6	2	5	1

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES. By Justices and Magistrates with full powers. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.						
Frauds relating to weights and measures... ...	27	30	17	62	102	67
Theft	2,178	3,253	2,515	9,967	18,563	12,760
Extortion	109	261	38	244	609	81
Misappropriation	72	131	51	662	1,345	612
Criminal breach of trust	503	673	326	741	1,025	445
Receiving or possessing stolen property	313	472	280	490	755	454
Cheating	150	225	88	302	467	145
Total of No. 3...	3,352	5,045	3,315	12,468	22,866	14,564
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.						
Mischief	132	292	122	2,182	6,282	2,482
Mischief to animals	53	85	32	132	266	74
Mischief with aggravating circumstances... ...	63	263	73	171	719	177
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	6	16	1	20	37	16
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	14	38	10	20	53	13
Total of No. 4 ...	268	694	238	2,525	7,357	2,762
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.						
Counterfeiting or altering coin	2	3	2	2	3	2
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	24	24	13	42	42	23
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	2	2	1	3	3	1
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	1	3	1	7	20	4
Total of No. 5 ...	29	32	17	54	68	30
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.						
Contempt of legal process or orders	168	254	199	2,322	4,209	3,519
Withholding information	34	47	24	34	47	24
Giving false information	44	65	38	71	110	71
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	52	147	65	120	289	165
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	4	4	1	5	5	2
False personation in judicial proceeding	3	4	2	3	4	2
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims...	26	43	8	54	158	33
False charge	99	134	59	99	134	59
Harbouring offenders	9	10	8	9	10	8
Compounding offences	12	13	8	21	36	15

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.

By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	30	23	30	10	25	10	17	19	31	19	30
4	12	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	8	2	8
18	27	5	8	5	5	5	5	11	11	11	11
16	33	9	14	7	14	7	14	5	9	5	9
8	12	2	3	1	5	1	3	5	10	5	9
70	116	42	60	25	53	25	42	43	73	43	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	24	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	89	25	40	24	37	12	13	8	15	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	133	30	65	24	37	12	13	8	15	3	5
1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	4	1	3
31	39	21	22	11	14	7	10	4	4	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	222	36	81	41	107	20	44	58	108	36	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	264	59	106	54	124	29	57	64	116	40	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	156	89	100	59	97	44	60	118	142	92	99
10	17	7	11	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	...
1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	56	22	34	13	33	9	17	12	15	12	15
1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
6	15	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF				
	OPERATIONS IN				
	By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court.	
				Cases.	Persons.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	4	11	10	...	...
Extortion	2	3	...	...	...
Misappropriation	1	2	2	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	6	9	1	...	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	2	5	4	...	...
Cheating	1	2	2	...	...
Total of No. 3 ...	16	32	19	...	...
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief to animals	1	1	1	...	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	3	22	14	..	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage.	1	2	...	...	...
Total of No. 4 ...	5	25	15	...	...
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin ...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	...	...	...	1	1
Offences relating to trade and property marks. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5 ...	...	...	...	1	1
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	...	...	...	...	...
Withholding information	...	...	...	...	...
Giving false information	...	...	...	...	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	1	2	...	...	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	...	4	4
Causing disappearance of evidence	...	...	...	...	...
False personation in judicial proceeding	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims...	1	1	...	...	...
False charge	3	3	...	...	...
Harbouring offenders	...	...	...	...	...
Compounding offences	...	...	...	...	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.

By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
41	57	45	7	7	7	52	75	62	10,019
2	6	2	...	...	...	4	9	2	248
2	8	...	1	1	1	4	11	3	666
7	7	7	7	7	3	20	23	11	761
15	28	16	3	3	2	20	36	22	510
2	4	3	5	9	5	8	15	10	310
69	110	73	23	27	18	108	169	110	12,576
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,182
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	14	174
40	58	20	...	...	...	40	58	20	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	21
40	58	20	...	...	...	45	83	35	2,570
4	7	6	...	...	...	4	7	6	6
31	35	21	...	...	...	31	35	21	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	4
78	167	93	9	12	8	87	179	101	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
114	211	122	9	12	8	123	223	130	177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	267	163	2	2	2	235	269	165	235
9	13	7	...	...	...	9	13	7	14
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	55
35	58	25	1	1	...	39	62	25	138
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	23

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.				
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	61	6	...	...	67
Theft	11,926	555	316	25	12,822
Extortion	83	...	...	...	83
Misappropriation	587	21	7	...	615
Criminal breach of trust	433	21	2	...	456
Receiving or possessing stolen property	389	76	9	2	476
Cheating	148	7	...	...	155
Total of No. 3 ...	13,627	686	334	27	14,674
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	2,436	44	2	...	2,482
Mischief to animals	71	...	4	...	75
Mischief with aggravating circumstances... ...	187	4	...	...	191
Mischief by fire	19	1	...	...	20
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	16	...	...	...	16
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	13	...	...	...	13
Total of No. 4 ...	2,742	49	6	...	2,797
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	8	...	...	...	8
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	42	2	...	...	44
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	3	...	...	...	3
Forgery	101	...	...	...	101
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	4	...	...	...	4
Total of No. 5 ...	158	2	...	...	160
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	3,431	88	...	...	3,519
Withholding information	24	...	...	...	24
Giving false information	69	2	...	...	71
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	160	5	...	...	165
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	150	10	5	...	165
Causing disappearance of evidence	9	...	...	...	9
False personation in judicial proceeding	3	...	...	...	3
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims.	33	...	...	...	33
False charge	82	2	...	...	84
Harbouring offenders	8	...	...	...	8
Compounding offences	15	...	...	...	15

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.																
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT,												
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	11	217	244	1,906	6,772	1,247	213
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	6	26	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	38	246	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	29	35	223	112	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	17	25	220	116	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	12	82	26	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	5	3	11	22	273	325	2,497	7,281	1,271	213
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	270	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	26	20	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	29	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	3	1	1	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	7	51	326	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	16	4	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	19	22	32	16	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	21	25	40	25	24	7	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	140	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	55	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	22	36	32	39	16	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	4	13	7	30	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	..

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870*; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 3.—*Offences against Property without violence.*					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	64	715	1	5	...
Theft	2,419	14,478	1,262	20,639	3
Extortion	34	1,294	18	1,533	...
Misappropriation	324	2,860	57	1,455	...
Criminal breach of trust	51	1,414	64	16,927	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	68	1,024	35	5,860	...
Cheating	29	807	43	5,545	...
Total of No. 3 ...	2,989	22,592	1,480	51,964	3
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*					
Mischief	2,216	10,504	90	886	...
Mischief to animals	22	291	9	175	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	151	2,705	18	370	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	1	60	1
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	11	155	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	8	175	5	145	...
Total of No. 4 ...	2,408	13,830	123	1,636	1
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	8	210	1	5	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	1	20	...	...	...
Forgery	1	200	21	6,755	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	3	375	...	...	...
Total of No. 5 ...	13	805	22	6,760	...
No. 6.—*Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.*					
Contempt of legal process or orders	3,381	11,098	19	199	...
Withholding information	10	370	4	1,710	...
Giving false information	51	1,274	7	685	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	100	1,564	11	130	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	28	2,425	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	2	33	4	325	...
False personation in judicial proceeding ...	1	10	...	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims.	25	328	6	575	...
False charge	22	849	16	1,670	...
Harbouring offenders	...	...	1	100	...
Compounding offences	7	69	1	50	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
55	169	7	17	11	11	73	197
15	24	5	9	1	1	21	34
30	80	20	88	...	...	50	168
15	26	94	108	1	1	110	135
1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
7	13	49	79	...	...	56	92
124	316	175	301	13	13	312	630
350	956	2,159	6,652	65	211	2,574	7,819
1	1	5	7	...	...	6	8
5	15	5	18	...	...	10	33
...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	12	...	...	2	12
356	972	2,171	6,689	66	216	2,593	7,877
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	13	2	2	...	...	6	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	13	2	2	...	...	6	15
13	26	6	20	1	1	20	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	5	...	...	3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	5	5	1	1	8	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	3	3	...	...	4	7
2	12	3	3	...	...	5	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1870.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	11	35	42	12	3
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	8	11	...	...	3
Negligent escape	73	118	...	...	43
Escape	277	378	79	...	196
Rescue	31	100	...	...	17
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	128	145	...	...	126
Total of No. 6 ...	3,896	6,924	201	72	2,828
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	54	91	...	...	35
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	1	2	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	178	2,029	...	...	82
Rioting	645	7,298	...	...	340
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot.	1	3	...	...	...
Affray	220	963	...	...	197
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	141	231	365	4	29
Breaches of duty by public servant ...	21	50	...	...	7
Personating public servant	23	33	...	...	12
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c. ...	6	10	...	...	4
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c...	23	34	...	...	16
Nuisance	1,238	4,110	...	...	977
Acts against public safety	229	356	432	...	140
Acts against decency	31	75	...	...	27
Offences against religion	39	168	...	...	22
Criminal trespass	7,977	24,145	...	...	1,323
House-trespass	717	1,873	...	...	300
Criminal breach of contract	23	42	10	10	9
Bigamy	8	21	...	...	...
Adultery	143	177	1,916	1,000	23
Other offences relating to marriage... ...	163	270	195	...	36
Defamation	223	447	...	...	57
Insult	716	1,437	...	...	273
Criminal intimidation...	86	243	...	...	21
Misconduct in public by a drunken person..	99	133	...	...	93
Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	1,881	2,490	...	...	138
Total of No. 7 ...	14,881	46,731	2,918	1,014	4,161
Grand Total ...	85,584	2,07,975	11,41,760	2,08,408	28,752

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.					
					SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
32	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
76	28	104	...	...	...	...	...	23	35	21
296	15	311	...	...	...	...	...	100	119	101
71	11	82	...	...	...	...	...	13	33	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	35	120	...	...	82	94	92	38	40	39
3,573	2,737	6,310	1	3	1,835	3,300	2,797	709	1,304	968
63	24	87	...	...	7	12	8	14	20	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
762	902	1,664	2	14	87	861	516	30	349	193
2,839	2,993	5,832	1	2	431	3,944	2,165	106	954	359
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
361	551	912	...	...	126	521	409	63	310	264
42	137	179	...	...	4	12	3	16	24	6
15	30	45	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	3
14	12	26	...	...	10	14	8	3	3	1
3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	5
14	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	6
935	2,834	3,769	2	3	873	2,581	2,120	217	971	748
207	115	322	...	...	112	153	110	61	94	56
58	8	66	...	...	...	...	...	14	38	36
40	114	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,208	19,396	20,604	1	4	2,360	6,881	2,064	908	2,459	684
631	901	1,532	6	9	323	795	309	189	468	194
7	34	41	...	...	...	...	...	8	23	17
3	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	85	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	139	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	325	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	1,219	1,314	...	...	271	549	228	132	254	89
46	127	173	...	...	...	...	...	21	41	8
92	41	133	...	...	70	100	98	26	29	25
275	35	310	2	6	68	88	61	75	108	67
7,917	30,062	37,979	14	38	4,742	16,511	8,099	1,905	6,181	2,775
43,990	1,23,552	1,67,542	219	479	22,069	58,605	29,327	11,515	27,640	13,550

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870*; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES. By Justices and Magistrates with full powers. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)						
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	10	34	4	10	34	4
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	4	4	1	5	6	3
Negligent escape	42	69	40	65	104	61
Escape	115	140	119	215	259	220
Rescue	15	49	14	28	82	38
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	7	7	7	127	141	138
Total of No. 6 ...	645	1,025	597	3,189	5,629	4,362
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.						
Abetment	22	32	20	43	64	42
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	..	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	17	238	111	134	1,448	820
Rioting	48	622	343	585	5,520	2,867
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray...	19	69	58	268	900	731
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	89	134	27	109	170	36
Breaches of duty by public servant ...	4	13	6	13	30	9
Personating public servant	6	9	4	19	26	13
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c. ...	3	4	2	6	10	7
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c...	13	17	14	23	30	20
Nuisance	24	56	45	1,114	3,608	2,913
Acts against public safety	25	43	24	198	290	190
Acts against decency	13	23	22	27	61	58
Offences against religion	36	134	71	36	134	71
Criminal trespass	86	214	55	3,354	9,554	2,803
House-trespass	53	110	37	565	1,373	540
Criminal breach of contract	4	4	2	12	27	19
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage ...	97	148	37	97	148	37
Defamation	153	294	75	153	294	75
Insult	98	163	96	501	966	413
Criminal intimidation	43	104	22	64	145	30
Misconduct in public by a drunken person.	3	3	2	99	132	125
Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	57	87	50	200	283	178
Total of No. 7 ...	913	2,521	1,123	7,560	25,213	11,997
Grand Total ...	9,617	17,062	9,104	43,201	1,03,307	51,981

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued).

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.											
By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	7	7	6	18	6	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	263	129	160	84	156	65	103	134	162	106	116
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	21	8	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	14	1	14	3	89	3	73	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	2	4
5	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	5
37	45	11	13	22	24	8	8	49	56	19	20
11	20	4	4	8	22	...	...	1	1	1	1
1	7	1	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	17	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	6	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
82	152	30	59	41	148	16	88	69	93	37	48
1,077	2,581	709	1,51	497	1,191	366	793	492	975	354	677

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF				
	OPERATIONS IN				
	By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court.	
				Cases.	Persons.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	...	...	...	...	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	...	...	...	...	...
Escape	1	1	1	...	...
Rescue	...	...	...	...	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 6 ...	6	7	1	4	4
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...
Rioting	2	59	21	...	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	...	...	...	...	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	...	...	...	...	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Personating public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...
Acts against public safety	1	9	...	...	...
Acts against decency	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage	1	1	..	...	...
Defamation	1	7	2	...	...
Insult	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation	...	...	...	...	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 7 ...	5	76	23	...	...
Grand Total ...	53	178	88	5	5

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.

By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	4	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
12	24	23	...	...	...	13	25	24	228
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
295	373	220	3	3	2	304	383	223	3,493
7	8	3	3	7	6	10	15	9	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
2	28	15	...	...	...	4	87	36	589
1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
2	4	2	...	...	...	2	4	2	111
4	4	2	...	...	...	4	4	2	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	199
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,354
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1	4	...	1	1	...	2	5	...	2
36	39	22	2	2	1	38	41	23	38
4	4	3	...	...	...	5	5	3	102
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501
2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
13	13	6	...	...	...	13	13	6	213
72	109	53	6	10	7	83	195	83	7,643
1,316	2,789	1,538	53	66	44	1,422	3,033	1,670	44,623

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.				
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	4	...	...	...	4
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	4	...	...	...	4
Negligent escape	61	...	...	...	61
Escape	232	11	1	...	244
Rescue	38	...	...	...	38
Return from transportation...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	134	4	...	...	138
Total of No. 6 ...	4,457	122	6	...	4,585
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	42	9	...	...	51
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	815	4	1	...	820
Rioting	2,823	78	2	...	2,903
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	654	77	...	...	731
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	38	...	...	...	38
Breaches of duty by public servant	11	...	...	...	11
Personating public servant	13	...	...	...	13
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c...	5	2	...	...	7
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c... ...	20	...	...	...	20
Nuisance	2,793	118	2	...	2,913
Acts against public safety	181	3	6	..	190
Acts against decency	48	10	...	...	58
Offences against religion	71	...	...	...	71
Criminal trespass	2,760	41	1	1	2,803
House-trespass	514	25	1	...	540
Criminal breach of contract	19	...	...	...	19
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	23	...	...	...	23
Other offences relating to marriage	40	...	...	...	40
Defamation	75	2	...	...	77
Insult	375	37	1	...	413
Criminal intimidation	29	1	...	...	30
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	124	1	...	...	125
Attempts not otherwise provided for	178	4	2	...	184
Total of No. 7 ...	11,651	412	16	1	12,080
Grand Total ...	50,721	2,417	477	36	53,651

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.															
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.											
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	34	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	98	87	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	26	67	60	253	367	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	18	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	192	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	173	522	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	91	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	31	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	252	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	153	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	24	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	74	76	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	15	33	443	1,651	12	...
73	72	8	1	...	2	66	146	301	190	805	901	5,258	12,179	1,697	284

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 6.—Contempt and offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	...	...	2	75	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	14	101	1	30	...
Escape	30	187	2	80	...
Rescue	14	288	1	30	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	130	880	1	50	...
Total of No. 6 ...	3,787	17,051	104	8,134	...
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	13	327	7	1,060	...
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	597	4,381	56	630	...
Rioting	2,201	20,676	283	7,018	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	626	2,357	29	256	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	22	1,177	8	345	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	9	229	...	...	...
Personating public servant	8	68	2	200	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.... ...	4	41	1	10	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	16	208	1	10	...
Nuisance	2,817	5,414	8	14	...
Acts against public safety	152	1,351	4	215	...
Acts against decency...	45	216	...	...	...
Offences against religion	19	857	33	1,055	...
Criminal trespass	2,525	13,226	93	1,027	...
House-trespass	362	3,519	53	713	...
Criminal breach of contract	8	40	...	...	...
Bigamy...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	3	135	2	110	...
Other offences relating to marriage	4	205	10	1,375	...
Defamation	55	1,844	11	1,670	...
Insult	351	2,256	5	172	...
Criminal intimidation	16	367	5	140	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	73	163	8	56	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	17	140	15	221	1
Total of No. 7 ...	9,943	59,197	634	16,297	1
Grand Total ...	32,020	1,82,385	3,353	1,23,031	6

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	2	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
21	50	20	37	3	4	44	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	24	19	177	...	...	23	201
6	60	17	163	...	...	23	223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	19	...	...	6	19
6	9	1	2	...	...	7	11
...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	33	44	145	...	...	53	178
1	2	12	21	...	...	13	23
1	1	2	4	...	...	3	5
...	...	1	20	...	...	1	20
688	1,771	3,548	9,805	52	132	4,268	11,708
14	35	38	135	...	...	52	170
1	1	9	13	...	...	10	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	21	28	...	...	24	35
3	6	11	11	...	...	14	17
17	40	37	69	...	...	54	109
30	77	142	274	4	9	176	360
3	44	2	2	...	...	5	46
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
3	4	2	2	...	...	5	6
769	2,114	3,915	10,893	56	141	4,740	13,148
2,763	7,169	20,270	52,258	558	1,540	23,591	60,967

No. IV.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Total Number of Offences committed in 1870, *and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the Results of the three preceding years.*

UNDER	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	TRIED BY ALL MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				CASES AND PERSONS CONVICTED AND PUNISHED.				WENT BY DEFAULT, &c.				PROPERTY		
			Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1870.																	
Penal Code	85,584	167,542	44,623	52·1	106,340	63·5	28,752	33·6	53,651	32	23,810	27·8	61,446	36·7	1,141,760	208,408	18·3
Special Laws	58,322	93,931	48,494	83·1	81,419	86·7	42,710	73·2	67,738	72·1	8,512	14·6	12,776	13·6	3,903	2,909	74·5
Total ...	143,906	261,473	93,117	64·7	187,759	71·8	71,462	49·7	121,389	46·4	32,322	22·5	74,222	28·4	1,145,663	211,317	18·4
Compare 1869.																	
Penal Code	80,134	152,520	41,819	52·2	100,261	65·7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	1,081,648	246,883	22·8
Special Laws	58,220	95,389	48,632	83·5	82,966	87	43,387	74·5	69,726	73·1	8,501	14·6	12,555	13·2	2,999	2,398	80
Total ...	138,354	247,909	90,451	65·4	183,227	73·9	71,116	51·4	122,163	49·3	28,488	20·6	63,414	25·6	1,084,647	249,281	23
Compare 1868.																	
Penal Code	78,798	147,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	32·2	1,033,132	230,922	22·3
Special Laws	52,532	86,975	44,192	84·1	75,713	87·1	38,798	73·8	62,453	71·8	7,465	14·2	11,393	13·1	3,865	2,666	69
Total ...	131,330	234,131	85,261	64·9	172,954	73·9	66,297	50·4	113,796	48·6	27,172	20·7	60,258	25·7	1,036,997	233,588	22·5
Compare 1867.																	
Penal Code	75,311	128,969	39,332	52·2	90,974	30·5	27,135	36	51,047	39·6	15,265	20·2	36,982	28·6	1,078,366	226,659	21
Special Laws	57,075	94,791	47,582	83·4	82,518	87·1	40,284	70·6	65,756	69·4	7,848	13·8	12,411	13·1	15,543	6,429	41·3
Total ...	132,386	223,760	86,914	65·6	173,492	77·5	67,419	50·9	116,803	52·2	23,113	17·4	49,393	22·1	1,093,909	233,088	21·3

No. V.—*CRIMINAL.*

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Classes of Offences.	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Cases, &c., brought to trial.				Convicted and Punished.				Withdrawn and went by default.				Property		
			Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.				
			Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
I.—Offences against person... ...	32,618	77,590	15,298	46·9	38,614	49·8	8,702	26·7	15,858	20·4	15,916	48·8	39,257	50·6	2,918	514	17·6
II.— Do. do. property with violence	7,431	6,167	2,866	38·6	5,540	89·8	2,231	30	3,497	56 7	70	·9	183	3	597,744	76,603	12·8
III.— Do. do. do. without violence	20,973	23,792	12,576	60	23,035	96·8	9,452	45·1	14,674	61·7	416	2	817	3·4	509,345	130,036	25·5
IV.—Malicious offences against property	5,455	15,127	2,570	47·1	7,440	49·2	1,268	23·2	2,797	18·5	2,599	47·6	7,890	52·3	28,332	167	·6
V.—Forgery and offences against currency	330	577	177	53·6	291	50·4	110	33·3	160	27·7	10	3	19	3·3	302	2	·7
VI.—Contempt and offences against public justice	3,896	6,310	3,493	89·7	6,012	95·3	2,828	72·6	4,585	72·7	45	1·2	94	1·5	201	72	35·8
VII.—Miscellaneous	14,881	37,979	7,643	51·4	25,408	66 9	4,161	28	12,080	31·8	4,754	31·9	13,186	34·7	2,918	1,014	34·7
Total ...	85,584	167,542	44,623	52·1	106340	63·5	28,752	33·6	53,651	32	23,810	27·8	61,446	36·7	1,141,760	208,408	18·3
Compare—																	
1869	80,134	152,520	41,819	52·2	100261	65·7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	1,081,648	246,883	22·8
1868	78,798	147,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	33·2	1,033,132	230,922	22·4
1867	75,311	128,969	39,332	52·2	90,974	70·5	27,135	36	51,047	39·6	15,265	20·2	36,982	28·7	1,078,366	226,659	21

No. VI.—*CRIMINAL.*

Operations of the Higher Courts.

	Principal Sadr Amins.				Sessions Court.				High Court.				Total.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
Under Penal Code	53	178	88	49·4	1,316	2,789	1,538	55·1	53	66	44	66·7	1,422	3,033	1,670	55·1
Do. Special Laws ...	...	...	...	...	13	23	15	65·2	2	2	1	50	15	25	16	64
Total ...	53	178	88	49·4	1,329	2,812	1,553	55·2	55	68	45	66·2	1,437	3,058	1,686	55·1
Compare—																
1869...	89	163	75	46	1,435	3,216	1,827	56·8	63	83	61	73·5	1,587	3,462	1,963	56·7
1868...	136	214	101	47·2	1,432	3,273	1,889	57·7	52	69	53	76·8	1,620	3,556	2,043	57·4
1867...	181	327	187	57·1	1,491	3,312	1,873	56·5	147	195	147	75·3	1,819	3,834	2,207	57·5

No. VII.—*CRIMINAL.*

Punishments.

—	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Deaths	51	53	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98	78	73
Transportation.												
For life	...	...	...	70	80	140	124	106	123	81	85	72
,, 10 years and upwards	33	37	37	...	...	169	183	111	24	56	15	8
,, 7 do. do.	...	...	...	109	372	307	188	320	39	43	5	1
Total ...	33	37	37	179	452	616	495	537	186	180	105	81
Imprisonment.												
For life...	1	1	...	2	...	11	2	...	...	...	4	...
Not exceeding 14 years	286	219	328	109	7	4	12	...	5	2	30	2
Do. 10 do.	76	61	104	239	65	73	68	150	84	127	107	66
Do. 7 do.	223	177	188	272	122	225	236	295	220	182	208	148
Do. 5 do.	224	163	266	270	264	331	487	651	388	294	339	302
Do. 3 do.	112	73	114	264	312	274	363	534	254	276	217	190
Do. 2 do.	266	310	470	764	765	799	803	1,150	844	899	859	811
Do. 1 year	609	587	922	867	1,010	1,149	989	1,427	1,001	1,076	976	909
Do. 6 months	1,172	1,340	2,040	2,989	2,725	3,404	3,837	7,105	4,446	4,665	4,855	5,441
Do. 1 month	14,671	14,375	19,057	24,745	28,886	31,162	39,532	54,237	42,161	40,418	41,714	38,695
Imprisoned, Total ...	17,640	17,306	23,489	30,521	34,156	37,432	46,329	65,549	49,403	47,939	49,309	46,564
Whipping, simple	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,436	3,753	5,767	2,932	2,132	1,900	1,724
Do. with other punishment .	...	...	...	...	...	94	233	311	375	353	285	284
Whipped, Total ...	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,530	3,986	6,078	3,307	2,485	2,185	2,008
Fined, simple	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	66,395	65,633	59,214	63,823	62,836	70,448	72,489
Do. with other punishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,610	2,333	2,909	2,734	2,635	2,909	3,419
Fined, Total ...	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	69,005	67,966	62,123	66,557	65,471	73,357	75,908
Punished, Grand Total ...	64,492	66,147	82,096	67,261	78,931	109,688	118,877	134,378	119,549	116,173	125,034	124,634

C.

POLICE.

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.											
						POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.							
		Area.	Population.	Sanctioned Strength for 1870-71.	Strength of Force on 31st March 1870.	Supervising Staff.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Office Establishment.	Inspectors.	Constables General duty.	Salt Guard.*	Jail Guard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Inspr. Genl. & Asst. Inspr. Genl., including Establishment.	...	...	58	58	2	...	...	46	...	13	...	...
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	27	460,000	1,209	1,117	...	†1	†2	27	13	914	...	66
Northern Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	7,757	1,235,790	1,537	1,457	...	1	2	...	22	1,052	220	38
	Vizagapatam.	9,935	1,604,558	1,530	1,449	...	1	2	...	22	1,083	104	38
	Jeypore ...	9,000	330,000	425	373	...	1	...	...	7	344	...	...
	Godavery ...	7,534	1,427,472	1,470	1,343	...	1	1	...	28	1,077	95	90
	Kistna ...	8,353	1,296,652	1,425	1,364	...	1	1	...	21	1,057	138	34
	Total...	42,579	5,894,472	6,388	5,987	1	5	6	...	100	4,613	557	200
Central Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	8,341	1,168,664	1,428	1,232	...	1	1	...	20	935	210	14
	Kurnool ...	7,470	770,857	1,005	855	...	1	1	...	16	621	...	26
	Bellary... ...	11,496	1,304,998	1,395	1,076	...	1	2	...	25	768	...	61
	Cuddapah ...	9,177	1,144,759	1,220	1,052	...	1	2	...	21	884	...	27
	North Arcot.	7 526	1,787,134	1,400	1,238	...	1	1	...	20	1,068	...	103
	Chingleput ...	3,100	804,283	1,006	955	...	1	...	...	14	517	319	35
	Total...	47,110	6,980,695	7,455	6,409	1	6	7	...	116	4,788	529	266
Southern Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot...	4,765	1,261,846	1,229	1,156	...	1	1	...	16	835	127	36
	Tanjore ...	3,736	1,731,619	1,474	1,448	...	1	1	...	19	1,073	166	54
	Trichinopoly.	3,097	1,006,826	853	707	...	1	...	...	13	616	...	91
	Madura ...	8,790	1,946,389	1,351	1,238	...	1	1	...	21	951	81	45
	Tinnevelly ...	5,144	1,521,168	1,127	1,032	...	1	1	...	18	843	45	56
	Total...	25,532	7,467,848	6,035	5,582	1	5	4	...	87	4,318	419	282
Western Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	7,617	1,619,233	1,148	1,100	...	1	1	...	21	952	...	51
	Coimbatore...	8,417	1,430,738	1,251	1,112	...	1	2	...	20	899	...	103
	South Malabar / North Malabar	6,259	1,856,378	847 / 583	776 / 450	...	1	1	...	19	670	...	23
						...	1	...	...	10	412	...	16
	South Canara	4,205	839,688	860	704	...	1	...	...	11	546	97	17
	Total...	26,498	5,746,037	4,690	4,143	1	5	4	...	81	3,479	97	210
	Grand Total...	141,746	26,549,052	25,835	23,296	6	22	23	73	397	18,125	1,602	1,024

* The column headed "Salt Guard" includes Temporary Salt Guard employed during the manufacturing season of the year 1870-71.

† Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of Police.

C.

POLICE.

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.—(*Continued.*)								
		Land Custom Guard.	Total Strength on 31st March 1871.	Pay and Allowances.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Rent, Stationery, and other Charges.	Total.	Village Police.		Grand Total.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
	Inspr. Genl. & Asst. Inspr. Genl., including Establishment.	...	61	61,500	178	10,933	72,611	...	...	72,611
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	...	1,023	1,86,674	12,785	11,045	2,10,504	...	...	2,10,504
Northern Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	1	12,000	...	2,040	14,040	...	...	14,040
	Ganjam ...	...	1,335	1,73,391	11,137	18,043	2,02,571	70	3,002	2,05,573
	Vizagapatam.	...	1,250	1,66,676	10,846	15,727	1,93,249	48	1,179	1,94,428
	Jeypore ...	...	352	43,562	2,188	4,132	49,882	130	3,615	53,497
	Godavery ...	13	1,305	1,55,685	11,690	13,707	1,81,082	34	825	1,81,907
	Kistna ...	...	1,252	1,47,131	10,011	10,333	1,67,475	19	689	1,68,164
	Total...	13	5,495	6,98,445	45,872	63,982	8,08,299	301	9,310	8,17,609
Central Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	1	11,649	...	2,191	13,840	...	...	13,840
	Nellore... ...	...	1,181	1,37,817	10,312	8,969	1,57,098	92	3,287	1,60,385
	Kurnool ...	...	665	1,07,522	5,731	5,221	1,18,474	...	...	1,18,474
	Bellary... ...	...	852	1,41,194	8,702	10,231	1,60,127	...	...	1,60,127
	Cuddapah ...	...	935	1,30,952	8,647	10,685	1,50,284	...	...	1,50,284
	North Arcot.	...	1,193	1,45,807	10,177	11,897	1,67,881	...	...	1,67,881
	Chingleput ...	...	886	1,04,650	6,597	6,872	1,18,119	...	...	1,18,119
	Total...	...	5,713	7,79,591	50,166	56,066	8,85,823	92	3,287	8,89,110
Southern Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	1	12,000	...	1,532	13,532	...	...	13,532
	South Arcot...	83	1,099	1,29,578	8,599	10,220	1,48,397	...	...	1,48,397
	Tanjore ...	47	1,361	1,56,510	11,188	12,882	1,80,580	...	...	1,80,580
	Trichinopoly.	...	721	85,786	7,888	9,098	1,02,772	...	...	1,02,772
	Madura... ...	...	1,100	1,43,062	10,163	10,768	1,63,993	...	...	1,63,993
	Tinnevelly ...	...	964	1,31,205	7,355	9,431	1,47,991	...	...	1,47,991
	Total...	130	5,246	6,58,141	45,193	53,931	7,57,265	...	...	7,57,265
Western Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	1	12,600	...	1,191	13,791	...	...	13,791
	Salem	...	1,026	1,39,581	7,982	10,090	1,57,653	...	...	1,57,653
	Coimbatore ...	...	1,025	1,58,280	9,187	13,774	1,81,241	15	717	1,81,958
	South Malabar	...	714	1,00,087	6,974	11,251	1,18,312	...	...	1,18,312
	North Malabar	28	467	59,057	3,607	3,689	66,353	...	...	66,353
	South Canara	...	672	78,347	7,222	6,597	92,166	...	...	92,166
	Total...	28	3,905	5,47,952	34,972	46,592	6,29,516	15	717	6,30,233
	Grand Total...	171	21,443	29,32,303	1,89,166	2,42,549	33,64,018	408	13,314	33,77,332

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	STRENGTH OF FORCE, ENLISTMENTS, AND CASUALTIES DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1870-71.								
		Sanctioned Strength of Force.	Actual Strength of Force on 31st March 1870.	Actual Strength of Force on 31st March 1871.	CASUALTIES DURING THE YEAR.					
					Dismissed.	Resigned and Deserted.	Discharged on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Total.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Madras Town ...	1,122	1,085	1,002	93	45	16	8	162	16·1
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1,534	1,394	1,354	38	51	5	20	114	8·4
	Vizagapatam ...	1,527	1,399	1,241	107	36	12	19	174	14·0
	Jeypore	424	372	344	42	35	1	13	91	26·4
	Godavery	1,468	1,345	1,257	36	47	4	36	123	9·8
	Kistna	1,423	1,317	1,264	27	30	38	29	124	9·8
	Total ...	6,376	5,827	5,460	250	199	60	117	626	11·5
Central Range.	Nellore	1,426	1,216	1,179	29	52	32	6	119	10·1
	Kurnool	1,003	854	902	41	80	8	11	140	15·5
	Bellary	1,392	1,077	1,119	115	66	1	6	188	16·8
	Cuddapah	1,217	1,064	957	39	45	45	18	147	15·4
	North Arcot ...	1,398	1,238	1,190	84	60	33	12	189	15·9
	Madras	1,005	924	869	39	49	41	5	134	15·4
	Total ...	7,441	6,373	6,216	347	352	160	58	917	14·8
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1,227	1,118	1,056	64	36	26	6	132	12·5
	Tanjore	1,472	1,436	1,362	35	34	36	12	117	8 6
	Trichinopoly ...	852	758	723	36	37	7	7	87	12 0
	Madura	1,348	1,235	1,084	75	82	40	15	212	19·6
	Tinnevelly	1,125	1,043	966	39	48	13	9	109.	11·3
	Total ...	6,024	5,590	5,191	249	237	122	49	657	12·7
Western Range.	Salem	1,227	1,100	1,024	27	58	16	22	123	12·0
	Coimbatore	1,472	1,188	1,084	36	87	16	10	149	13·7
	South Malabar ...	852	778	716	63	21	27	8	119	16·6
	North Malabar ...	1,348	500	486	39	32	4	9	84	17·3
	South Canara ...	1,125	694	676	22	99	4	23	148	21·9
	Total ...	6,024	4,260	3,986	187	297	67	72	623	15·6
	Grand Total ...	26,987	23,135	21,855	1,126	1,130	425	304	2,985	13·7

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	STRENGTH OF FORCE, ENLISTMENTS, AND CASUALTIES DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1870-71.—(*Continued.*)			
		Enlisted during the year.	FINED.		Reduced.
			Number.	Amount.	
		12	13	14	15
				RS. A. P.	
	Madras Town	79	457	405 0 6	45
Northern Range.	Ganjam	74	108	77 1 6	47
	Vizagâpatam	18	406	415 11 2	56
	Jeypore	62	74	78 4 7	15
	Godavery	35	466	302 2 5	38
	Kistna	71	396	579 2 1	34
	Total ...	260	1,450	1,452 5 9	190
Central Range.	Nellore	82	643	548 5 1	57
	Kurnool	189	295	280 15 3	56
	Bellary	230	591	570 8 7	45
	Cuddapah	41	415	553 4 7	22
	North Arcot	141	515	563 2 7	78
	Madras	79	482	483 3 3	29
	Total ...	762	2,941	2,999 7 4	287
Southern Range.	South Arcot	70	608	437 15 8	48
	Tanjore	43	1,479	1,119 0 2	46
	Trichinopoly	52	142	148 15 1	23
	Madura	61	743	679 10 2	110
	Tinnevelly	32	474	521 8 2	44
	Total ...	258	3,446	2,907 1 3	271
Western Range.	Salem	47	394	471 12 2	46
	Coimbatore	45	557	521 4 7	36
	South Malabar	57	1,275	1,057 13 3	28
	North Malabar	70	951	733 7 9	8
	South Canara	130	331	415 12 1	44
	Total ...	349	3,508	3,200 1 10	162
	Grand Total ...	1,708	11,802	10,964 0 8	955

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	STATE OF EDUCATION ON 31ST DECEMBER 1870.		
		Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.
1	2	3	4	5
	Madras Town	639	306	1
Northern Range.	Ganjam	495	807	3
	Vizagapatam	684	581	1
	Jeypore	159	190	1
	Godavery	709	542	6
	Kistna	579	637	4
	Total ...	2,626	2,757	15
Central Range.	Nellore	486	646	8
	Kurnool	317	576	5
	Bellary	488	627	14
	Cuddapah	383	591	...
	North Arcot	246	353	7
	Chingleput	598	240	4
	Total ...	3,118	3,033	38
Southern Range.	South Arcot	643	379	...
	Tanjore	1,291	57	9
	Trichinopoly	613	103	4
	Madura	1,099	61	14
	Tinnevelly	731	250	9
	Total ...	4,377	850	36
Western Range.	Salem	706	337	12
	Coimbatore	611	298	4
	Neilgherries	111	71	...
	South Malabar	544	187	4
	North Malabar	378	105	1
	South Canara	454	204	5
	Total ...	2,804	1,202	26
	Grand Total ...	13,564	8,148	116

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.
Inspectors	442	...	83
Head Constables...	1,124	33	25
Deputy Constables	1,525	94	7
Constables	10,473	8,021	1
Total ...	13,564	8,148	116

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	INSTRUCTION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1870.		
		Number who have been in District Head-Quarter School.	Passed prescribed Test of Rank.	Passed Inspectors' Test.
1	2	3	4	5
	Madras Town	61	21	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	238	84	...
	Vizagapatam	242	155	...
	Jeypore	24	8	...
	Godavery...	154	106	...
	Kistna	183	133	...
	Total ...	841	486	...
Central Range.	Nellore	89	25	...
	Kurnool	222	36	...
	Bellary	78	34	...
	Cuddapah	131	65	...
	North Arcot	92	19	...
	Chingleput	61	54	...
	Total ...	673	233	...
Southern Range.	South Arcot	89	24	2
	Tanjore	112	90	2
	Trichinopoly	56	19	...
	Madura	152	81	...
	Tinnevelly	141	95	...
	Total ...	550	309	4
Western Range.	Salem	83	53	...
	Coimbatore	55	27	...
	Neilgherries	9	5	...
	South Malabar	116	42	...
	North Malabar	24	...	...
	South Canara	83	10	...
	Total ...	370	137	...
	Grand Total ...	2,495	1,186	4

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Number who have been in District Head-Quarter School.	Passed prescribed Test of Rank.	Passed Inspectors' Test.
Inspectors	14	...	4
Head Constables	60	31	...
Deputy Constables	123	66	...
Constables	2,298	1,089	...
Total ...	2,495	1,186	4

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED, IN 1870. Convicted by Magistrates. Causing Hurt.	Assault and Criminal Force.	Wrongful Confinement.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft and receiving.	Extortion and Bribery.	Criminal Breach of Trust and Misappropriation.	Contempt of Court and Legal Processes.	Withholding Information.	Furnishing False Information	Negligent Escape.	Omission to apprehend by Public Servant.	Rioting.	Nuisances.	House-trespass.	Criminal trespass.	Enticing a Married Woman.	Defamation.	Neglect of Duty.	Receiving Unauthorized Fees and Extortion.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras Town.	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Northern Range.	Ganjam • ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	12
	Vizagapatam.	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	19
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
	Godavery ...	7	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23
	Kistna ...	1	9	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	2	29
	Total ...	9	11	2	...	...	12	14	2	...	1	...	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	2	4	93
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
	Kurnool ...	3	1	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	19
	Bellary ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12
	Cuddapah ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
	North Arcot..	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	17
	Total ...	6	2	13	...	1	10	3	2	...	1	...	10	1	7	1	2	...	...	2	8	5	1	75
Southern Range.	South Arcot.	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	15
	Tanjore ...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	..	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	19
	Trichinopoly .	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	14
	Madura ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	16
	Tinnevelly ...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	6	28
	Total ...	6	9	...	1	1	10	5	2	9	2	1	9	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	23	3	6	92
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	13
	Coimbatore ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11
	Neilgherries..	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
	South Malabar	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	14
	North Malabar	5	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	1	24
	South Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	17	1	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	24	2	2	69
	Grand Total ...	27	40	16	1	2	44	25	8	9	4	1	48	5	7	4	4	3	1	4	63	12	13	341

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Number convicted by Magistrates.
Inspectors	3
Head Constables	18
Deputy Constables	18
Constables	302
Total ...	341

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED IN 1870.—(*Continued.*) Convicted by Courts. Culpable Homicide.	Dacoity (aggravated.)	Voluntarily Causing Hurt.	Causing Grievous Hurt.	Causing Hurt to extort Confession.	False Evidence.	Contempt of Legal Process or Orders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Madras, Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	4
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Madura	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4
Western Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neilgherries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar ...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	6
	North Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	8
	Grand Total ...	1	1	3	3	2	6	1	17

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Number convicted by Courts.
Inspectors	...
Head Constables	1
Deputy Head Constables	2
Constables	14
Total ...	17

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	CASTES AND RACES ON 31st MARCH 1871. Inspectors. Europeans.	East Indians.	Foreigners not British Subjects.	Brahmins.	Rajputs and Mahrattas.	Naidus.	Moodeliars.	Sattanies.	Chetties.	Komaties.	Vunniers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Madras	9	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	3	3	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	2	2	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	7	2	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	1	...
	Kistna	1	1	...	5	2	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	8	...	14	5	36	...	...	...	1	...
Central Range.	Nellore	2	2	...	6	1	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	5	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	1	...
	Bellary	...	3	...	9	4	4	...	...	...	1	...
	Cuddapah	2	4	...	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	3	1	...	6	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	3	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	17	...	33	10	17	12	...	...	2	...
Southern Range.	South Arcot	4	2	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	5	...	...	5	...	2	4	...	...	...	1
	Trichinopoly	1	2	...	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Madura	5	2	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly	2	2	...	3	...	3	7	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17	8	1	21	...	6	26	...	...	...	1
Western Range.	Salem	4	2	...	7	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	2	5	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar ...	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Malabar ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara... ...	1	..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	16	1	17	3	7	2	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	58	51	3	85	18	67	40	...	...	3	1

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	CASTES AND RACES ON 31ST MARCH 1871. (*Continued.*) — INSPECTORS.—(*Continued.*)											
		Weavers.	Yeddiers.	Nairs.	Moplas.	Teers.	Oryas.	Christians.	Conicopolies.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Koravers, &c.	Total.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	22
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	22
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	7
	Godavery ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	28
	Kistna	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21
	Total ...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	10	...	6	100
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	20
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	24
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	21
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	14
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	3	115
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	16
	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	19
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	87
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	21
	Coimbatore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	20
	South Malabar ...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19
	North Malabar ...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	12
	Total ...	...	1	9	1	5	...	4	...	4	...	3	82
	Grand Total ...	...	3	9	1	5	3	12	...	25	...	13	397

POLICE.—

CASTES AND RACES ON 31st MARCH 1871.—*(Continued.)*

Ranges.	Districts.	Constabulary.											
		Europeans.	East Indians.	Foreigners not British Subjects.	Brahmins.	Rajputs and Mahrattas.	Naidus.	Moodeliars.	Sattanies.	Chetties.	Komatics.	Vunniers.	Weavers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Madras Town ...	16	12	...	31	90	303	129	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	1	...	1	10	725	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	...	4	...	21	5	468	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	3	10	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery ...	3	3	...	27	43	649	...	...	...	1	...	16
	Kistna ...	...	5	...	28	50	627	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Total ..	3	13	...	80	118	2,548	1	...	...	1	...	31
Central Range.	Nellore ...	1	1	...	44	80	413	18	2	...	4	...	4
	Kurnool ...	1	...	...	38	113	146	33	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	1	2	...	68	76	178	50	...	...	...	...	3
	Cuddapah ...	...	3	...	19	68	280	39	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	3	1	...	33	144	286	106	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	4	4	...	7	28	189	94	...	7	...	93	...
	Total ...	10	11	...	209	509	1,492	340	2	7	4	93	7
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1	9	1	7	39	226	153	...	...	...	...	12
	Tanjore ...	5	6	...	12	105	515	313	3	...	...	35	...
	Trichinopoly ...	6	2	...	7	27	115	89	3	11	...	2	1
	Madura ...	1	3	...	16	27	230	305	...	...	..	175	...
	Tinnevelly ...	2	3	...	6	38	249	302	...	...	...	..	20
	Total ...	15	23	1	48	236	1,335	1,162	6	11	...	212	33
Western Range.	Salem ...	2	3	...	77	62	276	165	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	4	6	...	48	68	224	45	...	22	...	...	...
	South Malabar.	...	2	...	...	5	14	...	...	2	...	...	...
	North Malabar.	...	6	...	3	11	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	17	...	147	155	514	218	...	24	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	50	76	1	515	1,108	6,192	1,850	8	42	5	305	71

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	CASTES AND RACES ON 31ST MARCH 1871.—(*Continued.*) CONSTABULARY.—(*Continued.*) Yeddiers.	Coniçopolies.	Nairs.	Moplas.	Teers.	Oryas.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Koravers.	Total.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras Town ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	26	285	...	90	989
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	89	6	...	1,332
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	..	...	163	2	149	23	383	1,219
	Jeypore ...	16	...	...	...	...	95	...	18	...	116	337
	Godavery ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	11	70	1,229
	Kistna ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	476	2	31	1,243
	Total ...	60	...	...	...	...	758	3	1,102	42	600	5,360
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	516	6	65	1,159
	Kurnool ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	478	...	57	886
	Bellary ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	562	32	107	1,095
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	484	...	38	936
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	466	9	106	1,170
	Chingleput ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	44	302	26	31	855
	Total ...	47	...	...	...	...	2	83	2,808	73	404	6,101
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	28	394	20	133	1,040
	Tanjore ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	19	137	...	149	1,343
	Trichinopoly ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	6	202	5	213	710
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	206	7	56	1,063
	Tinnevelly ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	32	205	6	46	948
	Total ...	121	...	...	...	...	...	122	1,144	38	597	5,104
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	371	8	32	1,003
	Coimbatore ...	94	...	...	...	...	...	36	392	17	108	1,064
	South Malabar ...	12	...	404	81	42	...	20	106	7	2	697
	North Malabar ...	..	...	256	7	76	...	6	65	4	34	476
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	143	130	...	362	664
	Total ...	106	...	660	89	118	...	212	1,064	36	538	3,904
	Grand Total ...	341	...	660	89	118	760	446	6,403	189	2,229	21,458

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1870. Number of Men Treated in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Madras Town	404	
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1,582	
	Vizagapatam	527	
	Jeypore	333	
	Godavery	871	
	Kistna	545	
	Total ...	3,858	
Central Range.	Nellore	333	
	Kurnool	540	
	Bellary	459	
	Cuddapah	442	
	North Arcot	490	
	Chingleput	208	
	Total ...	2,472	
Southern Range.	South Arcot	254	
	Tanjore	870	
	Trichinopoly	166	
	Madura	395	
	Tinnevelly	155	
	Total ...	1,840	
Western Range.	Salem	529	
	Coimbatore	569	
	Neilgherries	241	
	South Malabar	441	
	North Malabar	189	
	South Canara	179	
	Total ...	2,148	
	Grand Total ...	10,722	

(Continued).

Ranges.	Districts.	WARRANTS AND SUMMONS ISSUED BY MAGISTRATES, SUB-MAGISTRATES, AND COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1870.								
		Grave Cases.						Total.		
		Warrants originally issued.		Warrants issued on neglect of Summons.		Summons.				
		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Madras Town ...	35	45	22	26	25	25	82	70	6,571
Northern Range.	Ganjam	226	226	99	99	2,668	2,668	2,993	2,894	393
	Vizagapatam ...	642	687	323	346	5,719	5,719	6,684	6,406	221
	Jeypore	15	15	3	3	45	45	63	60	5,000
	Godavery ...	515	515	82	82	4,060	4,060	4,657	4,575	299
	Kistna	409	409	13	13	3,162	3,162	3,584	3,571	334
	Total ...	1,807	1,852	520	543	15,654	15,654	17,981	17,506	309
Central Range.	Nellore	215	215	3	3	1,231	1,231	1,449	1,446	691
	Kurnool	150	150	129	133	3,591	3,591	3,870	3,741	194
	Bellary	456	458	15	15	4,991	4,991	5,462	5,449	227
	Cuddapah ...	476	480	...	...	2,590	2,590	3,066	3,070	342
	North Arcot ...	718	718	33	33	6,260	6,260	7,011	6,978	237
	Chingleput ...	298	298	...	...	2,798	2,798	3,096	3,096	218
	Total ...	2,313	2,319	180	184	21,461	21,461	23,954	23,780	267
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	380	380	28	28	3,404	3,404	3,812	3,784	298
	Tanjore	1,095	1,095	66	66	7,970	7,970	9,131	9,065	182
	Trichinopoly ...	435	435	76	76	5,069	5,069	5,580	5,504	171
	Madura	516	516	253	253	7,406	7,406	8,175	7,922	234
	Tinnevelly ...	1,344	1,344	91	91	9,934	9,934	11,369	11,278	148
	Total ...	3,770	3,770	514	514	33,783	33,783	38,067	37,553	193
Western Range.	Salem	1,012	1,012	...	...	8,825	8,825	9,837	9,837	152
	Coimbatore ...	381	381	77	77	3,384	3,384	3,842	3,768	298
	Neilgherries ...	41	41	...	...	270	270	311	311	
	South Malabar ...	751	787	85	85	2,873	2,887	3,709	3,674	335
	North Malabar ...	209	209	31	31	1,223	1,223	1,463	1,432	
	South Canara ...	413	413	98	98	4,521	4,521	5,032	4,934	160
	Total ...	2,807	2,843	291	291	21,096	21,110	24,194	23,953	217
	Grand Total ...	10,732	10,829	1,527	1,558	92,019	92,033	104278	102862	240

N.B.—Persons against whom Warrants have been issued on neglect of Summons (Col. 6) are included in Total number of Persons (Col. 10.)

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	WARRANTS AND SUMMONS ISSUED BY MAGISTRATES, SUB-MAGISTRATES, AND COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1870.								
		Petty Cases.						Total.		
		Warrants originally issued.		Warrants issued on neglect of Summons.		Summons.				
		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Madras Town ...	85	85	440	445	12,601	16,764	13,126	16,849	27
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	222	222	446	446	15,470	15,470	16,138	15,692	72
	Vizagapatam ...	579	614	1,032	1,053	26,283	26,283	27,894	26,897	53
	Jeypore ...	13	13	11	11	267	267	291	280	1071
	Godavery ...	418	418	990	990	19,613	19,613	21,021	20,031	68
	Kistna ...	1,463	1,463	418	418	17,523	17,523	19,404	18,986	63
	Total ...	2,695	2,730	2,897	2,918	79,156	79,156	84,748	81,886	66
Central Range.	Nellore ...	358	358	308	308	17,566	17,566	18,232	17,924	56
	Kurnool ...	123	124	501	516	10,902	10,902	11,526	11,026	66
	Bellary ...	449	454	433	500	10,535	10,535	11,417	10,989	112
	Cuddapah ...	829	829	275	275	12,403	12,403	12,507	13,232	79
	North Arcot ...	319	319	278	278	15,360	15,360	15,957	15,679	106
	Chingleput ...	211	211	1,055	1,055	9,353	9,353	10,619	9,564	71
	Total ...	2,289	2,295	2,850	2,932	76,119	76,119	81,258	78,414	81
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1,260	1,266	221	221	15,712	15,712	17,193	16,978	66
	Tanjore ...	581	581	128	128	22,767	22,767	23,476	23,348	71
	Trichinopoly ...	80	80	255	255	6,187	6,187	6,522	6,267	150
	Madura ...	63	63	472	472	20,926	20,926	21,461	20,989	88
	Tinnevelly ...	723	723	414	414	14,899	14,899	16,036	15,622	107
	Total ...	2,707	2,713	1,490	1,490	80,491	80,491	84,688	83,204	87
Western Range.	Salem ...	388	388	763	763	13,055	13,055	14,206	13,443	111
	Coimbatore ...	219	219	376	376	17,381	17,381	17,976	17,600	66
	Neilgherries ...	12	12	5	5	884	884	901	896	
	South Malabar .	221	227	498	499	13,093	13,201	13,812	13,428	95
	North Malabar .	54	54	152	153	4,530	4,530	4,737	4,584	
	South Canara...	182	184	9[illegible]	92	7,826	7,826	8,100	8,010	98
	Total ...	1,076	1,084	1,887	1,888	56,769	56,877	59,732	57,961	90
	Grand Total ...	8,852	8,907	9,564	9,673	3,05,136	3,09,407	3,23,552	3,18,314	77

N.B.—Persons against whom Warrants have been issued on neglect of Summons (Col. 6.) are not included in Total Number of Persons (Col. 10).

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSES ISSUED IN 1870.			
		NUMBER OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSES, INCLUDING REMAND WARRANTS, LEVY OF DISTRESS, COMMITTALS, &c.			
		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Search Warrants.	Number of Houses searched.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1,796	1,914	12	12
	Vizagapatam	1,189	1,527	88	117
	Jeypore	131	165	...	...
	Godavery	2,810	3,969	74	81
	Kistna	1,750	2,548	123	144
	Total ...	7,676	10,123	297	354
Central Range.	Nellore	1,057	1,248	22	24
	Kurnool	294	392	69	75
	Bellary	1,891	2,353	34	41
	Cuddapah	606	650	34	34
	North Arcot	1,650	1,953	89	89
	Chingleput	378	380	18	18
	Total ...	5,876	6,976	266	281
Southern Range.	South Arcot	2,410	3,322	100	106
	Tanjore	2,865	2,881	182	182
	Trichinopoly	1,567	1,808	53	53
	Madura	1,873	1,947	43	43
	Tinnevelly	2,201	2,454	72	72
	Total ...	10,916	12,412	450	456
Western Range.	Salem	2,920	3,147	54	54
	Coimbatore	1,974	2,485	25	25
	Neilgherries	88	102	...	...
	South Malabar	2,301	2,791	82	105
	North Malabar	1,313	1,604	42	55
	South Canara	1,569	1,660	163	165
	Total ...	10,165	11,789	366	404
	Grand Total ...	34,633	41,300	1,379	1,495

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	CONVICTS GUARDED IN JAILS IN 1870-71. Average Number of Prisoners.	Police Guards. No.	Police Guards. Cost.
1	2	3	4	5
	Madras Town	493	59	RS. A. P. 6,748 14 8
Northern Range.	Ganjam	237	35	3,654 0 0
	Vizagapatam	256	48	5,508 0 0
	Jeypore*	...	...	... ...
	Godavery	931	99	11,040 0 0
	Kistna	204	34	3,564 0 0
	Total ...	1,628	216	23,766 0 0
Central Range.	Nellore	169	16	1,686 0 0
	Kurnool	136	16	1,686 0 0
	Bellary	388	61	6,486 0 0
	Cuddapah	208	31	3,732 0 0
	North Arcot	981	106	11,286 0 0
	Chingleput	287	41	4,494 0 0
	Total ...	2,169	271	29,370 0 0
Southern Range.	South Arcot	296	32	3,372 0 0
	Tanjore	430	55	5,772 0 0
	Trichinopoly	879	86	9,054 0 0
	Madura	309	44	4,524 0 0
	Tinnevelly	369	70	8,220 0 0
	Total ...	2,283	287	30,942 0 0
Western Range.	Salem	469	46	5,328 0 0
	Coimbatore	1,482	118	18,984 0 0
	South Malabar	163	26	2,658 0 0
	North Malabar	559	81	8,982 0 0
	South Canara	138	20	2,046 0 0
	Total ...	2,811	291	37,998 0 0
	Grand Total ...	9,384	1,124	1,28,824 14 8

* No Jails in this District.

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	SHORT-SENTENCED PRISONERS IN SUBSIDIARY JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1870.			
		Number of Jails.	Total Number of Convicts during the year.	Total Number of Days.	Average Duration of Confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	4	278	3,961	14·2
	Vizagapatam	14	554	5,751	10·4
	Jeypore	3	122	2,001	16·4
	Godavery	21	693	8,636	12·5
	Kistna	21	410	3,211	7·8
	Total ...	63	2,057	23,560	11·5
Central Range.	Nellore	17	514	4,811	9·4
	Kurnool	13	713	6,757	9·5
	Bellary	20	920	8,577	9·3
	Cuddapah	11	313	4,091	13·1
	North Arcot	19	1,262	12,529	9·9
	Chingleput	11	1,260	14,574	11·6
	Total ...	91	4,982	51,339	10·3
Southern Range.	South Arcot	18	1,246	8,702	7
	Tanjore	9	1,049	13,842	13·2
	Trichinopoly	6	376	3,048	8·1
	Madura	15	783	9,952	12·7
	Tinnevelly	18	680	8,905	13·1
	Total ...	66	4,134	44,449	10·8
Western Range.	Salem	14	1,070	12,269	11·5
	Coimbatore	16	1,099	11,826	10·8
	Neilgherries	2	30	204	6·8
	South Malabar	13	986	10,995	11·2
	North Malabar	10	536	6,263	11·7
	South Canara	9	328	3,049	9·3
	Total ...	64	4,049	44,606	11
	Grand Total ...	284	15,222	163,954	10·8

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	PRISONERS ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR 1870.									
		From Jails.				From Subsidiary Jails.		From other Custody.		Total.	
		Escaped.			Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.
		Intramural.	Extramural.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Madras Town...	6	...	6	6	...	...	7	6	13	12
Northern Range.	Ganjam ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	10	8	12	8
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	9	7	12	11	21	18
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	9	4
	Godavery ...	...	...	...	2	12	12	8	5	20	19
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	5	3
	Total ...	...	2	2	2	28	23	37	27	67	52
Central Range.	Nellore ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	18	18	20	20
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	9	11	11
	Bellary ...	3	...	3	1	...	...	13	10	16	11
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10
	North Arcot ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	25	21	26	22
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	19	10	21	12
	Total ...	5	1	6	4	4	4	94	78	104	86
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	1	1	1	2	2	12	7	15	10
	Tanjore ...	...	5	5	5	2	2	9	5	16	12
	Trichinopoly ...	20	...	20	10	2	2	...	...	22	12
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	27	24	31	28
	Tinnevelly ...	...	3	3	2	1	1	7	6	11	9
	Total ...	20	9	29	18	11	11	55	42	95	71
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	30	25	34	29
	Coimbatore ...	1	...	1	1	3	2	9	6	13	9
	Neilgherries ...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
	South Malabar.	13	...	13	11	2	2	20	17	35	30
	North Malabar.	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4
	South Canara...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
	Total ...	16	...	16	14	15	14	62	51	93	79
	Grand Total ...	47	12	59	44	58	52	255	204	372	300

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS. — NUMBER OF DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS AT LARGE ON 31ST DECEMBER 1870. — Known Thieves and Depredators.		Receivers of Stolen Goods.		Suspected Persons.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Madras Town ...	527	65	100	26	115	10
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	650	21	51	3	311	9
	Vizagapatam ...	882	71	92	31	1,216	79
	Jeypore ...	149	2	2	...	20	...
	Godavery ...	240	12	35	9	470	33
	Kistna ...	851	38	101	20	717	57
	Total ...	2,772	144	281	63	2,734	178
Central Range.	Nellore ...	1,577	101	159	11	1,169	53
	Kurnool ...	1,226	33	46	7	1,047	33
	Bellary ...	1,091	56	127	25	852	48
	Cuddapah ...	981	44	141	7	1,166	63
	North Arcot ...	930	22	124	13	581	32
	Chingleput ...	656	13	22	...	173	3
	Total ...	6,461	269	619	63	4,988	232
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1,522	18	175	29	1,029	44
	Tanjore ...	1,525	117	130	14	762	20
	Trichinopoly ...	641	12	24	4	572	6
	Madura ...	1,891	51	147	11	1,022	29
	Tinnevelly ...	533	7	94	8	826	8
	Total ...	6,112	205	570	66	4,211	107
Western Range.	Salem ...	699	1	41	5	714	12
	Coimbatore ...	539	10	23	3	440	21
	Neilgherries ...	35	1	6	3	17	1
	South Malabar..	741	...	38	1	447	...
	North Malabar.	340	4	8	...	89	...
	South Canara ...	112	2	20	...	129	...
	Total ...	2,466	18	136	12	1,836	34
	Grand Total ...	18,338	701	1,706	230	13,884	561

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)									
		Number of Depredators, Offenders, and Suspected Persons at large on 31st December 1870.				Number of Depredators convicted.	Number of Suspected Persons convicted.	Number of Houses of Bad Repute.			
		Vagrants and Wandering Gangs.		Total.				Toddy Shops resorted to by Thieves, &c.	Brothels in Cantonments.	Receivers of Stolen Goods.	Notorious Gambling Houses.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Madras Town ...	103	35	845	136	114	3	35	...	65	14
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	148	145	1,160	178	144	85	7	...	37	37
	Vizagapatam ...	86	17	2,276	198	680	613	236	...	109	230
	Jeypore ...	...	...	171	2	...	...	11	...	19	11
	Godavery ...	886	734	1,631	788	33	53	41	...	35	220
	Kistna ...	3,928	3,869	5,597	3,984	2	106	61	...	79	25
	Total ...	5,048	4,765	10,835	5,150	859	857	356	...	279	523
Central Range.	Nellore ...	3,455	3,164	6,360	3,329	59	97	77	...	182	23
	Kurnool ...	95	76	2,414	149	70	81	65	...	27	30
	Bellary ...	2,355	1,670	4,425	1,799	87	48	134	...	94	105
	Cuddapah ...	3,491	2,942	5,779	3,056	51	51	162	...	112	68
	North Arcot ...	517	390	2,152	457	297	311	92	...	89	118
	Chingleput ...	15	10	866	26	41	22	6	...	19	6
	Total ...	9,928	8,252	21,996	8,816	605	610	536	...	523	350
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	279	191	3,005	282	158	351	69	...	113	29
	Tanjore ...	60	26	2,477	177	291	61	96	...	86	60
	Trichinopoly ...	57	60	1,294	82	145	155	36	6	4	22
	Madura ...	27	3	3,087	94	270	284	109	...	43	53
	Tinnevelly ...	20	11	1,473	34	68	81	15	...	75	71
	Total ...	443	291	11, 36	669	932	932	325	6	321	235
Western Range.	Salem ...	27	16	1,481	34	82	122	20	...	30	15
	Coimbatore ...	61	...	1,063	34	96	119	9	...	24	19
	Neilgherries ...	4	4	62	9	9	2	...	2	9	2
	South Malabar..	12	...	1,238	1	48	84	19	...	28	34
	North Malabar..	5	...	442	4	178	49	...	...	2	9
	South Canara ...	16	1	277	3	2	4	7	...	5	29
	Total ...	125	21	4,563	85	415	380	55	2	98	108
	Grand Total ...	15,647	13,364	49,575	14,856	2,925	2,782	1,307	8	1,286	1,230

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN 1870.											
		ACCIDENTAL DEATHS											
		By Drowning.		By Wild Beasts.		By Snakes.		By Railway.		By Other Causes.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Madras Town.	34	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	12	72	30
Northern Range.	Ganjam	57	67	58	30	11	7	...	...	62	30	188	134
	Vizagapatam...	161	103	33	13	16	2	...	.	112	39	322	157
	Jeypore	13	7	20	3	6	2	...	...	18	8	57	15
	Godavery ...	132	101	7	...	17	5	...	...	61	18	217	124
	Kistna	114	91	...	....	7	...	...	...	54	32	175	123
	Total ...	477	369	118	46	57	16	...	...	307	122	959	553
Central Range.	Nellore	148	148	4	...	40	24	...	...	44	20	236	192
	Kurnool... ...	51	93	20	6	...	3	...	...	28	10	99	112
	Bellary	118	168	1	...	19	8	5	1	93	47	236	224
	Cuddapah ...	120	208	1	...	4	...	8	1	43	10	176	219
	North Arcot...	232	406	...	...	19	12	2	...	107	22	360	440
	Chingleput ...	111	93	...	...	11	8	...	...	24	7	146	108
	Total ...	780	1,116	26	6	93	55	15	2	339	116	1,253	1,295
Southern Range.	South Arcot...	189	174	...	...	13	4	...	...	43	21	245	199
	Tanjore	162	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	13	207	150
	Trichinopoly...	87	14	2	...	2	2	...	...	42	13	133	29
	Madura... ...	127	135	2	...	...	...	...	...	47	13	176	148
	Tinnevelly ...	156	156	...	...	1	...	...	...	64	19	221	175
	Total ...	721	616	4	...	16	6	...	...	241	79	982	701
Western Range.	Salem	220	232	2	...	16	4	...	...	44	8	282	244
	Coimbatore ...	200	248	10	2	15	4	...	...	34	15	259	269
	Neilgherries...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	7	3
	South Malabar	104	95	4	...	2	...	1	...	94	7	205	102
	North Malabar	49	36	4	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	73	36
	South Canara.	133	111	12	2	12	9	...	...	84	10	241	132
	Total ...	708	722	32	4	46	17	1	...	280	43	1,067	786
	Grand Total ...	2,720	2,840	180	56	212	95	16	2	1,205	372	4,333	3,365

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN 1870.—(*Continued.*)											
		Suicides											
		By Drowning		By Hanging.		By Poison.		By Lethal Weapons.		By Other Causes.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Madras Town ...	10	15	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	14	18
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	11	19	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	21
	Vizagapatam ...	16	29	11	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	29	41
	Jeypore...	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
	Godavery	26	98	2	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	30	107
	Kistna...	19	61	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	23	67
	Total ...	62	200	39	36	1	4	4	...	1	...	107	240
Central Range.	Nellore	21	49	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	27	52
	Kurnool	10	27	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	30
	Bellary	14	56	5	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	21	61
	Cuddapah	12	67	8	4	1	...	1	...	8	2	30	73
	North Arcot... ...	10	53	22	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	34	56
	Chingleput	7	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13
	Total ...	74	265	55	11	3	...	4	3	11	6	147	285
Southern Range.	South Arcot	11	13	5	6	2	4	1	...	...	...	19	23
	Tanjore	1	...	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Trichinopoly ...	2	12	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	15
	Madura	9	24	12	7	1	1	2	...	...	1	24	33
	Tinnevelly	10	24	10	22	6	6	...	...	...	...	26	52
	Total ...	33	73	39	42	9	13	3	...	1	1	85	129
Western Range.	Salem	16	22	11	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	28	29
	Coimbatore	29	49	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	56
	Neilgherries... ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	South Malabar ...	4	7	31	9	...	1	8	2	...	...	43	19
	North Malabar ...	2	1	14	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	20	2
	South Canara ...	4	10	24	10	1	2	1	...	...	...	30	22
	Total ...	55	89	105	32	2	5	12	2	2	...	176	128
	Grand Total ...	234	642	238	122	18	24	24	5	15	7	529	800

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	STATEMENT OF FIRES AND PROPERTY LOST DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1870.			
		Number of Fires.	Number of Houses, &c., burnt.	Value of Property destroyed.	Number of Lives lost.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	17	22	199	1
				RS.	
Northern Range.	Ganjam	404	3,044	64,951	6
	Vizagapatam	462	7,410	55,621	5
	Jeypore	17	148	12,917	...
	Godavery	717	7,727	70,303	19
	Kistna	355	2,973	79,402	8
	Total ...	1,955	21,302	2,83,194	38
Central Range.	Nellore	280	926	19,193	2
	Kurnool	171	555	20,529	1
	Bellary	523	985	18,891	10
	Cuddapah	162	508	21,001	1
	North Arcot	424	739	28,457	...
	Chingleput	188	247	9,206	1
	Total ...	1,748	3,960	1,17,277	15
Southern Range.	South Arcot	342	924	43,367	2
	Tanjore	565	835	8,368	6
	Trichinopoly	369	1,646	24,521	12
	Madura	449	3,178	49,801	7
	Tinnevelly	523	2,656	63,477	6
	Total ...	2,248	9,239	1,89,534	33
Western Range.	Salem	368	2,024	60,935	11
	Coimbatore	262	1,127	20,056	8
	Neilgherries	5	5	75	...
	South Malabar	211	272	40,777	1
	North Malabar	119	119	10,435	1
	South Canara	375	554	87,902	7
	Total ...	1,340	4,101	2,20,180	28
	Grand Total ...	7,308	38,624	8,10,384	115

D.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily *Number of Prisoners* during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa.				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admissions.				Total Deaths.				Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.				Admitted.				Admitted.				Admitted.				Admitted.				Admitted.				Admitted.															
							Died.				Died.				Died.				Died.				Died.				Died.				Died.													
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ganjam.																																										
Chicacole... ...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narasannapetta ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teckelly	1	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itchapore... ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore Town...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	5	...	...	40	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Poorooshottapore ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chetterpore ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somepetta ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purlakimedy ...	3·61	·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aska	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russulcondah ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suradah	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40·61	9·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	56	7	...	...	64	8	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1

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No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Vizagapatam.—(*Cd.*)																																						
Yernagudem ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polavaram	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peddapore	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prattipad	2·50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viravasaram ...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellore	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chintalapudi ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Coringa	3	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pittapore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinalli	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...	65·50	27·47	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...
Kistna.																																						
Repalli	8·68	1·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
Tinalli	2·17	1·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robertsonspetta ...	2·22	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inuguduru	89·6	2·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avinigadda	2·37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bunder Fort ...	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa.				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F
Kurnool.																																						
Kurnool	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramalkota	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	..	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nandikotkur ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atmakur	1·75	1·50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattikonda	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peapally	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koilkuntla	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owk	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nundial	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kalva	2	1·	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagalmarry ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbum	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markapur	2·50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	51·25	16·50	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	38	5	1	...	...	...	...	...

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No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily *Number of Prisoners* during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa.				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North Arcot.																																						
Chittorr	10·75	·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chendragherry ..	·60	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmanair	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gudiattum	11	·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wallajah	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Arcot	4	·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore	11	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	4	..	..	256	4	2	..	..	1	1	..
Polur	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wandewashr.. ..	1·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuppam	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vencatagherycota ..	·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punganoor	4	·75	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arnee	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calastry	3·18	3·18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maderpauk	·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirpaty	3·50	2·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	14	..	..	..	..	2	1

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No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

SUBSIDIARY JAILS.	Average Daily *Number of Prisoners* during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		CHOLERA.				SMALL-POX.				FEVERS.				DIARRHŒA				DYSENTERY.				DROPSY.				OTHER DISEASES.				Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SOUTH ARCOT.																																								
Cuddalore	·12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivady	5·62	·56	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	·18	...
Virdachellum ...	8·05	1·67	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	1·18	...
Tittagoody	6·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	·07	...
Chellambram ...	8·75	·75	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannargoody ...	4·50	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowanagherry ...	4·31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porto Novo	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hallacoorchy ...	3·73	1 34	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tindivanum... ...	5 33	1·34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merkanam	2·08	2·91	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gingee	3	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villapuram	3·18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanoor	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinomallay... ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	..	...
Chengam	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trikkalore	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellavanasore ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	84·50	15·82	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	49	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	88	1	...	...	4	...	2·43	1

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No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily *Number of Prisoners* during the year.		Number sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa.				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admission.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tinnevelly.																																						
Tinnevelly	4·51	1·65	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kokarakulam ...	7	·55	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	·02	·01
Nanguneri	8·50	·25	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Radapuram	4·75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambasamudram ...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	·02	...
Shermadevi	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenkasi	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottapidaram ...	5·25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villatikulam ...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	6·12	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kytar	2·78	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kulasegarapatam ...	1·25	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenkarei	5·81	3·25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strivilliputtur ...	5	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wattrap	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily *Number of Prisoners during the year.*		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa.				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
South Canara.																																								
Mangalore	6·57	·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	..	..	...	...	·02	...
Bantwal	2 30	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udipi	3·27	·16	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karakal *	2·27	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiudapur	1·67	·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasargode	3·75	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosdrug	5·10	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uppinangadi ...	2·15	·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bettangadi	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28·24	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	·02	...
Coimbatore.																																								
Coimbatore	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mettapolliem ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pulladam	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avenashy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullachy	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	·07	...

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No. II.—

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance excluding the Cost of building new

1	2						3		
	RATIONS.						FIXED ESTAB		
	A.			B.			A.		
JAILS.	Total Cost.			Cost per head of Average Strength.			Total Cost.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	1,370	2	6	25	13	8	1,450	11	5
Berhampore	4,898	14	3	28	7	8	3,312	3	4
Vizagapatam	7,122	11	8	27	9	9	2,941	2	2
Rajahmundry Central ...	34,902	3	1	41	14	5	14,845	3	8
Do. District ...	3,079	1	4	40	8	3	2,345	11	1
Masulipatam	3,664	3	0	38	15	8	1,976	0	0
Guntoor	4,316	6	2	49	0	10	2,442	15	4
Nellore	7,752	15	5	45	5	5	2,957	13	11
Kurnool	4,862	7	2	37	1	10	2,694	11	7
Bellary	17,601	0	11	49	4	10	3,585	8	0
Cuddapah	8,179	15	8	41	5	0	2,875	0	6
Chittoor	10,897	10	9	40	8	2	3,711	0	0
Vellore Central	20,162	6	2	35	0	1	13,711	12	7
Do. Fort	5,414	10	2	35	6	3	1,805	10	11
Salem Central	17,573	2	8	39	13	7	12,085	5	1
Guindy	3,648	15	6	48	10	5	1,550	0	0
Chingleput	9,990	7	6	50	15	7	3,491	7	6
Cuddalore	6,270	6	0	23	0	10	2,948	13	2
Tranquebar...	4,610	11	2	38	6	9	2,509	12	0
Tanjore	5,718	8	3	35	11	10	2,819	14	2
Trichinopoly Central ...	31,614	6	6	44	1	6	7,336	13	3
Do. District ...	7,062	8	5	41	8	8	2,782	9	10
Madura	7,991	10	10	45	10	8	2,690	12	3
Tinnevelly	16,869	12	11	47	14	10	2,831	9	8
Paumben	6,169	10	1	51	6	7	2,830	6	5
Cochin	684	13	7	42	12	10	958	15	0
Calicut	9,337	1	2	65	12	1	3,152	0	0
Tellicherry	4,395	9	10	57	1	5	2,127	8	4
Cannanore Central... ...	23,183	14	1	51	4	8	4,562	11	5
Do. Fort*	575	15	10	9	14	11	162	0	0
Mangalore	6,338	2	10	48	0	3	2,591	6	9
Coimbatore Central ...	43,474	8	7	47	6	7	16,852	13	1
Do. District ...	5,683	13	6	47	5	10	2,774	2	8
Ootacamund do.	12,384	6	4	56	8	10	2,231	0	0
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	12,160	3	2	50	0	8	1,284	0	0
European Prison	4,347	9	0	161	0	4	7,324	12	4
Total ...	3,74,311	2	0	45	9	5	1,48,554	5	5
Penitentiary	18,016	8	9	39	5	5	6,648	2	7
Grand Total ...	3,92,327	10	9	45	6	7	1,55,202	8	0

* Given up 31st March 1870.

JAILS.

of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1870, *Jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

	4			5		
LISHMENT.	POLICE GUARD.			EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.		
B.	A.		B.	A.		B.
Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.		Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.		Cost per head of Average Strength.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
27 5 11	924 4 5		17 7 0	... ...		... ...
19 4 1	2,634 5 1		15 5 1	... ...		... ...
11 6 5	5,432 14 0		21 0 11	... ...		... ...
17 13 2	9,289 10 8		11 2 5	... ...		... ...
30 13 10	925 13 4		12 2 11	... ...		... ...
21 0 4	1,511 6 5		16 1 3	... ...		... ...
27 12 2	1,961 13 7		22 4 8	... ...		... ...
17 4 9	1,864 8 0		10 14 6	... ...		... ...
20 9 2	1,887 0 9		14 6 6	... ...		... ...
10 0 8	6,342 1 4		17 12 3	... ...		... ...
14 8 4	2,354 8 0		11 14 3	... ...		... ...
13 12 9	2,936 1 7		10 14 8	... ...		... ...
23 12 11	6,544 5 5		11 5 9	... ...		... ...
11 12 10	1,786 4 5		11 10 9	... ...		... ...
27 6 6	4,700 8 0		10 10 6	... ...		... ...
20 10 8	1,241 0 0		16 8 9	... ...		... ...
17 13 0	3,293 0 0		16 12 10	... ...		... ...
10 13 5	3,228 8 0		11 13 11	... ...		... ...
20 14 8	2,277 8 0		18 15 8	... ...		... ...
17 10 0	3,210 5 6		20 1 1	... ...		... ...
10 3 9	6,266 9 6		8 11 10	... ...		... ...
16 5 11	1,954 0 11		11 7 11	... ...		... ...
15 6 0	2,421 5 4		13 13 5	17 8 0		0 1 7
8 0 8	7,721 5 4		21 15 0	... ...		... ...
23 9 5	1,645 10 8		13 11 5	... ...		... ...
59 14 11	798 0 0		49 14 0	... ...		... ...
22 3 2	2,260 11 8		15 14 9	... ...		... ...
27 10 1	1,393 13 4		18 1 8	... ...		... ...
10 1 6	6,408 2 11		14 2 10	... ...		... ...
2 12 8	1,085 0 0		18 11 4	... ...		... ...
19 10 1	1,923 13 4		14 9 2	... ...		... ...
18 6 1	14,774 10 8		16 1 9	... ...		... ...
23 1 11	2,118 10 8		17 10 6	... ...		... ...
10 3 0	3,516 0 0		16 0 11	... ...		... ...
5 4 6	3,888 0 0		16 0 0	... ...		... ...
271 4 7	... ...		... ...	... ...		... ...
25 11 11	1,22,521 12 10		15 11 8	17 8 0		... ...
14 8 3	5,316 0 0		11 9 8	... ...		... ...
25 7 0	1,27,837 12 10		15 9 11	17 8 0		... ...

No. II.—

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance

JAILS.	6									7		
	HOSPITAL CHARGES.									CLOTH		
	A.			B.			C.			A.		
	Total Cost.			Cost per head of Average Strength.			Cost per head of Average Number Sick.			Total Cost.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	19	14	9	0	6	0	9	14	9	65	3	0
Berhampore	46	15	9	0	4	4	11	11	11	638	4	10
Vizagapatam	92	14	2	0	5	9	13	4	4	525	1	0
Rajahmundry Central...	1,368	3	0	1	10	3	85	8	2	3,283	15	7
Do. District. .	77	10	0	1	0	4	25	14	0	333	3	6
Masulipatam	172	13	2	1	13	5	172	13	2	200	13	0
Guntoor	214	11	3	2	7	1	52	8	10	166	15	2
Nellore	13	9	0	0	1	3	3	6	3	774	2	8
Kurnool	47	5	6	0	5	9	7	14	3	605	2	7
Bellary	237	8	8	0	10	8	13	3	2	1,401	12	3
Cuddapah	224	2	1	1	2	1	20	6	0	462	7	4
Chittoor	193	6	6	0	11	6	19	5	5	1,588	15	9
Vellore Central ...	1,017	4	7	1	12	3	78	4	1	1,170	13	9
Do. Fort	59	11	8	0	6	3	19	14	6	301	12	6
Salem Central... ...	33	3	0	0	1	2	3	5	1	1,184	0	6
Guindy	100	0	1	1	5	4	33	5	4	422	10	0
Chingleput	375	8	5	1	14	8	37	8	10	683	5	6
Cuddalore	372	7	5	1	5	11	53	3	4	365	1	1
Tranquebar	241	9	11	2	0	3	80	8	8	146	4	0
Tanjore	334	13	0	2	1	6	55	12	10	336	0	0
Trichinopoly Central ...	793	12	2	1	1	9	72	2	7	1,801	13	2
Do. District...	114	2	1	0	10	9	28	8	6	231	8	11
Madura	20	4	0	0	1	10	4	0	9	355	4	8
Tinnevelly	215	15	8	0	9	10	53	15	11	249	6	10
Paumben	462	8	7	3	13	8	51	6	3	481	0	8
Cochin	2	4	0	0	2	3	2	4	0	31	3	10
Calicut	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	1,124	1	7
Tellicherry	154	14	6	2	0	2	38	11	7	275	3	10
Cannanore Central ...	1,401	10	2	3	1	7	87	9	7	793	10	6
Do. Fort* ...	9	6	6	0	2	7	4	11	3	106	2	0
Mangalore	443	6	2	3	5	9	63	5	5	566	4	4
Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,999	8	10
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	10	0
Ootacamund do. ...	338	15	3	1	8	9	84	11	10	1,969	13	8
Lawrence Asylum Works	365	13	4	1	8	1	60	15	7	1,055	8	7
European Prison ...	104	9	2	3	14	0	104	9	2	580	1	0
Total ...	9,672	10	6	1	3	6	40	6	8	26,398	6	5
Penitentiary	3,514	15	0	7	10	9	167	6	0	3,303	11	0
Grand Total ...	13,187	9	6	1	6	4	43	13	7	29,702	1	5

* Given up 31st March 1870.

JAILS.

of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

	8			9	10
ING.	CONTINGENCIES.				
B.	A.		B.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per head of Average Strength.
Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.		Cost per head of Average Strength.		
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 3 8	232 15 1		4 6 4	4,063 3 2	76 10 7
3 11 5	1,442 10 1		8 6 3	12,973 5 4	75 6 10
2 0 7	1,392 13 1		5 6 4	17,507 8 1	67 13 9
3 15 1	4,480 11 6		5 6 1	68,169 15 6	81 13 5
4 6 2	529 9 10		6 15 6	7,291 1 1	95 15 0
2 2 2	717 12 2		7 10 2	8,242 15 9	87 11 0
1 14 4	787 1 10		8 15 1	9,889 15 4	112 6 2
4 8 5	1,042 4 0		6 1 6	14,405 5 0	84 3 10
4 9 11	885 15 9		6 12 3	10,982 11 4	83 13 5
3 14 10	1,399 5 7		3 14 9	30,567 4 9	85 10 0
2 5 5	1,252 4 7		6 5 2	15,348 6 2	77 8 3
5 14 6	481 0 4		1 12 7	19,808 2 11	73 10 2
2 0 6	1,266 10 5		2 3 2	43,873 4 11	76 2 8
1 15 7	219 15 9		1 7 0	9,588 1 5	62 10 8
2 11 0	1,081 15 6		2 7 3	36,658 2 9	83 2 0
5 10 2	803 6 10		10 11 5	7,766 0 5	103 8 9
3 7 9	1,196 15 9		6 1 8	19,030 12 8	97 1 6
1 5 6	755 5 0		2 12 5	13,940 8 8	51 4 0
1 3 6	755 3 3		6 4 8	10,541 0 4	87 13 6
2 1 7	1,237 11 1		7 11 9	13,657 4 0	85 5 9
2 8 2	1,621 0 1		2 4 2	49,434 6 8	68 15 2
1 5 9	569 15 4		3 5 8	12,714 13 6	74 12 8
2 0 6	1,433 13 11		8 3 1	14,930 11 0	85 5 1
0 11 4	680 9 8		1 14 11	28,568 12 1	81 2 7
4 0 2	461 4 2		3 13 6	12,050 8 7	100 6 9
1 15 3	122 0 1		7 10 0	2,597 4 6	162 5 3
7 14 8	920 10 4		6 7 9	16,795 13 9	118 4 6
3 9 2	649 6 1		8 6 11	8,996 7 11	116 13 5
1 12 1	1,534 6 9		3 6 4	37,884 7 10	83 13 0
1 13 3	80 15 4		1 6 4	2,019 7 8	34 13 1
4 4 8	633 4 2		4 12 9	12,496 5 7	94 10 8
2 2 11	1,572 6 0		1 11 5	78,673 15 2	85 12 9
1 0 3	496 8 10		4 2 2	11,194 13 8	93 4 8
8 15 11	3,013 15 9		13 12 2	23,454 3 0	107 1 7
4 5 6	2,135 15 6		8 12 8	20,889 8 7	85 15 5
21 7 9	1,286 0 0		47 10 1	13,642 15 6	505 4 9
3 10 3	39,173 15 5		6 10 5	7,20,649 12 7	98 9 2
7 3 5	5,292 5 0		11 8 11	42,091 10 4	91 14 5
3 11 10	44,466 4 5		6 12 7	7,62,741 6 11	98 6 3

No. III.—

Table showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the

1	2	3	4	5		
				JAIL SER		
				A.	B.	C.
JAILS.	Average Number sentenced to labor.	Average Number unable to labor from sickness or old age.	Average Number of Convalescents and Weekly Convicts employed on light labor.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Ratio per cent. of Average Strength.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.
						RS. A.
Russelcondah	52	2	7	9	17	2 13
Berhampore	172	6	1	66	38	2 9
Vizagapatam	254	41	21	60	24	2 4
Rajahmundry Central ...	837	21	123	372	44	4 1
Do. District ...	70	2	8	43	61	3 4
Masulipatam	84	15	...	15	18	3 4
Guntoor	82	17	7	35	43	7 8
Nellore	166	27	...	75	45	2 8
Kurnool	127	6	3	37	29	3 12
Bellary	358	76	26	43	12	3 12
Cuddapah	196	38	4	44	22	2 13
Chittoor	268	27	38	70	26	3 12
Vellore Central	576	120	4	51	9	2 9
Do. Fort	152	24	3	24	16	2 8
Salem Central	416	15	...	133	32	2 13
Guindy	74	3	...	64	86	3 12
Chingleput	209	10	26	71	34	3 14
Cuddalore	266	45	6	54	20	3 12
Tranquebar	118	7	...	33	28	2 6
Tanjore	160	28	3	25	16	3 13
Trichinopoly Central ...	717	18	98	144	20	3 2
Do. District ...	167	10	24	42	25	3 2
Madura	174	35	...	56	32	3 13
Tinnevelly	291	3	1	96	33	4 12
Paumben	120	8	11	16	13	3 12
Cochin	15	1	...	3	20	3 12
Calicut	137	11	18	30	22	5 0
Tellicherry	75	2	4	18	24	5 3
Cannanore Central... ...	452	21	43	50	11	5 0
Do. Fort	58	2	...	19	33	5 0
Mangalore...	117	13	3	23	21	4 5
Coimbatore Central.. ...	927	132	9	280	30	3 12
Do. District ...	120	33	...	21	17	4 3
Ootacamund do.	219	4	36	20	9	7 12
Lawrence Asylum Works...	244	9	3	21	8	7 8
European Prison	27	1	4	7	26	10 0
Total ...	8,497	833	534	2,170	27	4 1¾
Penitentiary	474	106	4	118	25	3 12
Grand Total ...	8,971	939	538	2,288	27	4 1½

JAILS.

Madras Presidency during the year 1870, *and their Estimated Earnings.*

	6			7		
VANTS.	BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAIL.			GRINDING GRAIN AND MAKING CLOTHING OR OTHER ARTICLES FOR PRISON USE.		
D.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of Convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.
RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
303 12	2	2 13	67 8	...	... ...	... ...
2,029 8	2	2 9	61 8	33	2 9	1,014 12
1,620 0	7	2 4	189 0	20	2 4	540 0
18,135 0	17	4 1	828 12	...	... ...	... ...
1,677 0	...	... ...	... ...	8	3 4	312 0
585 0	25	3 4	975 0	...	... ...	... ...
3,150 0	15	7 8	1,350 0	...	... ...	... ...
2,250 0	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
1,665 0	14	3 12	630 0	15	3 12	675 0
1,935 0	22	3 12	990 0	12	3 12	540 0
1,485 0	20	2 13	675 0	...	... ...	... ...
3,150 0	37	3 12	1,665 0	...	... ...	... ...
1,568 4	71	2 9	2,183 4	46	2 9	1,414 8
720 0	1	2 8	30 0	17	2 8	510 0
4,488 12	...	... ...	... ...	119	2 13	4,016 4
2,880 0	...	... ...	... ...	1	3 12	45 0
3,301 8	6	3 14	279 0	15	3 14	697 8
2,430 0	4	3 12	180 0	18	3 12	810 0
940 8	13	2 6	370 8	21	2 6	598 8
1,143 12	11	3 13	503 4	4	3 13	183 0
5,400 0	257	3 2	9,637 8	78	3 2	2,925 0
1,575 0	17	3 2	637 8	12	3 2	450 0
2,562 0	51	3 13	2,333 4	14	3 13	640 8
5,472 0	2	4 12	114 0	...	... ...	... ...
720 0	4	3 12	180 0	8	3 12	360 0
135 0	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
1,800 0	72	5 0	4,320 0	5	5 0	300 0
1,120 8	13	5 3	809 4	12	5 3	747 0
3,000 0	338	5 0	20,280 0	...	... ...	... ...
1,140 0	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
1,190 4	13	4 5	672 12	5	4 5	258 12
12,600 0	23	3 12	1,035 0	22	3 12	990 0
1,055 4	18	4 3	904 8	5	4 3	251 4
1,860 0	2	7 12	186 0	12	7 12	1,116 0
1,890 0	4	7 8	360 0	7	7 8	630 0
840 0	...	... ...	... ...	2	10 0	240 0
97,818 0	1,081	3 $3\frac{5}{6}$	52,447 8	511	2 $13\frac{1}{2}$	20,265 0
5,310 0	23	3 12	1,035 0	27	3 12	1,215 0
1,03,128 0	1,104	3 $4\frac{1}{12}$	53,482 8	538	2 $13\frac{11}{12}$	21,480 0

No. III.—

Table showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Pre

JAILS.	8			9		
	ON THE ROADS EMPLOYED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OR BY MUNICIPALITIES.			ON JAIL		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Average Number employed.	Average estimated or actual monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Value of Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.	Value of Vegetables sold.
		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
Russelcondah ...	23	2 13	776 4	9	99 15	105 9
Berhampore ...	43	2 9	1,322 4	21	168 12	60 6
Vizagapatam ...	102	2 3	2,754 0	...	... ...	... ...
Rajahmundry Cenl.	39	3 13	1,784 4	16	1,529 6	31 5
Do. District...	...	... ...	... ...	4	211 2	11 10
Masulipatam ...	23	3 2	862 8	6	21 4	... ...
Guntoor	...	... ...	... ...	8	110 10	33 11
Nellore	...	... ...	... ...	14	174 10	... ...
Kurnool	40	4 12	2,280 0	...	... ...	... ...
Bellary	154	3 13	7,045 8	...	... ...	... ...
Cuddapah ...	64	2 13	2,160 0	...	... ...	... ...
Chittoor	60	3 15	2,835 0	9	68 6	59 0
Vellore Central ...	150	2 9	4,612 8	24	... ...	... ...
Do. Fort ...	68	2 13	2,295 0	7	87 13	12 8
Salem Central ...	4	3 8	168 0	17	... ...	323 2
Guindy	...	... ...	... ...	6	121 15	... ...
Chingleput ...	8	5 5	510 0	7	480 0	13 0
Cuddalore ...	91	3 12	4,095 0	...	... ...	... ...
Tranquebar ...	29	2 12	957 0	6	111 10	... ...
Tanjore	26	3 12	1,170 0	4	74 14	4 15
Trichinopoly Cenl.	52	3 2	1,950 0	42	... ...	184 15
Do. District.	19	3 2	712 8	7	112 9	0 10
Madura	...	... ...	... ...	6	126 13	6 8
Tinnevelly ...	157	4 12	8,958 12	32	274 8	17 15
Paumben... ...	41	8 13	4,335 12	7	47 14	... ...
Cochin	11	4 4	561 0	...	... ...	... ...
Calicut	1	5 0	60 0	...	... ...	... ...
Tellicherry ...	2	5 3	124 8	3	122 6	5 13
Cannanore Central.	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
Do. Fort ...	37	5 0	2,220 0	...	... ...	... ...
Mangalore ...	...	... ...	... ...	9	266 10	... ...
Coimbatore Central	...	... ...	... ...	95	... ...	557 2
Do. District.	34	4 3	1,708 8	9	41 1	... ...
Ootacamund do.	143	7 10	13,084 8	2	633 3	... ...
Lawrence Asylum Works ..	200	7 8	18,000 0	...	... ...	... ...
European Prison...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
Total ...	1,621	3 $2\frac{1}{6}$	87,342 12	370	4,885 5	1,428 1
Penitentiary ...	24	5 0	1,440 0	1	... ...	... ...
Grand Total ...	1,645	3 $2\frac{1}{12}$	88,782 12	371	4,885 5	1,428 1

JAILS.

sidency during the year 1870, *and their Estimated Earnings.*—(Continued.)

		10			11	
GARDEN.		ON MANUFACTORIES.			TOTAL.	
D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Actual Profits of year.	Average Profits per head of those so employed.	Total estimated earnings of the Prisoners sentenced to labor.	Average estimated earnings per head of Prisoners sentenced to labor.
RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 14	205 8	...	... ...	... ...	1,353 0	26 0
0 15	229 2	...	... ...	... ...	4,657 2	27 1
... ...	... ...	3	111 7	37 2	5,214 7	20 8
8 2	1,560 11	249	3,873 0	15 9	26,181 11	31 4
4 10	222 12	5	185 5	37 1	2,397 1	34 4
0 5	21 4	...	... ...	... ...	2,443 12	29 1
1 8	144 5	...	... ...	... ...	4,644 5	56 10
1 1	174 10	50	366 8	7 5	2,791 2	16 13
... ...	... ...	12	176 10	14 11	5,426 10	42 12
... ...	... ...	25	239 8	9 9	10,750 0	30 0
... ...	... ...	26	39 12	1 8	4,359 12	22 4
1 3	127 6	27	250 2	9 4	8,027 8	29 15
... ...	... ...	110	1,102 12	13 3	10,881 4	18 14
1 3	100 5	8	356 4	44 9	4,011 9	26 6
1 9	823 2	128	2,524 14	19 12	11,521 0	27 11
1 11	121 15	...	... ...	... ...	3,046 15	41 3
5 14	493 0	66	1,512 13	22 15	6,793 13	32 8
... ...	... ...	48	1,433 0	29 14	8,948 0	33 10
1 9	111 10	9	110 13	12 5	3,088 15	26 3
1 10	79 13	59	740 15	12 9	3,820 12	23 14
0 6	184 15	28	... ...	... ...	20,097 7	28 0
1 6	113 3	36	618 2	17 3	4,106 5	24 9
1 14	133 5	12	212 12	17 12	5,881 13	33 13
0 12	292 7	...	... ...	... ...	14,837 3	51 0
0 9	47 14	25	112 12	4 8	5,756 6	48 0
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	696 0	46 6
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	6,480 0	40 0
3 9	128 3	21	253 9	12 1	3,183 0	42 7
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	23,280 0	51 8
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	3,360 0	57 15
2 7	266 10	51	1,447 8	28 6	3,835 13	32 13
0 8	557 2	366	1,806 7	4 15	16,988 9	18 5
0 6	41 1	...	... ...	... ...	3,960 9	33 0
26 6	633 3	...	... ...	... ...	16,879 11	77 1
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	20,880 0	85 9
... ...	... ...	13	990 14	76 4	2,070 14	76 11
1 15¾	6,313 6	1,377	18,465 11	12 7¼	2,82,652 [illegible]	37 5½
... ...	... ...	171	*23,330 8	136 7	32,330 [illegible]	68 3
1 14 11½	6,313 6	1,548	41,796 3	15 12⅝	†3,14,982 [illegible]	38 2 7½

* Of this sum Rs. 21,921 is the value of work done in the Printing Department.

† Of this sum Rs. 28,250 were realized in cash.

E.

No. I.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and Expenditure for the Registration Offices of each District in the Madras Presidency during the year 1870-71.

OFFICE.	Total Number of Documents registered in Books I., IV., and VI.	Total Amount of Ordinary Fees.	Total of other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Genl. Registry Office.	88	423 0 0	1,198 10 0	1,621 10 0	*35,037 1 6
Madras do. ...	3,858	7,206 1 0	2,382 10 0	10,088 11 0	†8,268 12 10
Ganjam District...	2,000	2,452 9 0	1,709 11 9	4,162 4 9	3,250 14 0
Vizagapatam do. ...	2,407	3,752 2 0	3,024 6 0	6,776 8 0	4,331 14 0
Godavery do. ...	5,845	7,086 4 0	6,373 11 0	13,459 15 0	7,940 9 2
Kistna do. ...	1,858	2,284 4 0	1,910 10 0	4,194 14 0	3,288 5 10
Nellore do. ...	1,581	2,238 8 0	2,223 2 0	4,461 10 0	3,289 0 1
Cuddapah do. ...	2,110	2,702 5 0	2,087 11 0	4,790 0 0	2,980 6 2
Kurnool do. ...	3,338	3,623 6 0	1,436 11 0	5,060 1 0	3,542 0 6
Bellary do. ...	2,554	3,416 2 0	2,373 6 0	5,789 8 0	3,814 5 6
Chingleput do. ...	2,719	3,965 11 0	1,552 3 0	5,517 14 0	3,758 4 6
North Arcot do. ...	3,497	5,258 11 0	1,727 6 0	6,986 1 0	4,977 4 4
South Arcot do. ...	3,965	5,349 3 0	1,865 12 0	7,214 15 0	5,063 7 6
Tanjore do. ...	18,252	28,527 4 0	10,761 2 6	39,288 6 6	23,796 10 2
Tinnevelly do. ...	20,879	27,704 0 0	10,909 0 3	38,613 0 3	21,525 3 3
Madura do. ...	9,157	13,019 11 0	4,423 5 0	17,443 0 0	10,537 5 9
Trichinopoly do. ...	4,405	6,097 4 0	2,210 13 3	8,308 1 3	5,841 1 6
Salem do. ...	4,258	5,547 8 0	2,074 15 0	7,622 7 0	5,171 2 4
Coimbatore do. ...	5,901	8,510 12 0	1,863 7 0	10,374 3 0	6,875 4 0
South Canara do. ...	6,944	10,667 3 0	4,686 6 9	15,353 9 9	9,889 8 5
Tellicherry do. ...	16,409	17,662 13 0	7,450 8 0	25,113 5 0	13,488 2 0
Calicut do. ...	26,865	32,303 15 0	7,438 10 0	39,742 9 0	21,535 8 8
Neilgherry do. ...	194	360 9 0	82 2 0	442 11 0	941 15 6
Total ...	1,49,081	2,00,159 1 0	82,266 3 6	2,82,425 4 6	2,09,144 3 6

* This sum includes Rupees 12,200-4-4, being the estimated value of paper for Registers and Indexes, Office stationery, and packing materials, a seal, service postage, and house-rent.

† Including Rupees 15-14-2, the value of Office stationery.

No. II.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Registrations in each District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 *and* 1870-71.

DISTRICT.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.											
	Compulsory.											
	Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).		Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., of Immoveable Property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards (Section 17, Clause 2).		Acknowledgments of Payment of consideration on account of do. (Sec. 17, Clause 3).		Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause 4).		Leases for terms exceeding one year (Section 17, Clause 4).		Total of Compulsory Registrations.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
General Registry Office	1	...	68	86	1	...	...	...	4	1	74	87
Madras Registry Office	24	22	2,702	2,774	1	1	...	...	322	413	3,049	3,210
Ganjam District ...	9	3	954	1,257	25	4	...	...	3	1	991	1,265
Vizagapatam do. ...	50	22	1,850	1,809	7	3	2	5	11	20	1,920	1,859
Godavery do. ...	97	31	2,098	2,365	...	2	2	2	29	49	2,226	2,449
Kistna do. ...	87	12	1,109	1,107	...	1	...	1	25	38	1,221	1,159
Nellore do. ...	41	18	979	955	...	...	...	1	7	42	1,027	1,016
Cuddapah do. ...	30	11	1,427	1,376	1	13	3	7	31	43	1,492	1,450
Kurnool do. ...	85	37	961	1,320	...	...	...	2	804	1,148	1,850	2,507
Bellary do. ...	62	19	1,681	1,762	...	...	1	...	14	63	1,758	1,844
Chingleput do. ...	24	6	2,181	2,055	...	1	4	11	51	93	2,260	2,166
North Arcot do. ...	25	9	2,681	2,699	1	2	1	2	45	61	2,753	2,773
South Arcot do. ...	24	11	2,778	2,699	16	10	3	3	133	162	2,954	2,885
Tanjore do. ...	137	57	13,161	12,834	48	46	25	54	1,158	1,632	14,529	14,623
Tinnevelly do. ...	67	57	12,333	14,523	27	20	5	16	86	153	12,518	14,769
Madura do. ...	24	19	6,973	7,312	2	4	3	7	134	102	7,136	7,444
Trichinopoly do. ...	26	5	3,421	3,353	2	3	9	6	149	120	3,607	3,487
Salem do. ...	18	12	3,481	3,292	1	1	8	8	22	100	3,530	3,413
Coimbatore do. ...	15	12	4,881	4,926	3	...	5	20	158	214	5,062	5,172
South Canara do. ...	34	13	4,260	4,079	311	311	582	713	128	194	5,315	5,310
Tellicherry do. ...	56	28	5,606	5,853	35	47	28	33	2,902	4,335	8,627	10,796
Calicut do. ...	21	12	9,638	10,492	11	14	243	280	5,845	7,936	15,758	18,734
Neilgherry do. ...	2	3	146	101	1	...	...	...	2	2	151	106
Total ...	959	419	85,369	89,029	493	483	924	1,171	12,063	17,422	99,808	108,524

No. II.—

Statement of Registrations in each District of the

DISTRICT.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, Optional. Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., of Immoveable Property of the value of less than Rupees 100 (Section 18, Clause 1).		Acknowledgments of Payment of consideration on account of do. (Sec. 18, Clause 2).		Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3).		Puttahs and Muchilkah (Section 18, Clause 3).		Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).		Miscellaneous Documents registered under (Section 18, Clause 7).		Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	
	8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
General Registry Office	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Madras Registry Office	176	206	5	2	5	20	...	...	3	...	...	5	189	233
Ganjam District ...	448	511	9	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	461	514
Vizagapatam do. ...	272	245	2	...	2	6	7	5	...	...	4	5	287	261
Godavery do. ...	1,329	1,439	...	2	11	5	15	19	...	...	36	39	1,391	1,504
Kistna do. ...	461	512	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	2	467	516
Nellore do. ...	352	368	...	...	...	...	39	32	...		...	...	391	400
Cuddapah do. ...	587	540	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	593	551
Kurnool do. ...	570	707	...	...	4	2	4	1	...	...	27	...	605	710
Bellary do. ...	466	457	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	15	8	483	469
Chingleput do. ...	396	391	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	2	12	7	410	407
North Arcot do. ...	528	498	...	1	1	8	2	5	...	...	...	8	531	520
South Arcot do. ...	772	843	3	2	13	14	1	1	...	...	...	4	789	864
Tanjore do. ...	1,684	1,863	6	9	151	164	103	112	...	...	16	15	1,960	2,163
Tinnevelly do. ...	2,329	3,708	5	3	10	19	20	5	...	...	46	38	2,410	3,773
Madura do. ..	926	1,044	2	2	11	9	4	2	...	...	...	3	943	1,060
Trichinopoly do. ...	739	563	11	...	4	7	1	...	...	...	11	3	766	573
Salem do. ...	619	578	1	...	19	13	8	9	...	...	6	13	653	613
Coimbatore do. ...	394	412	...	...	2	3	10	2	...	...	19	24	425	441
South Canara do. ...	632	693	33	11	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	719
Tellicherry do. ...	3,183	4,147	30	55	59	218	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,272	4,427
Calicut do. ...	3,224	4,529	4	11	1,116	1,807	...	...	...	...	...	94	4,344	6,441
Neilgherry do. ...	99	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	101	70
Total ...	20,188	24,324	142	98	1,425	2,322	220	200	5	2	197	284	22,147	27,230

REGISTRATION.

Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 *and* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

BOOK I.—(*Contd*)		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK VI.											
Total of Registrations affecting Immoveable Property.		Conveyances of Moveable Property and Receipts or Acknowledgments for the same (Section 18, Clause 5).		Obligations for the Payment of Money (Section 18, Clause 7).		All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.		Total of Registrations in Book VI, affecting Moveable Property.		Number of Wills (Section 18, Clause 6) registered in Book IV.		Number of Authorities to Adopt (Section 18, Clause 6) registered in Book IV.	
15		16		17		18		19		20		21	
1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
77	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,238	3,443	8	14	237	243	176	115	421	372	42	38	...	...
1,452	1,779	3	9	91	97	73	112	167	218	3	3	...	...
2,207	2,120	9	8	196	207	88	68	293	283	5	4	...	...
3,617	3,953	91	122	1,224	1,488	298	281	1,613	1,891	2	1	...	1
1,688	1,675	5	18	194	132	55	32	254	182	...	1	...	...
1,418	1,416	7	28	128	83	62	51	197	162	1	3	...	...
2,085	2,001	16	7	61	55	35	47	112	109	1	...	...	...
2,455	3,217	9	9	90	68	44	44	143	121	...	...	...	...
2,241	2,313	15	18	215	147	90	69	320	234	1	7	...	...
2,670	573	...	5	95	85	23	46	118	136	13	10	...	...
3,284	3,293	17	6	101	139	24	56	142	201	15	3	...	...
3,743	3,749	45	7	102	94	30	98	177	199	11	17	...	...
16,489	16,786	54	20	785	910	561	510	1,400	1,440	41	26	...	...
14,928	18,542	67	76	1,455	1,965	330	285	1,852	2,326	10	11	...	...
8,079	8,504	...	40	618	538	115	71	733	649	9	4	...	...
4,373	4,060	5	6	223	241	121	94	349	341	5	4	...	...
4,183	4,026	11	21	147	167	90	37	248	225	3	7	...	...
5,487	5,613	1	5	308	239	65	43	374	287	...	1	...	...
5,988	6,029	135	63	396	681	160	164	691	908	4	7	...	...
11,899	15,223	187	206	681	778	140	201	1,008	1,185	1	1	...	...
20,102	25,175	230	225	907	1,233	24	231	1,361	1,689	2	2	...	...
252	176	3	1	13	9	19	8	35	18	...	...	...	...
121,955	135,754	918	914	8,267	9,599	2,823	2,663	12,008	13,176	169	150	...	1

No. III.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Operations other than Registrations in Books I., IV., & VI. in each District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 *&* 1870-71.

District.	Covers containing Will deposited (Section 44.)		Covers containing Authorities to Adopt deposited (Section 44).		Covers containing Wills withdrawn (Section 45).		Covers containing Authorities to Adopt withdrawn (Section 45).		Covers containing Wills opened (Section 46).		Covers containing Authorities to Adopt opened (Section 46).		Powers of Attorney authenticated. General.		Powers of Attorney authenticated. Special.		Memoranda of Decrees received under Section 41.		Memoranda of Decrees received under Section 42.		Special Registrations (Section 52).	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
General Registry Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Madras do.	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	35	35	66	81	...	...	...	...	426	433
Ganjam District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	49	61	...	1	456	302	400	632
Vizagapatam do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30	13	53	69	5	3	578	1,422	123	141
Godavery do.	5	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	29	12	77	122	15	60	2,223	2,606	1,429	1,737
Kistna do.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	17	15	48	21	733	769	176	187
Nellore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	24	10	13	10	13	654	914	113	111
Cuddapah do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	7	4	15	...	...	672	1,316	62	36
Kurnool do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	10	5	36	841	856	23	71
Bellary do.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	9	20	120	112	1,504	1,048	404	362
Chingleput do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	4	18	41	...	...	229	220	183	251
North Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	11	16	54	21	1,146	601	84	98
South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	11	17	1	...	266	506	310	409
Tanjore do.	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	30	93	169	181	324	2,370	3,226	914	1,162
Tinnevelly do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	80	146	39	75	897	1,067	3,228	4,762
Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	81	83	28	16	518	1,037	1,305	1,083
Trichinopoly do.	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	14	27	...	...	442	735	240	217
Salem do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	8	14	39	105	55	1,085	1,055	242	212
Coimbatore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	26	42	98	54	799	354	577	440
South Canara do.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	65	100	...	...	98	26	148	164
Tellicherry do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	21	134	85	...	...	1,173	1,120	54	73
Calicut do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	129	96	149	200	...	...	847	683	50	89
Neilgherry do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	6	14	...	...	18	18	1	19
Total ...	18	12	...	...	6	5	...	...	8	4	...	...	472	318	993	1,385	709	791	17,549	19,881	10,495	12,695

No. III.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Operations other than Registrations in Books I., IV., and VI. in each District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 *and* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

District.	Registrations on Payment of Penalty (Section 24).		Commissions issued under Sections 35 and 39.		Visits paid under Sections 33, 35, and 39.		Translations filed under Section 19.		Refusals to register (Section 82).		Appeals against such refusals (Section 83). Registration ordered.		Appeals against such refusals (Section 83). Registration refused.		Registrations ordered by Civil Court (Section 84).		Prosecutions (Section 95).		Searches.		Copies and Extracts granted or made.	
	13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
General Registry Office.	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	12
Madras do.	1	9	35	39	116	97	2	4	24	24	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	50	73	59	68
Ganjam District ...	4	...	21	32	21	22	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	26	33	39
Vizagapatam do. ...	...	6	1	...	95	82	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	30	44	366	108
Godavery do. ...	1	7	8	9	104	117	1	...	21	28	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	69	66	101	95
Kistna do. ...	8	1	3	9	40	41	1	...	3	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	38	29	24	24
Nellore do. ...	4	1	8	11	35	39	...	2	5	14	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	24	24	46	45
Cuddapah do. ...	2	4	...	1	15	34	3	...	7	15	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	20	26
Kurnool do. ...	...	1	...	...	18	28	1	...	5	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	32	41	50	56
Bellary do. ...	2	...	...	...	33	27	1	2	12	17	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	29	63	52	61
Chingleput do. ...	5	11	2	4	33	29	8	7	19	34	...	1	7	9	8	18	...	...	21	21	66	96
North Arcot do. ..	1	10	...	...	37	43	...	...	107	131	...	2	19	11	10	10	...	...	48	23	78	70
South Arcot do. ...	14	23	...	...	16	43	...	...	71	62	4	8	23	14	13	10	...	2	73	55	133	124
Tanjore do. ...	12	20	17	2	337	319	5	5	227	379	2	8	88	85	54	98	1	...	279	509	584	896
Tinnevelly do. ...	6	11	2	4	192	234	...	...	110	67	...	2	5	12	5	2	1	1	180	249	274	460
Madura do. ...	1	...	7	...	121	115	...	...	19	21	...	2	10	7	9	5	1	...	118	145	324	831
Trichinopoly do. ...	5	6	4	4	57	60	...	...	36	28	...	...	13	7	8	7	1	1	50	87	116	145
Salem do. ...	12	13	3	...	23	25	1	1	36	31	...	...	13	9	16	16	...	1	45	45	83	77
Coimbatore do. ...	11	9	...	7	25	32	...	...	30	33	2	2	13	11	9	13	...	...	56	52	86	83
South Canara do. ...	5	9	2	10	242	257	1	...	82	29	4	...	3	6	4	3	...	2	303	496	360	594
Tellicherry do. ...	2	...	32	25	266	359	1	...	33	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	87	284	139	385
Calicut do. ...	17	12	90	85	399	390	42	5	64	65	3	7	15	5	5	5	4	1	170	179	754	571
Neilgherry do. ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	3	3
Total ...	115	154	235	242	2,230	2,397	67	27	929	1,030	21	36	229	190	145	193	8	10	1,756	2,541	3,761	4,869

APPENDIX III.

No. I.—*Rainfall in the Districts of the Madras Presidency for three years.*

DISTRICTS.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Ganjam	22·54	38·46	46·27
Vizagapatam	34·07	34·69	52·63
Godavery	19·10	37·79	47·24
Kistna	26·95	32·99	33·87
Nellore	25·06	30·49	35·38
Cuddapah	17·08	24·43	34·39
Bellary	20·75	21·61	24·14
Kurnool	24·33	24·54	29·38
Chingleput	11·81	32·27	36·01
Madras	...	...	38·90
North Arcot	24·00	25·88	37·56
South Arcot	20·56	35·71	44·93
Tanjore	27·47	45·16	43·58
Trichinopoly	29·36	39·73	38·43
Madura	28·26	44·26	30·69
Tinnevelly...	29·39	38·54	29·88
Coimbatore	19·75	25·48	21·64
Neilgherries	33·44	56·53	57·21
Salem	26·35	34·93	35·16
South Canara	138·82	119·59	111·03
Malabar	107·64	108·70	98·51

No. II.—*Prices of Grains, &c., for six years.*

ITEMS.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce ...	431	522	395	380	383	325
Paddy, do. do. ...	198	242	179	170	168	140
Cholum, do. ...	260	334	224	206	194	173
Cumboo, do. ...	237	296	207	188	181	158
Raggy, do. ...	231	313	219	196	182	155
Veragoo, do. ...	164	208	158	134	126	128
Wheat, do. ...	700	800	623	499	552	663
Salt, do. ...	272	330	299	296	316	337
Cotton per candy ...	151	166	124	114	146	136

No. III.—*General Receipts.*

ITEMS.	1866-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		RESULTS OF 1870-71 COMPARED WITH 1869-70.	
	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	3,63,55,087	65·1	4,23,97,052	64·9	4,05,87,570	63·8	4,47,60,558	63·8	4,39,33,506	61·2	...	8,27,052
Excise on Spirits & Drugs.	42,74,529	7·6	50,67,411	7·8	49,08,431	7·7	57,00,211	8·1	58,92,654	8·2	1,92,443	...
Income-tax	13,911	0·2	215	...	...	...	11,58,531	1·6	22,33,032	3·1	10,74,501	...
License-tax	...	...	8,07,135	1·3	5,65,078	0·8	20,126	0·3	1,994	0·3	...	18,132
Sea Customs	18,26,743	3·2	23,71,941	3·7	26,10,459	4·1	25,90,091	3·6	28,66,650	3·9	2,76,559	...
Land Customs	1,06,745	0·1	1,47,080	0·2	1,85,480	0·4	1,74,758	0·2	1,82,128	0·2	7,370	...
Salt	1,04,72,038	18·7	1,09,38,017	16·7	1,10,70,412	17·4	1,16,47,306	16·6	1,26,42,303	17·6	9,94,997	...
Stamps	28,25,533	5·1	35,37,234	5·4	37,25,503	5·8	40,64,530	5·8	39,58,677	5·5	...	1,05,853
Total ...	5,58,74,586	100	6,52,66,085	100	6,36,52,933	100	7,01,16,111	100	7,17,10,944	100	25,45,870	9,51,037
£ Sterling ..	5,587,459	...	6,326,609	...	6,365,293	...	7,011,611	...	7,171,094	Net.	15,94,833	Rs. ...

No. IV.—*General Charges.*

CHARGES.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue, including Board of Revenue, Settlement Officers, and Revenue Survey	37,03,331	39,94,379	43,20,007	42,13,930	42,80,973
Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	1,95,670	2,16,120	2,49,585	2,36,986	3,10,273
Assessed Taxes	...	27,160	16,945	26,862	31,809
Sea Customs	1,42,672	1,58,573	1,62,732	1,62,471	1,63,835
Land Customs	7,999	7,824	7,980	7,783	9,577
Salt	14,43,193	13,48,244	13,33,786	14,14,556	12,31,754
Stamps	1,20,408	1,57,366	1,63,408	1,85,619	1,67,346
Total ...	56,13,273	59,09,666	62,54,443	62,48,207	61,95,567
Allowance to District and Village Officers	3,41,845	3,58,519	5,20,325	...	...
Grand Total ...	59,55,118	62,68,185	67,74,768	62,48,207	61,95,567
£ ...	595,512	626,819	677,477	624,821	619,557

NOTE.—The charges entered for 1869-70 in that year's report are only approximates, while those now shown are the actuals.

No. V.—*Abstract of Receipts and Charges.*

ITEMS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts...	558,74,586	652,66,085	636,52,933	701,16,111	717,10,944
Charges	59,55,118	62,68,185	67,74,768	62,48,207	61,95,567
Balance	499,19,468	589,97,900	568,78,165	638,67,904	655,15,377
Per-centage of Charges. ...	10·7	9·6	10·6	8·9	8·7

No. VI.—*Value of Imports and Exports from* 1859-60 *to* 1870-71.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.				VALUE OF EXPORTS.				VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS.		Gross Duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandize.	Duty.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1859-60 ...	299,07,033	174,39,684	473,46,717	16,01,718	387,82,800	45,47,547	433,30,347	7,13,038	12,56,494	...	23,14,756
1860-61 ...	316,55,812	207,25,887	523,81,699	17,22,731	445,98,338	62,88,632	508,86,970	8,56,058	15,07,146	675	25,79,464
1861-62 ...	344,94,138	222,85,900	567,80,038	13,58,719	542,92,250	39,58,486	582,50,736	7,12,211	11,60,099	260	20,71,290
1862-63 ...	303,30,148	303,86,890	607,17,038	10,91,820	635,58,990	61,90,551	697,49,541	6,79,052	11,96,496	306	17,70,178
1863-64 ...	402,65,473	360,75,985	763,41,458	12,75,208	877,78,126	223,39,284	1,101,17,410	7,19,579	17,35,648	126	19,94,913
1864-65 ...	418,02,487	303,13,958	721,16,445	11,17,875	836,71,790	181,50,942	1,018,22,732	6,67,464	10,04,383	88	17,85,427
1865-66 ...	479,87,412	366,42,492	846,29,904	12,19,300	900,15,155	126,10,223	1,026,25,378	7,00,548	14,61,719	660	19,20,508
1866-67 ...	416,74,201	136,86,606	553,60,807	12,77,505	445,86,571	175,29,881	621,16,452	5,23,008	4,86,237	79	18,00,592
1867-68 ...	508,27,573	112,93,529	621,21,102	14,78,349	580,09,230	101,55,634	681,64,864	8,59,958	4,39,318	26	23,38,328
1868-69 ...	514,00,610	225,60,091	739,60,701	15,87,846	767,50,999	36,81,960	804,32,959	9,97,564	14,45,965	1,010	25,86,420
1869-70 ...	511,84,481	176,42,023	688,26,504	16,60,771	732,45,315	62,22,657	794,67,972	9,03,985	18,65,985	322	25,65,078
1870-71 ...	530,50,824	82,68,321	613,19,145	17,92,481	624,26,649	172,12,961	796,39,610	10,24,962	26,75,979	11,985	28,29,683

No. VII.—IMPORTS.

Principal Staples of Trade.

IMPORTS.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.
Millinery and wearing apparel	11,91,156	11,75,666
Books	1,76,887	2,08,156
Twist	92,80,982	1,04,32,173
Cotton piece-goods, grey	73,58,735	1,04,85,340
Do. not otherwise described ...	51,91,281	44,75,625
Coral, unwrought	3,30,293	1,70,205
Drugs and medicines	4,87,515	5,43,120
Dyeing and coloring materials	67,879	3,86,628
Earthen and porcelain-ware	1,40,527	1,39,195
Glass, and manufactures of...	2,65,045	1,32,391
Paddy	15,75,972	7,10,626
Rice	37,89,246	29,81,948
Wheat	2,24,954	3,80,498
Grain of sorts	1,81,986	3,70,813
Jewellery	1,16,358	91,706
Machines and machinery	3,32,524	7,52,849
Malt liquors	6,66,557	6,76,611
Metals	46,67,756	39,81,539
Paper	3,20,246	4,02,574
Provisions and Oilman's stores	4,77,845	4,91,134
Railway stores	8,19,871	19,85,305
Seeds	3,08,349	3,79,197
Silk, raw	12,28,866	8,59,862
Silk, manufactures of	4,51,179	4,24,539
Spices, including betel-nut	9,21,506	8,62,108
Spirits	10,17,238	8,58,786
Stationery, except paper	1,16,912	1,09,707
Tea	1,84,600	1,40,924
Timber and wood	13,72,138	12,52,739
Wines	11,24,691	10,15,362
Wool, manufactures of	5,36,374	5,43,026
Other articles	62,58,507	56,30,472
Total ...	511,84,481	530,50,824
£ ...	5,118,448	5,305,082
Government stores	2,60,539	4,74,811
Do. Salt on the West Coast	3,78,197	3,41,765

No. VII.—(*Continued.*)
EXPORTS.

EXPORTS.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.
Cocoanuts	32,14,971	22,18,756
Coffee...	88,21,118	82,84,862
Cotton wool	191,25,050	106,04,132
Cotton goods	22,20,365	21,84,282
Coir-yarn and rope	17,90,919	13,36,161
Drugs	1,54,479	1,89,911
Indigo	75,47,745	85,30,756
Dyes of sorts	4,27,685	6,33,107
Feathers	38,066	23,483
Fruits and vegetables	2,18,702	2,53,776
Paddy	6,11,576	5,19,329
Rice	59,20,387	74,70,921
Wheat	54,613	18,580
Grain of sorts	7,09,563	2,36,001
Hemp, and manufactures of	1,14,941	55,144
Hides and skins	36,49,250	40,93,200
Horns	2,24,954	1,91,039
Ivory and ivory-ware	18,297	17,453
Jewellery	35,353	60,223
Mats	39,845	22,254
Oils	40,20,483	27,58,226
Precious stones...	40,788	26,794
Provisions and Oilman's stores	7,79,341	6,38,468
Salt	70,122	48,020
Saltpetre	55,000	28,599
Seeds	53,47,807	49,39,300
Silk, manufactures of	62,385	1,19,125
Spices	25,03,111	26,08,492
Spirits	5,216	2,894
Sugar and other saccharine matter	16,73,319	13,74,525
Timber and woods	12,32,910	10,13,878
Tobacco	6,09,263	3,90,794
Wax...	25,858	20,377
Other articles	18,81,833	15,13,787
Total ...	7,32,45,315	6,24,26,649
£ ...	7,324,531	6,242,664
Government stores	...	...

No. VIII.—*Export Trade in Coffee, Cotton, Indigo, &c.*

ARTICLES.	1866-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Coffee ... ... lbs.	17,349,508	41,91,785	37,606,333	80,54,337	47,217,496	106,65,221	37,353,359	88,21,118	35,464,229	82,84,862
Cotton wool ... ... ,,	24,367,331	94,37,789	47,026,932	123,86,380	89,181,858	213,99,827	68,474,448	191,25,050	42,347,132	106,04,132
Cotton piece-goods	...	29,75,738	...	33,80,274	...	22,95,031	...	22,18,150	...	21,62,096
Indigo ... ... lbs.	658,224	14,20,215	2,261,616	43,15,004	2,663,808	61,03,555	3,075,856	75,47,745	3,883,600	85,30,756
Rice ... ... Cwt.	1,528,596	84,51,333	1,699,299	70,44,489	1,825,195	69,10,930	1,475,529	59,20,387	2,072,584	74,70,921
Hides and skins ... No.	4,869,631	23,53,398	5,165,385	28,98,277	5,937,469	31,72,631	6,476,633	36,49,250	7,120,053	40,93,200
Oils ... ... Gall.	1,104,160	11,97,479	1,727,867	24,43,703	2,659,958	39,04,317	2,813,856	40,20,483	1,931,127 24,123	27,58,226
Coir and coir rope ... Cwt.	181,427	10,56,216	202,571	11,77,917	317,293	17,30,181	255,929	17,90,919	188,106	13,36,161
Oil, &c., seeds ... ... ,,	112,655	4,89,748	636,435	34,26,730	617,539	50,66,597	865,261	50,38,978	934,977	49,39,300
Spices ... ... ,,	222,471	21,96,823	199,583	26,25,833	217,914	27,70,993	201,106	25,03,111	218,744	26,08,492
Do. ... ... No.	...		10,157,316		10,153,300		7,756,250		10,081,100	
Sugar and other saccharine matter. ...Cwt.	284,631	18,58,020	105,554	9,02,846	229,373	14,41,054	241,224	16,73,319	199,943	13,74,525

No. IX.

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.
1859-60	82,512,521	95,97,135
1860-61	78,822,027	112,91,211
1861-62	86,544,471	170,40,215
1862-63	62,374,133	238,12,882
1863-64	72,490,886	447,18,112
1864-65	73,101,578	404,18,937
1865-66	120,034,216	484,16,348
1866-67	24,367,331	94,37,789
1867-68	47,026,932	123,86,380
1868-69	89,181,858	213,99,827
1869-70	68,474,448	191,25,050
1870-71	42,347,132	106,04,132

No. X.—*Food Grains.*

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	RS.	Cwt.	RS
1861-62	1,073,513	34,12,388	1,781,741	51,41,033
1862-63	1,267,089	40,07,659	1,532,598	50,55,401
1863-64	1,452,705	48,87,275	1,834,446	65,58,917
1864-65	1,409,862	50,29,776	1,772,402	70,67,811
1865-66	1,100,554	41,77,128	1,736,223	73,38,883
1866-67	815,593	33,59,002	1,791,352	92,11,329
1867-68	966,179	51,38,534	1,987,273	77,67,790
1868-69	1,143,219	38,44,421	2,157,345	77,73,009
1869-70	1,637,485	55,91,345	1,734,207	65,86,690
1870-71	1,132,097	40,73,072	2,333,657	80,08,830

No. XI.

	Detail of Exports of Food Grain in			
	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	31,059	93,252	223,050	6,21,798
Arabia	17,508	87,002	7,331	29,371
Bourbon	220	713	12,550	42,033
Bombay	202,383	9,13,180	1,79,018	6,23,569
Ceylon	1,301,318	47,83,181	1,594,361	56,78,225
France	4,393	11,250	51,378	1,27,630
Laccadive Islands...	10,623	46,448	6,277	24,417
Maldive Islands	...	...	331	1,362
Mauritius	5,771	28,986	39,027	1,27,999
Penang	...	...	1 233	4,963
Persian Gulf	15,562	70,220	38,664	1,60,460
Spain	...	...	9,609	22,986
Sumatra	5,758	15,820	...	...
Goa	126,570	4,83,967	119,915	3,83,366
Turkey	5,311	23,875	304	2,130
Travancore...	...	...	21,112	61,708
Indian French Ports	...	...	26,431	85,600
Other Ports	7,731	28,796	3,066	11,213
Total ...	1,734,207	65,86,690	2,333,657	80,08,830

No. XII.—*Bullion.*

	Imports.			Exports.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1855-56 ...	50,000	143,38,591	143,88,591	15,74,663	37,03,241	52,77,904
1856-57 ...	...	170,32,599	170,32,599	10,04,637	23,33,678	33,38,315
1857-58 ...	...	186,23,162	186,23,162	25,70,930	91,29,936	117,00,866
1858-59 ...	3,03,310	139,92,897	142,96,207	66,805	56,61,731	57,28,536
1859-60 ...	51,624	173,88,060	174,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61 ...	...	207,25,887	207,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62 ...	...	222,85,900	222,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63 ...	51,02,833	252,84,057	303,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64 ...	44,30,000	316,45,985	360,75,985	160,03,000	63,36,284	223,39,284
1864-65 ...	...	303,13,958	303,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	181,50,942
1865-66 ...	...	366,42,492	366,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	126,10,223
1866-67 (11 months) ...	...	136,86,606	136,86,606	67,28,685	108,01,196	175,29,881
1867-68 ...	...	112,93,529	112,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,634	101,55,634
1868-69 ...	...	225,60,091	225,42,091	5,28,000	31,58,960	36,81,960
1869-70 ...	...	176,42,023	176,60,023	6,60,243	55,62,414	62,22,657
1870-71 ...	3,00,000	79,68,321	82,68,321	62,91,917	109,21,044	172,12,961

No. XIII.—*District Road Fund.*

Districts.	Receipts.					Charges.				
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	5,349	39,633	86,691	88,953	89,683	942	39,633	69,719	82,754	77,105
Vizagapatam	10,310	1,23,308	1,92,739	1,80,533	1,48,774	5,182	36,215	1,12,943	1,58,145	1,32,297
Godavery	53,069	2,16,246	3,68,280	4,79,949	4,47,528	65,435	95,417	1,40,628	2,23,028	2,62,327
Kistna	43,335	1,54,299	1,73,419	2,70,696	3,40,274	15,173	1,54,299	1,85,533	1,32,964	1,60,965
Nellore	29,553	64,662	1,16,062	1,44,838	1,95,785	16,599	49,046	78,272	91,203	91,583
Cuddapah	11,245	65,082	1,30,832	1,21,893	97,825	8,985	36,513	98,628	1,17,371	86,157
Bellary	20,523	56,337	1,50,264	2,13,880	2,51,094	23,612	56,337	1,02,101	1,10,292	1,40,301
Kurnool	30,416	82,447	1,66,017	2,25,568	2,99,458	15,073	23,017	43,759	95,862	91,209
Chingleput	8,884	45,890	82,139	59,441	60,538	8,175	45,890	80,619	73,275	57,690
North Arcot	63,076	1,17,830	1,18,682	1,34,181	2,15,037	49,143	1,17,830	1,58,992	97,342	1,36,298
South Arcot	55,410	1,02,693	1,21,377	1,24,068	1,45,982	65,023	91,510	1,12,085	1,13,938	1,16,235
Tanjore	99,294	2,73,360	4,78,804	5,79,217	4,85,350	74,144	76,286	1,42,555	3,28,736	3,04,785
Trichinopoly	63,332	1,09,923	1,31,381	1,03,747	97,618	22,698	50,217	1,09,493	79,522	80,550
Madura	41,033	1,68,846	1,73,945	1,27,371	2,17,354	65,404	1,68,846	2,60,757	67,835	1,12,327
Tinnevelly...	92,119	1 37,829	1,99,996	2,19,641	1,91,782	37,125	1,17,334	1,63,837	1,80,167	1,41,118
Coimbatore	55,341	1,47,029	1,81,797	1,65,692	1,68,541	27,490	1,47,029	1,36,875	1,27,500	1,44,153
Neilgherries	...	...	10,379	12,982	12,566	...	...	14,579	11,829	10,924
Salem	34,339	94,763	1,41,258	1,88,412	1,87,169	63,178	70,512	89,124	1,05,294	1,42,121
South Canara	38,541	78,518	81,560	72,155	68,145	7,698	64,016	78,805	55,750	59,191
Malabar	99,759	1,54,684	1,88,985	1,78,506	2,66,684	98,722	1,53,849	1,79,620	1,53,771	1,84,997
Total ...	8,54,928	22,33,379	32,94,607	36,91,723	38,87,187	6,69,801	15,93,796	23,58,924	24,06,578	25,32,333

No. XIV.—*District Presses.*

DISTRICTS.	1869-70.			1870-71.		
	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Income from subscription to Gazettes and Value of Work done to Private Parties.	Expenditure.	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Income from subscription to Gazettes and Value of Work done to Private Parties.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	11,363	944	2,590	14,221	844	3,191
Vizagapatam ...	7,261	245	3,257	9,274	216	2,625
Godavery... ...	10,434	2,102	2,444	10,673	1,766	3,112
Kistna	12,816	2,405	2,997	10,808	2,008	2,550
Nellore	14,719	1,732	3,727	16,342	1,161	3,449
Cuddapah ...	14,008	1,386	2,917	11,935	2,143	2,920
Bellary	14,934	1,731	3,207	15,064	1,426	2,675
Kurnool	9,655	1,278	2,643	10,447	1,169	3,010
Chingleput ...	6,540	842	2,726	7,625	453	3,289
North Arcot ...	11,817	456	2,885	12,135	1,602	3,506
South Arcot ...	7,435	1,368	2,756	8,393	734	3,002
Tanjore	20,486	4,939	2,784	22,093	3,989	3,804
Trichinopoly ...	13,251	1,461	2,616	12,292	772	2,495
Madura	10,757	1,329	2,308	10,347	1,243	2,636
Tinnevelly ...	8,939	1,931	2,295	8,881	755	3,125
Coimbatore ...	11,988	1,078	3,035	11,243	1,110	2,824
Neilgherries ...	1,144	345	1,441	1,091	226	1,091
Salem	14,170	618	2,737	14,551	883	2,665
South Canara ...	12,767	2,124	2,825	18,532	1,789	2,845
Malabar	14,034	1,846	3,623	15,347	1,943	3,180
Total ...	2,28,518	30,160	55,813	2,41,294	26,232	57,994

No. XV.—*Table showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1870-71.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1869-70.		Comparison.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Ganjam	102,716	1,29,004	174,774	5,04,974	277,490	6,33,978	275,555	6,27,992	1,935	5,986	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	53,334	54,557	21,918	1,16,645	75,252	1,71,202	73,983	1,78,254	1,269	...	...	7,052
Godavery	268,327	5,47,499	238,468	6,71,637	506,795	12,19,136	*491,982	11,97,648	14,813	21,488	...	...
Kistna	1,635,138	23,40,662	160,201	8,73,534	1,795,339	32,14,196	*1,763,794	31,26,770	31,545	87,426	...	...
Nellore	602,085	7,79,527	175,886	7,97,308	777,971	15,76,835	766,124	15,53,347	11,847	23,488	...	...
Cuddapah	1,149,606	8,86,195	95,603	7,79,134	1,245,209	16,65,329	1,224,699	16,49,695	20,510	15,634	...	...
Bellary	2,218,621	14,54,128	145,024	6,65,140	2,363,645	21,19,268	2,296,295	20,67,959	67,350	51,309	...	...
Kurnool	1,166,420	11,37,377	26,870	2,06,471	1,193,290	13,43,848	1,173,714	13,21,057	19,576	22,791	...	...
Chingleput	172,191	2,93,393	224,855	9,67,496	397,046	12,60,889	347,222	10,77,130	49,824	1,83,759	...	...
North Arcot... ...	467,630	6,81,880	193,257	11,60,962	660,887	18,42,842	586,035	16,64,332	74,852	1,78,510	...	...
South Arcot... ...	893,940	16,99,557	267,293	14,69,756	1,161,233	31,69,313	1,103,292	29,63,934	57,941	2,05,379	...	...
Tanjore	203,037	2,84,102	733,354	36,80,013	936,391	39,64,115	933,514	39,42,018	2,877	22,097	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	887,801	8,49,460	133,961	6,40,120	1,021,762	14,89,580	1,041,165	15,13,610	...	...	19,403	24,030
Madura	639,781	8,44,563	128,246	5,70,970	768,027	14,15,533	768,834	14,37,984	...	...	807	22,451
Tinnevelly	822,051	6,90,953	217,079	15,94,892	1,039,130	22,85,845	1,070,524	23,23,722	...	...	31,394	37,877
Coimbatore	1,837,373	17,23,885	78,950	6,15,609	1,916,323	23,39,494	1,938,622	23,45,418	...	...	22,299	5,924
Neilgherries... ...	43,526	22,430	40	90	43,566	22,520	44,563	22,393	...	127	997	...
Salem	1,059,785	13,92,662	62,365	4,05,725	1,122,150	17,98,387	1,116,128	18,02,342	6,022	...	...	3,955
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	6,10,432	..	11,61,622	...	17,72,054	...	17,63,562	...	8,492	...	...
Total ...	14,223,362	164,22,26(	3,078,144	168,82,098	17,301,506	333,04,364	17,016,045	325,79,167	360,361	8,26,486	74,900	1,01,289
									285,461	7,25,197		

* These are the correct figures. Those entered last year were an estimate.

No. XVI.—*Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year* 1870-71, *compared with* 1869-70.

Districts.	Rice, 1st Sort, per Garce.		Rice, 2nd Sort.		Paddy, 1st Sort.		Paddy, 2nd Sort.		Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.		Verag oo.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70	1870-71	1869-70	1870-71	1869-70	1870-71	1869-70	1870-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	306	273	282	254	125	109	114	102	188	164	161	126	153	123	74	115
Vizagapatam	394	323	356	279	163	134	147	122	188	165	179	141	187	148	96	78
Godavery ...	291	242	270	222	135	107	124	98	150	124	119	101	144	113	127	116
Kistna ...	365	335	345	308	163	145	155	135	181	191	157	176	160	154	144	143
Nellore ...	384	328	359	296	182	155	169	139	154	182	156	168	137	151	114	109
Cuddapah ...	472	441	415	390	215	196	190	181	179	191	182	180	167	172	161	141
Bellary ...	417	401	366	357	171	167	150	150	137	172	135	166	117	137	...	...
Kurnool ...	471	439	411	396	203	196	174	174	166	188	173	198	155	173	115	124
Chingleput ...	477	358	438	321	217	157	197	131	256	213	206	207	239	184	175	121
Madras ...	...	348	...	326	...	137	...	129	...	162	...	148	...	156	...	215
North Arcot...	420	326	381	286	184	137	166	121	197	146	193	142	188	141	...	320
South Arcot...	429	285	388	259	187	120	172	113	203	121	201	122	198	121	129	104
Tanjore ...	373	277	335	251	172	127	152	114	182	138	146	113	154	119	99	65
Trichinopoly	404	308	361	279	184	139	167	126	167	127	169	118	170	119	102	87
Madura ...	443	379	403	350	208	178	189	163	161	152	191	166	179	149	84	90
Tinnevelly ...	484	453	410	401	227	212	192	184	214	210	217	229	187	189	171	118
Coimbatore ...	499	427	426	370	235	198	212	177	261	215	194	167	200	165	189	156
Neilgherries	640	604	582	504	...	...	...	...	320	286	320	216	320	237	...	...
Salem ...	405	328	365	297	182	146	162	128	191	145	159	118	166	122	108	75
South Canara	395	337	370	312	...	...	166	145	...	...	...	...	235	203	...	...
Malabar ...	462	407	413	369	213	190	190	171	...	...	...	...	188	171	...	...
Average ...	4.6	363	383	325	187	153	168	140	194	173	181	158	182	155	126	128

No. XVI.—*Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year* 1870-71, *compared with* 1869-70.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Horse-gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil Seed.		Lamp-oil Seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	220	176	288	289	669	505	375	371	335	333	302	318	151	169	1,230	1,267	75	79
Vizagapatam	221	176	300	303	501	484	383	354	327	327	289	318	144	150	880	880	100	80
Godavery	206	166	343	300	523	522	331	326	250	276	259	277	161	144	1,220	1,160	109	92
Kistna	247	193	386	373	573	539	350	375	300	176	312	344	150	121	1,180	880	40	40
Nellore	243	217	477	485	564	618	360	355	251	262	294	317	150	140	1,128	839	101	100
Cuddapah	203	220	593	527	494	725	434	462	255	300	333	368	141	133	1,240	1,060	100	100
Bellary	163	182	499	497	416	860	369	467	241	316	396	431	151	128	1,360	1,162	102	98
Kurnool	231	229	450	459	435	721	429	450	280	259	346	370	130	122	1,360	940	100	80
Chingleput	279	238	483	461	636	732	...	...	...	...	281	279	117	95	940	940	...	...
Madras	...	192	...	312	...	495	...	402	...	318	...	293	...	125	...	900	...	35
North Arcot	197	164	574	353	496	690	427	...	239	...	268	302	136	124	1,040	920	69	...
South Arcot	224	172	516	348	643	871	415	454	233	260	297	324	125	112	880	740	37	36
Tanjore	212	185	425	307	594	704	475	546	281	290	277	304	161	161	370	455	45	43
Trichinopoly	208	160	455	325	551	667	503	595	268	242	308	321	139	121	333	280	44	38
Madura	186	178	444	341	619	776	420	603	292	268	309	329	100	119	800	783	62	33
Tinnevelly	223	228	448	393	622	805	645	673	329	344	322	344	159	132	625	625	95	107
Coimbatore	228	173	525	419	559	712	456	488	268	256	365	383	140	116	533	605	45	37
Neilgherries	291	234	1,067	623	533	582	...	...	...	...	457	485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	182	135	451	327	513	693	...	...	...	...	317	344	203	183	860	740	...	...
South Canara	290	247	373	365	528	625	...	...	...	...	269	286	168	163	...	...	...	...
Malabar	291	242	472	446	570	597	...	...	...	...	315	345	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	227	196	478	393	552	663	425	461	276	282	316	337	146	136	940	843	75	66

No. XVII.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts for the official year* 1870-71, *compared with* 1869-70.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Excise on Spirits and Drugs.				License-tax.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	11,43,854	10,40,849	...	1,03,005	79,207	87,622	8,415	...	78	...	...	78
Vizagapatam ...	14,20,474	12,19,829	...	2,00,645	1,59,210	1,83,904	24,694	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	41,38,043	38,87,095	...	2,50,948	1,79,749	1,54,524	...	25,225	1,225	5	...	1,220
Kistna	36,91,602	35,91,758	...	99,844	1,59,895	1,74,897	15,002	...	1,332	32	...	1,300
Nellore	25,75,361	23,09,946	...	2,65,415	92,411	1,00,356	7,945	...	725	...	...	725
Cuddapah	20,33,477	19,13,725	...	1,19,752	2,09,308	2,27,138	17,830	...	386	...	...	386
Bellary	28,66,916	22,91,063	...	5,75,853	6,38,434	7,02,021	63,587	...	3,160	...	...	3,160
Kurnool	15,50,926	13,59,296	...	1,91,630	3,44,157	3,62,984	18,827	...	642	...	...	642
Chingleput	11,23,887	13,35,006	2,11,119	...	1,45,753	1,50,617	4,864	...	668	...	...	668
Madras	42,610	73,356	30,746	...	11,21,440	10,89,232	...	32,208	...	...	...	...
North Arcot... ...	21,46,373	25,19,843	3,73,470	...	3,20,229	2,98,758	...	21,471	1,381	1,865	484	...
South Arcot... ...	25,90,988	32,47,073	6,56,085	...	1,98,737	2,34,231	35,494	...	726	...	...	726
Tanjore	41,39,998	41,04,131	...	35,867	5,15,539	5,73,679	58,140	...	808	...	...	808
Trichinopoly ...	16,48,133	17,55,917	1,07,784	...	1,39,280	1,43,849	4,569	...	239	...	...	239
Madura	22,57,764	22,68,916	11,152	...	1,49,700	1,42,184	...	7,516	4,229	...	...	4,229
Tinnevelly	29,50,749	28,83,830	...	66,919	1,26,402	1,57,415	31,013	...	401	92	...	309
Coimbatore	26,18,976	26,70,881	51,905	...	2,65,309	2,88,714	23,405	...	134	...	...	134
Neilgherries ...	42,583	39,504	...	3,079	70,048	86,890	16,842	...	40	...	...	40
Salem	23,00,297	23,22,015	21,718	...	4,29,830	3,61,861	...	67,969	1,112	...	...	1,112
South Canara ...	13,85,600	11,61,893	...	2,23,707	1,33,185	1,37,845	4,660	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	20,91,947	19,37,580	...	1,54,367	2,22,388	2,33,933	11,545	...	2,840	...	...	2,840
Total ...	447,60,558	439,33,506	14,63,979	22,91,031	57,00,211	58,92,654	3,46,832	1,54,389	20,126	1,994	484	18,616
			Net ...	8,27,052		Net ...	1,92,443				Net ...	18,132
					Stoppages made from the salary of Public Servants at the Presidency				...	...	...	...

No. XVII.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Income Tax.				Sea Customs.				Land Customs.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	28,446	48,235	19,789	...	47,910	44,689	...	3,221	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	50,889	1,01,046	50,157	...	51,609	70,608	18,999	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	83,453	1,41,136	57,683	...	1,10,799	1,28,087	17,288	...	682	583	...	99
Kistna	53,823	1,14,117	60,294	...	15,670	9,835	...	5,835	...	...	...	...
Nellore	59,547	99,191	39,644	...	25	4	...	21	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	41,368	1,06,378	65,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	77,411	1,52,626	75,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	36,697	47,885	11,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	2,31,503	60,429	...	1,71,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	3,38,252	3,38,252	...	16,03,710	17,31,965	1,28,255	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot... ...	46,244	79,594	33,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot... ...	19,687	31,654	11,967	...	29,785	50,646	20,861	...	81,237	79,987	...	1,250
Tanjore	1,20,775	2,41,111	1,20,336	...	4,03,783	4,91,494	87,711	...	78,932	91,195	12,263	...
Trichinopoly... ...	25,995	49,667	23,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	40,617	1,18,543	77,926	...	27,005	20,706	...	6,299	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	52,106	85,079	32,973	...	91,024	1,20,516	29,492	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	39,988	71,244	31,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neilgherries... ...	12,101	22,056	9,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	28,958	54,820	25,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	21,713	53,958	32,245	...	87,123	82,293	...	4,830	...	...	...	...
Malabar	43,190	89,492	46,302	...	1,21,648	1,15,807	...	5,841	13,907	10,363	...	3,544
Total ...	11,14,511	21,06,513	11,63,076	1,71,074	25,90,091	28,66,650	3,02,606	26,047	1,74,758	1,82,128	12,263	4,893
Stoppages made from the salary of Public Servants at the Presidency ...	44,020	1,26,519	82,499	...		Net ...	2,76,559			Net ...	7,370	
	11,58,531	22,33,032	12,45,575	1,71,074								
		Net ...	10,74,501									

No. XVII.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Salt.				Stamps.						Total.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase	Decrease	1869-70.	1870-71. General Stamps.	1870-71. Court Fees Stamps.	1870-71. Total.	Increase	Decrease	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	13,44,080	15,49,861	2,05,781	...	79,976	49,424	30,182	79,606	...	370	27,23,551	28,50,862	1,27,311	...
Vizagapatam ...	3,15,773	3,57,075	41,302	...	1,36,457	47,174	80,874	1,28,048	...	8,409	21,34,412	20,60,510	...	73,902
Godavery ...	5,08,100	5,32,890	24,790	...	2,06,934	70,176	1,28,188	1,98,364	...	8,570	52,28,985	50,42,684	...	1,86,301
Kistna	10,79,667	14,09,977	3,30,310	...	1,54,984	53,580	84,213	1,37,793	...	17,191	51,56,973	54,38,409	2,81,436	...
Nellore	10,30,974	11,41,223	1,10,249	...	1,06,849	45,671	61,898	1,07,569	720	...	38,65,892	37,58,289	...	1,07,603
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	1,82,747	1,86,122	...	1,86,122	3,375	...	24,67,286	24,33,363	...	33,923
Bellary	13,478	10,796	...	2,682	2,08,379	71,096	99,041	1,70,137	...	38,242	38,07,778	33,26,643	...	4,81,135
Kurnool	2,109	1,468	...	641	1,41,179	57,865	56,961	1,14,826	...	26,353	20,75,710	18,86,459	...	1,89,251
Chingleput ...	25,86,762	27,48,916	1,62,154	...	77,282	70,593	...	70,593	...	6,689	41,65,855	43,65,561	1,99,706	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	1,73,224	2,90,901	...	2,90,901	1,17,677	...	29,40,984	35,23,706	5,82,722	...
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	1,57,237	62,153	72,421	1,34,574	...	22,663	26,71,464	30,34,634	3,63,170	...
South Arcot ...	7,12,945	6,07,994	...	1,04,951	1,22,332	1,00,896	...	1,00,896	...	21,436	37,56,437	43,52,481	5,96,044	...
Tanjore	11,66,475	12,12,748	46,273	...	4,98,065	1,64,218	2,73,453	4,37,671	...	60,394	69,24,375	71,52,029	2,27,654	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	1,12,825	34,694	61,184	95,878	...	16,947	19,26,472	20,45,311	1,18,839	...
Madura	6,31,937	6,17,624	...	14,313	2,73,059	1,13,524	1,78,611	2,92,135	19,076	...	33,84,311	34,60,108	75,797	...
Tinnevelly ...	7,86,026	8,68,404	82,378	...	2,81,396	1,11,869	1,74,908	2,86,777	5,381	...	42,88,104	44,02,113	1,14,009	...
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	1,51,758	76,848	64,707	1,41,555	...	10,203	30,76,165	31,72,394	96,229	...
Neilgherries ...	...	...	...	...	11,152	5,426	3,002	8,428	...	2,724	1,35,924	1,56,878	20,954	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	1,50,014	58,010	65,010	1,23 020	...	26,994	29,10,211	28,61,716	...	48,495
South Canara ...	5,16,178	5,32,770	16,592	...	1,88,788	51,078	1,09,224	1,60,302	...	28,486	23,32,587	21,29,061	...	2,03,526
Malabar	9,52,802	10,50,557	97,755	...	5,07,519	4,47,270	...	4,47,270	...	60,249	39,56,241	38,85,002	...	71,239
Superintendent of Stamps ...	...	...	...	...	1,42,374	1,14,522	1,31,690	2,46,212	1,03,838	...	1,42,374	2,46,212	1,03,838	...
Total ...	116,47,306	126,42,303	11,17,584	1,22,587	40,64,530	22,83,110	16,75,567	39,58,677	2,50,067	3,55,920	700,72,091	715,84,425	29,07,709	13,95,375
		Net ...	9,94,997						Net ...	1,05,853				
Stoppages made from the salaries of Public Servants at the Presidency ...											44,020	1,26,519	82,499	...
											701,16,111	717,10,944	29,90,208	13,95,375
												Net ...	15,94,833	

No. XVIII.—*Yield of Forests.—Amount of Timber, &c., taken from the Forests during the year.*

Districts.	Timber.			Firewood.		Bamboos.		Charcoal.
	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.	
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Tons.	Tons.	Cart-loads.	Cart-loads.	Tons.
Gumsur	860	84,030	24,520	336	No account.	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	133,240	3,780	1,186½	No account.	1,254¼	1	58¾
Kurnool	402	233,500	10,000	70	970	2,396	...	10
North Arcot	...	25,810	Not known.	...	Not known.	8,906	Not known.	466
Salem	5,020	20,113	57,423	3,694½	No account.	11,035	1,313	1,051½
South Arcot	1,403	16,512	6,400	96¾	195	917	193	17
Madura	9,704	13,472	37,246	3,344½	*12,340	1,928	160	80
Tinnevelly	3,892	72,973	3,348	519¾	3	261	1	1,217
Anamallay	22,223	...	1,840	1¼	295	1,259	638	2
Bolamputty	326	3,179	3,339	2,077¾	19	1,322	62½	8
Nellumboor	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wynaad	10,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	10,938	5,928	No account.	19,220	No account	3,602	No account.	...
Mudumallay	3,154¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seegoor	...	10,580	...	900	...	200	...	...
Bilowany	...	18,040	...	700	...	200	...	...
Collegal	...	2,680	...	500	...	200	...	...
Total ...	75,656¼	640,057	147,896	32,647	13,822	33,480¼	2,368½	2,910¼

* Besides head-loads which the forest officer estimates at ten times this amount.

Besides the above there were felled departmentally as follow :—

2,267,866 lbs. red sanders.

12,675 maunds of sandalwood.

19,085 tons of engine fuel.

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.

CLASSIFICATION.	Central Office.			Golcondah.			Gumsur and Suradah.			Kurnool.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts	...	...	...	189	3	0	...	...	...	670	10	8
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,851	7	6	41,688	13	7
III. Duty on foreign timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Grazing dues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	6	0
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	14	0	1,471	14	4
VIII. Fines and forfeitures...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	10	0	893	12	11
Total Receipts ...	...	...	...	189	3	0	5,992	15	6	44,922	9	6
Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	10	0	641	1	6
II. Purchases of stock and cattle...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Feed and keep of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	15	0	...	...	...
IV. Rent of leased forests.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
VI. Plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	13	4	706	0	2
VII. Forest work	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	162	8	0
VIII. Forest survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Experiments on timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20	0	0
Amount refunded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. Communications and buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	10	7
Total Conservancy and Working...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	6	4	1,651	4	3
Establishments.												
I. Salaries...	19,048	4	7	633	0	0	2,184	0	0	6,163	8	6
II. Allowances	4,204	1	5	120	0	0	360	0	0	971	9	10
III. Contingencies	4,791	4	7	1	0	0	85	11	0	335	10	0
Total Establishments...	28,043	10	7	754	0	0	2,629	11	0	7,470	12	4
Grand Total Expenditure ...	28,043	10	7	754	0	0	3,091	1	4	9,122	0	7

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION.	Cuddapah.			Bellary.			North Arcot.			Salem.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts	10,227	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,153	7	7
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works...	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	10	5
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers ...	29,282	7	3	...	...	...	13,692	1	6	38,645	6	0
III. Duty on foreign timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,470	15	8
V. Grazing dues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,910	15	8
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	63	1	1	...	...	...	174	2	0	303	15	3
VIII. Fines and forfeitures...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous	6,720	3	2	...	...	...	81	14	0	1,956	12	0
Total Receipts ...	46,301	9	10	...	...	...	13,948	1	6	64,675	2	7
Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses ...	6,529	14	9	...	...	...	1,054	11	0	4,176	7	0
II. Purchases of stock and cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	1	3
III. Feed and keep of cattle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	13	9
IV. Rent of leased forests...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	0	0
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	2	11
VI. Plantations	5,836	8	5	3,251	2	0	2,907	5	6	612	10	3
VII. Forest work	60	0	0	...	...	...	8	4	0	...	...	...
VIII. Forest survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	12	8
IX. Experiments on timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount refunded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. Communications and buildings	408	0	0	...	...	...	425	2	0	1,296	9	4
Total Conservancy and Working ...	12,834	7	2	3,251	2	0	4,395	6	6	7,562	9	2
Establishments.												
I. Salaries...	7,498	0	0	...	...	...	3,539	0	0	7,942	14	0
II. Allowances	900	0	0	...	...	...	480	0	0	1,087	15	11
III. Contingencies	96	13	6	...	...	...	64	0	0	240	6	2
Total Establishments ...	8,494	13	6	...	...	...	4,083	0	0	9,271	4	1
Grand Total Expenditure ...	21,329	4	8	3,251	2	0	8,478	6	6	16,833	13	3

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION.	South Arcot.			Madura.			Tinnevelly.			Trichinopoly.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts	511	14	11	4,933	6	9	1,070	6	10	...	...	...
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers ...	2,195	13	6	4,452	4	5	17,727	6	2	...	...	...
III. Duty on foreign timber	...	...	...	14	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Grazing dues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	396	4	0	...	...	...	2,109	11	9	...	...	...
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	89	2	0	139	10	9	303	1	6	...	...	...
VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous	77	6	0	87	1	0	31	12	0	...	...	..
Total Receipts ...	3,270	8	5	9,626	6	11	21,242	6	3	...	...	..
Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses ...	572	2	2	7,698	8	1	4,010	0	1	...	...	...
II. Purchases of stock and cattle...	...	...	...	641	4	10	303	0	9	168	5	0
III. Feed and keep of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Rent of leased forests...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,515	0	4	...	...	...
VI. Plantations	...	...	...	883	4	10	...	...	...	355	8	0
VII. Forest work	...	...	...	129	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. Forest survey... ...	...	...	...	10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Experiments on timber. Amount refunded ...	...	...	...	195	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. Communications and buildings	301	8	2	127	5	0	163	1	3	...	...	...
Total Conservancy and Working...	873	10	4	9,685	6	10	5,991	2	5	523	13	0
Establishments.												
I. Salaries	2,089	12	5	7,011	11	5	8,822	1	8	...	...	...
II. Allowances	505	2	7	407	0	6	503	3	7	365	0	0
III. Contingencies	39	7	0	500	0	0	391	15	11	...	...	...
Total Establishments...	2,634	6	0	7,918	11	11	9,717	5	2	365	0	0
Grand Total Expenditure...	3,508	0	4	17,604	2	9	15,708	7	7	888	13	0

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION.	Anamallay.			Bolamputty.			Mudumallay.			Seegoor and Sattiamungalum.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts.	1,964	11	10	190	1	11	2,683	12	10	14,120	2	0
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works ...	13,955	9	6	496	4	0	12,305	15	4	6	0	0
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers ...	1,521	12	3	3,167	7	3	195	0	0	2,041	14	0
III. Duty on foreign timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Grazing dues	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	46	2	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14	0
VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous	28	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	14	8
Total Receipts ...	17,516	9	7	3,853	13	2	15,184	12	2	16,389	12	8
Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses ...	16,362	11	4	617	13	0	9,054	4	1	3,491	11	8
II. Purchases of stock and cattle	1,741	0	0	2	6	0	300	7	6	298	15	2
III. Feed and keep of cattle.	12,569	12	3	796	12	9	5,583	3	10	318	6	6
IV. Rent of leased forests...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,580	0	0	...	...	...
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Plantations	...	...	...	4,232	15	3	2,067	3	4	676	14	0
VII. Forest work	227	5	0	89	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	..
VIII. Forest survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Experiments on timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Amount refunded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	7	6	...	...	...
X. Communications and buildings	6,808	2	9	722	13	8	1,133	14	5	204	1	1
Total Conservancy and Working...	37,708	15	4	6,462	8	8	21,990	8	8	4,990	0	5
Establishments.												
I. Salaries	10,257	13	10	2,754	0	0	16,167	11	4	1,504	8	0
II. Allowances	...	...	...	39	2	4	1,200	0	0	230	0	0
III. Contingencies	239	15	0	117	15	0	259	2	0	...	...	...
Total Establishments ...	10,497	12	10	2,911	1	4	17,626	13	4	1,734	8	0
Grand Total Expenditure ...	48,206	12	2	9,373	10	0	39,617	6	0	6,724	8	5

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION.	Bhowany.			Collegal.			Wynaad.			Nellumboor.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts	8,020	0	0	10,543	5	4	3,240	15	0	14,552	12	7
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	10	10
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers ...	3,368	5	4	1,044	10	8	5	0	0	227	14	0
III. Duty on foreign timber	32	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Grazing dues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	175	0	0	1	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	..
VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5	4
Total Receipts ...	11,595	13	4	11,589	6	0	3,245	15	0	16,049	10	9
Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses ...	4,530	12	1	2,787	0	8	4,825	14	11	6,337	15	0
II. Purchases of stock and cattle	287	10	3	303	13	0	...	...	...	1,107	7	0
III. Feed and keep of cattle	100	0	0	693	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Rent of leased forests...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	4
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	11	7
VI. Plantations	77	0	0	844	7	6	...	...	...	6,351	1	10
VII. Forest work... ...	56	11	6	19	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. Forest survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	7	0
IX. Experiments on timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount refunded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. Communications and buildings	586	11	11	58	4	8	162	0	0	7	11	9
Total Conservancy and Working ...	5,638	13	9	4,705	14	5	4,987	14	11	14,340	3	6
Establishments.												
I. Salaries	1,944	0	0	1,814	0	0	4,202	8	5	5,703	7	2
II. Allowances	456	0	0	456	0	0	632	8	3	720	0	0
III. Contingencies ...	7	0	0	12	0	0	93	5	0	42	8	0
Total Establishments...	2,407	0	0	2,282	0	0	4,928	5	8	6,465	15	2
Grand Total Expenditure ...	8,045	13	9	6,987	14	5	9,916	4	7	20,806	2	8

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION.	South Canara.	Total as per Forest Books.	Total as per Accountant-General's Books
RECEIPTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts.	5,601 13 8	87,674 11 3	87,674 11 3
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works ...	2,017 10 9	30,250 12 10	30,250 12 10
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers... ...	6,140 4 11	1,71,248 0 4	1,71,248 0 4
III. Duty on foreign timber.	... ...	46 8 0	46 8 0
IV. Permit fees	19,485 0 6	23,956 0 2	23,956 0 2
V. Grazing dues	... ...	... ...	... ...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	67 0 0	12,727 7 5	12,727 7 5
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	848 14 9	3,629 15 8	3,629 15 8
VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
IX. Miscellaneous	6 12 0	10,228 13 1	10,228 13 1
Total Receipts ...	34,167 8 7	3,39,762 4 9	3,39,762 4 9
Conservancy and Working.			
I. Timber expenses ...	6,345 1 4	79,165 10 8	79,165 10 8
II. Purchases of stock and cattle	140 12 0	5,381 2 9	5,381 2 9
III. Feed and keep of cattle.	1,435 0 0	22,229 4 8	22,229 4 8
IV. Rent of leased forests...	... ...	4,143 13 4	4,143 13 4
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	17 15 4	1,988 14 2	1,988 14 2
VI. Plantations	542 14 4	29,381 12 9	29,381 12 9
VII. Forest work	... ...	755 5 10	755 5 10
VIII. Forest survey	... ...	477 3 8	477 3 8
IX. Experiments on timber.	... ...	215 2 9	215 2 9
Amount refunded ...	19 14 7	291 6 1	291 6 1
X. Communications and buildings	221 13 4	12,748 13 11	12,748 13 11
Total Conservancy and Working ...	8,723 6 11	1,56,778 10 7	1,56,778 10 7
Establishments.			
I. Salaries	6,443 10 8	1,15,724 0 0	1,15,724 0 0
II. Allowances	1,207 5 2	14,845 1 7	14,845 1 7
III. Contingencies	194 4 8	7,512 5 10	7,512 5 10
Total Establishments ...	7,845 4 6	1,38,081 7 5	1,38,081 7 5
Grand Total Expenditure ...	16,568 11 5	2,94,860 2 0	2,94,860 2 0

No. XX.—*Annual Account of Forest Revenue for the year* 1870-71.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts ...	3,39,762	4	9
Expenditure	2,94,860	2	4
Balance in favor of Government ...	44,902	2	9
Add difference between the assets and liabilities at the commencement and close of the year	24,437	5	3
Net Revenue ...	69,339	8	0

Detail of Difference between Assets and Liabilities at the commencement and close of the year.

Forest Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.			At the close of the year.			Difference					
							In favor of the year.			Against the year.		
Value of Timber and other Stock.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Golcondah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gumsur and Suradah ...	1,293	12	0	1,141	0	0	...	...	...	152	12	0
Kurnool ...	1,806	5	8	1,514	3	0	...	...	...	292	2	8
Cuddapah ...	18,420	1	6	22,534	5	9	4,114	4	3	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	380	13	4	2,333	5	4	1,952	8	0	...	...	...
Salem ...	4,004	7	9	2,727	4	6	...	...	...	1,277	3	3
South Arcot ...	27	11	3	572	10	8	544	15	5	...	...	...
Madura ...	3,306	11	2	9,708	8	11	6,401	13	9	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	353	0	7	4,745	2	1	4,392	1	6	...	...	...
Anamallay ...	1,16,356	9	8	1,37,656	0	2	21,299	6	6	...	...	...
Bolumputty and Chenat Nair ...	5,712	10	10	5,026	4	9	...	...	...	686	6	1
Mudumallay ...	1,46,502	8	0	1,40,524	2	0	...	...	...	5,978	6	0
Seegoor and Sattiamungalum ...	17,141	6	9	13,715	14	9	...	...	...	3,425	8	0
Bhowany ...	427	8	0	2,500	0	0	2,072	8	0	...	...	...
Collegal ...	7,334	3	0	9,252	7	0	1,918	4	0	...	...	...
Wynaad ...	21,144	8	3	32,350	10	10	11,206	2	7	...	...	...
Nellumboor ...	29,995	0	0	21,750	3	3	...	...	...	8,244	12	9
South Canara ...	32,053	8	0	22,646	0	0	...	...	...	9,407	8	0
Total Assets ...	4,06,260	13	9	4,30,698	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct difference in the value of the timber between 1869-70 and 1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,902	0	0	29,464	10	9
Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,437	5	3	...	...	...

APPENDIX IV.

No. 1.—*Table showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1870-71 *from Imperial Funds, as compared with the Allotment for that year and with the Outlay in* 1869-70.

Districts.	Allotment for 1870-71, including Private Contributions.	Expenditure in 1870-71.	Expenditure in 1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	1,30,251	76,775	1,07,782
Vizagapatam	86,422	75,657	1,63,911
Godavery	4,62,691	3,01,326	3,29,166
Kistna	3,27,636	2,13,909	3,01,878
Nellore	4,89,990	1,86,592	1,67,712
Cuddapah	97,796	1,61,814	89,837
Kurnool	55,897	58,435	65,583
Bellary	2,59,569	2,61,840	2,69,001
Presidency	2,85,274	2,82,275	4,47,809
Chingleput	8,54,538	5,30,333	7,46,963
North Arcot	2,37,366	2,89,344	2,32,439
South Arcot	3,26,464	2,52,886	2,24,539
Salem	1,04,001	86,511	1,32,455
Bangalore	1,22,505	1,21,815	2,07,441
Tanjore	3,79,144	2,93,524	2,69,493
Trichinopoly	1,88,419	1,76,554	3,04,772
Coimbatore	1,10,842	1,08,381	2,31,829
Neilgherries	97,959	93,494	3,01,816
Malabar	1,77,049	1,77,081	3,15,518
Wynaad	1,29,098	1,29,665	1,41,428
South Canara	56,078	53,531	79,441
Madura	2,02,543	1,49,926	1,40,497
Tinnevelly	5,42,162	2,50,126	6,38,808
	57,23,694	43,32,294	59,10,118
Famine Relief Works of 1868-69 ...	...	4,05,236	...
Total ...	57,23,694	47,37,530	59,10,118

No. II.—*Table showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads.*

DISTRICTS.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	5,148	1,915	603	...	7,666
Vizagapatam ...	617	15,301	983	3,702	193	20,796
Godavery	...	14,173	97,272	481	3,454	1,15,380
Kistna	...	4,002	1,03,235	386	677	1,08,300
Nellore	...	14,895	74,666	2,696	...	92,257
Cuddapah	...	3,822	5,510	20,324	...	29,656
Kurnool	...	3,442	1,587	...	...	5,029
Bellary	89,466	35,418	8,361	1,337	...	1,34,582
Presidency ...	26,750	1,39,567	...	...	2,030	1,68,347
Chingleput... ...	98,655	6,860	1,83,410	25,183	1,318	3,15,426
North Arcot ...	3,106	75,574	26,944	54,335	...	1,59,959
South Arcot ...	...	1,449	84,418	16,176	...	1,02,043
Salem	80	11,082	11,379	...	...	22,541
Bangalore	67,694	2,518	...	...	...	70,212
Tanjore	...	32,412	58,705	338	...	91,455
Trichinopoly ...	1,706	19,932	11,885	22,584	...	56,107
Coimbatore ...	...	10,120	9,341	1,399	...	20,860
Neilgherries ...	22,829	1,317	3,576	14,293	13,570	55,585
Malabar	20,845	58,704	3,224	11,980	...	94,753
Wynaad	...	24,534	...	60,254	...	84,788
South Canara ...	85	3,163	...	9,222	...	12,470
Madura	...	16,466	7,271	27,249	2,426	53,412
Tinnevelly... ...	520	13,292	1,06,338	2,872	...	1,23,022
	3,32,353	5,13,191	8,00,020	2,75,414	23,668	19,44,646
Famine Relief Works of 1868-69	...	138	...	3,49,508	21,081	3,70,727
Total ...	3,32,353	5,13,329	8,00,020	6,24,922	44,749	*23,15,373
* Exclusive of Outlay from Private Contributions. ...	...	4,424	2,349	1,325	...	8,098

No. III.—*Table showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads.*

DISTRICTS.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	851	2,578	19,478	46,099	...	69,006
Vizagapatam ...	9,423	5,136	10,528	27,983	...	53,070
Godavery	...	3,836	1,54,241	17,519	9,590	1,85,186
Kistna	384	2,808	67,165	35,236	6	1,05,599
Nellore	...	1,606	50,109	42,620	...	94,335
Cuddapah	...	1,446	51,438	78,572	612	1,32,068
Kurnool	235	517	20,642	32,012	...	53,406
Bellary	26,954	2,500	46,834	49,700	...	1,25,988
Presidency ...	69,274	24,969	392	19,179	114	1,13,928
Chingleput... ...	21,105	4,939	1,11,743	76,512	..	2,14,299
North Arcot ...	1,902	2,502	97,210	26,107	1,664	1,29,385
South Arcot ...	...	2,700	93,630	54,491	22	1,50,843
Salem	2,151	2,409	18,397	41,013	...	63,970
Bangalore	50,030	1,573	...	...	...	51,603
Tanjore	...	4,812	1,63,313	33,410	534	2,02,069
Trichinopoly ...	10,636	1,311	70,483	35,544	...	1,17,974
Coimbatore ...	144	2,235	54,016	30,638	...	87,033
Neilgherries ...	6,995	2,937	...	25,586	250	35,768
Malabar	19,482	11,140	1,639	48,506	236	81,003
Wynaad	...	988	...	42,639	...	43,627
South Canara ...	843	2,979	...	37,239	...	41,061
Madura	...	3,004	38,744	53,156	1,610	96,514
Tinnevelly	2,596	2,879	74,824	44,698	...	1,24,997
	2,23,005	91,804	11,44,826	8,98,459	14,638	23,72,732
Famine Relief Works of 1868-69 ...	...	...	...	16,453	18,056	34,509
Total ...	2,23,005	91,804	11,44,826	9,14,912	32,694	*24,07,241
* Exclusive of Outlay from Private Contributions	...	...	2,908	2,650	1,260	6,818

No. IV.—*Table showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds.*

DISTRICTS.	Income-tax Fund.	District Road, Port, and other Funds.	Educational Funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	73,769	...	73,769
Vizagapatam	...	99,456	72	99,528
Godavery	...	2,64,295	...	2,64,295
Kistna	...	1,63,712	...	1,63,712
Nellore	...	89,755	...	89,755
Cuddapah	...	83,324	...	83,324
Kurnool...	...	78,346	...	78,346
Bellary	...	1,35,056	...	1,35,056
Presidency	...	20,498	51,194	71,692
Chingleput	...	76,871	...	76,871
North Arcot	...	1,26,481	2,417	1,28,898
South Arcot	...	1,08,424	473	1,08,897
Salem	...	5,011	...	5,011
Bangalore	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	3,09,105	401	3,09,506
Trichinopoly	...	77,737	...	77,737
Coimbatore	...	1,22,627	...	1,22,627
Neilgherries	...	10,141	...	10,141
Malabar...	...	1,73,788	...	1,73,788
Wynaad	...	15,163	...	15,163
South Canara	...	50,858	1,512	52,370
Madura	...	57,601	...	57,601
Tinnevelly	...	1,30,085	...	1,30,085
Total ...	...	22,72,103	56,069	23,28,172

APPENDIX V.

No. I.—*Table showing the Wrecks which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1870-71.

Dates.	Names of Ships.	Tons.	Particulars.
1870.			
2nd April ...	Schooner "Bintung," Nacodah.	59	Was bound from Prince of Wales Island to the Nicobar Islands, where experiencing bad weather she lost her anchors, carried away her sails, and was driven a good way across the bay. The Nacodah (a Malay) steered for Palk's Straits, and providing himself there with guns, &c., to be substituted for an anchor, made his way thence to Negapatam, and the vessel was here wrecked on the night of the 2nd April, in consequence of her not having had proper ground tackle. She had no cargo. The crew were saved.
28th May ...	Brig "Alexandrina," Nacodah.	176	Being on a voyage from Cochin to Chittagong lost her rudder in a gale, and becoming unmanageable gradually drifted with two anchors out, and was stranded on the reef surrounding Pullivassel, &c., Island near Paumben. She had a cargo of cocoanut-oil and sundries of the value of Rupees 1,067, which was saved, as also the crew.
29th June ...	Dhony "Abiram Prasad," Syrang.	Unknown.	This vessel was stranded while attempting to enter Parapollum river near Nursapore. No lives lost. Nothing reported respecting cargo.
18th October ...	Dhony "Meanatchiamen," Tindal.	50	Cleared from Negapatam for Karikal, but in consequence of variable winds and contrary current was brought to anchor in deep water. She then sprung a leak, parted from one anchor, and drove further out with the remaining anchor, which was a small one, and foundered in 12 fathoms water between Nagore and Karikal. The crew escaped in a small raft, and were rescued by a fishing catamaran, which landed them safely at Negapatam. There was no cargo on board.
20th ,, ...	Dhony "Subanuthal Caderia," Syrang.	52	Was lost at the port of Mayipaud in Nellore District, owing to stress of weather and want of seamanship. She was proceeding from Nizampatam to Negapatam with a partial cargo, consisting of chillies, cholum, and red gram, part of which, valued 800 rupees, was lost. The crew were saved.
20th ,, ...	Schooner "Abdoor Rayman," Tindal.	55½	This vessel was anchored at Negapatam, taking in a cargo of bones for Columbo, valued Rupees 1,500. She was old and leaky, and when laden made more water. She suddenly sprung a greater leak and foundered. The crew escaped to the shore safely in the ship's boat, but the cargo was totally lost.
21st ,, ...	Dhony "Tillainadarajapurair."	83	Left Negapatam for Cocanada in ballast, and having proceeded as far as Pulicat met with bad weather. She put back for Negapatam, calling in the way at Porto Novo for certain repairs, and was stranded at a distance of three miles from this latter place. No lives were lost.
21st ,, ...	Schooner "Nursimhasawmy."	30	Brought a cargo of soapnuts and cashunuts from Barwa to Masulipatam, and while at anchor rolled heavily and shipped large quantities of water. Being in danger of foundering made for the Masulipatam river in the dark, and was accidentally run ashore. The crew were saved, but part of the cargo, valued Rupees 100, was lost. This vessel has been since floated off and docked in the river.

No. I.—*Table showing the Wrecks which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1870-71.—(Contd.)

DATES.	Names of Ships.	Tons.	Particulars.
1870.			
23rd October ...	Dhony "Stree Sambrajipatuhu Chirumasawmy," Syrang.	164	Was laid up at Calingapatam waiting employment, when a strong fresh down the river broke her adrift from her moorings and swept her on the bank, where she broke up and gradually disappeared.
19th December..	Brig "Marian" ...	71	Was wrecked near Sonapore, owing to bad lookout and inattention to the lead, although aware that the ship was close to the shore. She was bound from Calcutta to Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The crew were saved. No report received respecting her cargo.
1871.			
4th January ...	Barque "Fazil Careem," Mallim.	237	Was on her way from Masulipatam to Madras laden with timber and gram and with five passengers, and near Moottoopully became waterlogged and capsized. She was reported to have left Masulipatam in a leaky state, and the leak must have increased considerably for her to have become waterlogged in less than twenty-four hours. Resolving to abandon the vessel, the Commander or Mallim, six Lascars, and the passengers got into the ship's boat and were about to shore off, when the vessel turned over on her beam-end and sunk the boat. The six Lascars and Mallim swam to another boat, which was towing of the astern vessel, but the passengers disappeared. The rest of the crew, nineteen in number, who were on board, jumped into the water and swam to the same boat. They then left the scene of wreck and landed safely at Moottoopully. The vessel being timber laden, although turned bottom up, kept afloat, and was afterwards towed into a small bay near Point Divy, repaired and uprighted, and eventually taken on to Masulipatam for further repairs.
15th ,, ...	Pattimar "Daria Dowlut," Tindal.	36	Was bound from Calicut to Surat laden with timber, and encountering a gale was wrecked at Mangalore. Two of the crew perished, and the others saved themselves by swimming to the shore. The cargo was saved.
23rd February...	Pattimar "Futchool Ruhumme Muckwa," Tindal.	14¼	This vessel foundered off the mouth of the river at Mangalore, owing to the breakers of the bar. Had a general cargo and seven passengers besides seven of the crew. Two lives were lost, and twelve were saved by fishing boats. No report received as to the fate of the cargo.
2nd March ...	Barque "Vencatareddy," Syrang.	125	Was riding at anchor in the Madras Roads, and parting from one anchor, a second was let go, but this parting also, sail was made, and endeavours used to get to sea, but without success, and the vessel gradually drifted on shore. Part of her cargo of rice, viz., 120 bags, valued Rupees 360, was lost. The crew were saved.
6th ,, ...	Barque "Veronica," Master J. C. Greener.	374	Burnt at sea. Particulars given elsewhere.
10th ,, ...	Steamer "Tilly," Master Julian Hanna.	460	Particulars given elsewhere.

No. II.—*Flotsams and Jetsams Statement for the year* 1870-71.

MONTHS.	Names of the Ports.			Amount.		
	GANJAM.					
1870.				RS.	A.	P.
April	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			8	12	0
May	Do. do.			1	13	2
June	Do. do.			6	9	6
July	Do. do.			2	3	7
September ...	Do. do.			1	7	8
December ...	Do. do.			7	1	10
1871.						
January ...	Do. do.			13	7	5
February ...	Do. do.			1	14	6
	GOPAULPORE.					
	Nil.					
	CALINGAPATAM.					
1870.						
April	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			0	13	10
May	Do. do.			31	15	10
August	Do. do.			0	7	8
December ...	Do. do.			0	12	9
1871.						
January ...	Do. do.			0	2	7
February ...	Do. do.			2	11	6
	BIMLIPATAM.					
April	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			7	5	6
	VIZAGAPATAM.					
October... ...	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			62	8	0
	COCANADA.					
October... ...	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			248	8	9
	MASULIPATAM.					
1870.						
July	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			322	5	0
October... ...	Do. do.			22	7	0
December ...	Do. do.			6	5	8
1871.						
March	Do. do.			14	4	10
	MADRAS AND NELLORE.					
July	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams recovered at	Nellore ...	1,846 10 6	2,038	10	6
		Madras ...	192 0 0			
1871.						
January ...	Do.	Nellore		852	6	9

No. II.—*Flotsams and Jetsams Statement for the year* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

MONTHS.	Names of the Ports.	Amount.
	CUDDALORE.	
1870.		RS. A. P.
May	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams	82 3 8
September ...	Do. do.	6 15 11
October... ...	Do. do. at Porto Novo... ...	8 2 2
	TRANQUEBAR.	
July	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams	85 8 6
1871.		
February ...	Do. do.	21 0 11
	NEGAPATAM AND PAUMBEN.	
1870.		
June	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams recovered at { Paumben... 48 3 9 / Tondi ... 4 13 3 }	53 1 0
July	Do. { Keelacarry 6 5 1 / Tondi ... 2 1 6 }	8 6 7
August	Do. do.	8 4 9
October... ...	Do. Devipatam	66 15 6
1871.		
February ...	Do. Paumben	13 8 0
March	Do. { do. ... 41 8 6 / Negapatam 38 7 2 }	79 15 8
	TUTICORIN.	
1870.		
September ...	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams	2 12 0
	COCHIN.	
June	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams	87 8 11
September ...	Do. do.	29 4 7
1871.		
February ...	Do. do.	26 2 4
	CALICUT AND BEYPORE.	
1870.		
September ...	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams	52 14 1
	TELLICHERRY.	
May	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams	12 3 0
	CANNANORE.	
1871.		
February ...	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams	11 7 10

No. II.—*Flotsams and Jetsams Statement for the year* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

MONTHS.	Names of the Ports.	Amount.
	MANGALORE.	
1870.		
June	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams	RS. A. P. 69 0 5
July	Do. do.	91 15 6
October... ...	Do. do.	17 10 11
1871.		
January ...	Do. do.	19 1 10
March	Do. do.	29 15 0
	Total ...	4,539 6 11

No. III.—*Table of Tolls levied on the Madras Pier from the 1st April* 1870 *to 31st March* 1871.

MONTHS.	On Pier Carriages and Tarpaulins.	On Passengers, Provisions, and Animals.	On Goods.	Total.
1870.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
April	26 0 0	337 3 0	949 13 0	1,313 0 0
May	4 8 0	353 11 0	1,552 13 9	1,911 0 9
June	7 0 0	279 12 0	1,423 12 0	1,710 8 0
July	5 0 0	469 14 0	1,066 3 9	1,541 1 6
August	11 4 0	373 11 0	1,402 14 0	1,787 13 0
September	20 2 0	327 11 0	991 3 6	1,339 0 6
October	18 4 0	214 15 0	930 2 0	1,163 5 0
November	7 4 0	235 7 0	750 14 0	993 9 0
December	16 8 0	279 14 0	1,216 4 0	1,512 10 0
1871.				
January	35 8 0	254 4 0	1,268 4 0	1,558 0 0
February	15 4 0	313 14 0	2,158 10 0	2,487 12 0
March	15 12 0	317 3 0	1,281 6 9	1,614 5 9
Total ...	182 6 0	3,757 7 0	14,992 4 6	18,932 1 6

No. IV.—*List of Lights in the*

NAME.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Gopaulpore ...	19° 13′ 0″	84° 52′ 0″	3rd; Country-made.	80	6
Santapillay ...	18° 3′ 30″	83° 36′ 35″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	150	14
Cocanada ...	16° 56′ 15″	82° 14′ 46″	2nd; Country-made.	112	10
Coringa or Hope Island.	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	1st; Country-made.	83½	15
Masulipatam ...	16° 9′ 15″	81° 9′ 30″	Do 6th Order.	95	7
Point Divi ...	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	Do 4th Order.	52	11
Armeghon ...	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 50″	Do ...	95	11
Pulicat ...	13° 25′ 20″	80° 19′ 30″	Do ...	56	10
Madras ...	13° 5′ 10″	80° 16′ 29″	English Catadioptric.	128	20 to 30
Pondicherry ...	11° 55′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	1st.	90	12 to 14
Karikal ...	10° 55′ 00″	79° 50′ 00″	3rd.	65	8
Negapatam ...	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	82	12

Presidency of Madras.

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a Flag-staff.	Will be exhibited during this year.	A white fixed light intended as a guide to vessels making the anchorage at night.
180° facing S. E.	From the roof of a house.	1871.	A white fixed light on a hill called Santapillay-metta, 150 feet high and ¾ mile inland. It is exhibited as a guide to Mariners when near the Santapillay Rocks, from which it bears N. 60° West. The rocks are 5½ miles from the Coast.
90° or from N. N. E. to E. S. E.	From a Column.	1870.	A white fixed light with three reflectors placed at the mouth of the Cocanada river as a Harbour light to enable Mariners to clear the north end of the shoals off Hope Island and steer for the anchorage at night.
Visible all round the compass.	From a Tower	1871.	A white fixed light displayed from a Tower erected on Hope Island intended to lead vessels clear of the Rocks and Shoals off Godavery Point. This light is temporarily exhibited till re-placed by an English-made one on the Dioptric principle.
180° ...	From a Flag-staff.	1870.	A white light at present; will be converted again into a red light as soon as practicable.
230° from N. to S. W.	From a Column.	1870.	A white fixed light about two miles N. W. of Point Divi, whose position it is intended to point out. It is also a guide to Masulipatam anchorage.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	Do do	1870.	A white fixed light in the village of Moonapolliem, due west of the shoalest part of the Armeghon Shoal, which has only 1¾ fathoms on it six miles from the shore.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	Do do	1870.	A red fixed light exhibited from a Tower on the side of the old Flag-staff as a guide to vessels near the Pulicat Reef.
310° facing East.	Do do	1st January 1844.	A reciprocating flashing Cata-dioptric light on the North Esplanade, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3.
From all parts of the sea horizon.	Do do	1st July 1836.	A white light near the beach (fixed) in French territory and under the control of that Government.
146° ...	From the Flag-staff.	June 1853.	On the bank of the river near the sea in French territory and under the control of that Government.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a Column.	1870.	A fixed white light.

No. IV.—*List of Lights in the*

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Paumben ...	9° 17′ 30″	79° 12′ 34″	English Catadioptric.	97	12 to 14
Tuticorin ...	8° 47′ 17″	78° 10′ 55″	1st; Country-made.	43½	12
Cape Comorin...	8° 5′ 10″	77° 32′ 30″	.....	.....	.....
Cochin ...	9° 58′ 5″	76° 13′ 55″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	97	15
Calicut ...	11° 15′ 15″	75° 45′ 35″	1st; Country-made.	105	15
Tellicherry ...	11° 44′ 50″	75° 28′	English-made Dioptric, 6th Order.	112	8
Cannanore ...	11° 51′ 20″	75° 21′ 45″	Do.	110	7
Mangalore ...	12° 52′ 00″	74° 49′ 25″	Do 4th Order.	240	10 to 20

Presidency of Madras.—(Continued.)

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
All round the compass.	From a Column.	In 1860.	A white fixed Cata-dioptric light on a sand hill about a mile east of the Northern Channel and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manaar.
202° or from N. by W. to S. by W.	From an Obelisk erected 1767.	15th May 1845	A white fixed light on the Dutch Obelisk on Hare Island, 2½ miles due east of the town of Tuticorin. The light-house in course of erection here, at a height of 70 feet above the sea level, was destroyed by a cyclone when partially completed. The new column, when built, will exhibit a 4th order fixed white light on the Dioptric principle visible all round the compass.
.....	.....	.....	It has now been proposed to erect a Column on the high land and to exhibit thereon a first-class fixed light.
270° ...	From a Column.	15th January 1868.	A white Dioptric fixed light of the 4th order exhibited from a Column near the beach 78 feet high.
180° or from S. E. to N. W.	Do do	15th February 1847.	A white light near the beach. The Calicut Reef lies about one mile S. 30 W. of the light. No change here.
180° ...	From the Flag-staff.	1870.	A single white light.
180° ...	From a Flag-staff.	1870.	A red light close to the beach.
180° ...	From a Tower 60 feet high.	1870.	A fixed white light.

No. V.—*Table showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII. of* 1855, *from* 1*st April* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

Names of the Ports.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this year.	Deficit for this year.	Total Balance to credit of the Port.	Total Deficit against the Port.	Remarks.
Eastern Group.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ganjam	537 4 8	4,266 3 9	... ...	3,728 15 1	... ...	4,259 10 11	
Gopaulpore	7,597 13 6	1,597 4 11	6,000 8 7	... ...	20,839 13 2	... ...	
Calingapatam	1,660 1 11	618 3 3	1,041 14 8	... ...	4,047 0 7	... ...	
Bimlipatam	6,016 2 0	3,460 11 4	2,555 6 8	... ...	13,243 15 8	... ...	
Vizagapatam	2,354 5 9	2,719 9 11	... ...	365 4 2	2,422 7 0	... ...	
Cocanada	16,998 4 1	15,892 1 10	1,106 2 3	... ...	31,302 15 8	... ...	
Masulipatam	4,718 14 9	985 0 3	3,733 14 6	... ...	14,031 13 6	... ...	Net credit to the General Port Fund Rupees 1,41,169.9-4.
Madras	64,155 0 11	82,744 5 2	... ...	18,589 4 3	... ...	2,197 5 8	
Cuddalore	532 1 0	422 0 0	110 1 0	... ...	4,005 7 4	... ...	
Tranquebar	1,405 0 8	357 14 0	1,047 2 8	... ...	7,553 2 4	... ...	
Negapatam and Nagore ...	13,452 2 0	15,651 14 9	... ...	2,199 12 9	4,362 2 7	... ...	
Tuticorin	12,219 15 10	13,956 4 6	... ...	1,736 4 8	23,131 13 9	... ...	
Western Group.							
Cochin	15,365 8 1	30,057 14 2	... ...	14,692 6 1	10,346 10 2	... ...	
Calicut and Beypore	12,410 15 1	16,361 4 2	... ...	3,950 5 1	... ...	20,645 13 5	
Tellicherry	2,502 14 6	1,346 7 5	1,156 7 1	... ...	6,394 14 4	... ...	
Cannanore	2,597 13 1	1,614 7 11	983 5 2	... ...	12,135 8 6	... ...	
Mangalore	6,770 7 6	7,014 5 2	... ...	243 13 8	14,454 10 9	... ...	
Total ...	1,71,294 13 4	1,99,066 0 6	17,734 14 7	45,506 1 9	1,68,272 7 4	27,102 14 0	

No. VI.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year* 1870-71.

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				Rs. A. P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	12	5,941	474 0 0
	Gopaulpore	70	52,989	6,963 10 6
	Calingapatam	11	8,620	1,054 1 0
	Sonapore	1	207	... ...
	Barwah	...	...	... ...
	Poondy	2	1,105	... ...
	Bavanapadoo	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	96	68,862	8,491 11 6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	88	73,637	1,557 14 6
	Bimlipatam	110	90,493	4,862 0 0
	Poodimadakah*	...	...	... ...
	Pentacottah*	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	198	164,130	6,419 14 6
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	... ...
	Cocanada	131	107,162	5,944 2 0
	Nursapore	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	131	107,162	5,944 2 0
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	50	37,076	1,461 13 6
	Nagayalunka	...	...	... ...
	Nizampatam	...	...	... ...
	Kottapollem	...	...	... ...
	Pammody	...	...	... ...
	Morutota	...	...	... ...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	... ...
	Gungadipollem	...	...	... ...
	Epurupollem	...	...	... ...
	Motupally	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	50	37,076	1,461 13 6
Nellore.	Kottapatnam	...	...	... ...
	Itamukala	...	...	... ...
	Pakala ...	...	...	... ...
	Ramayapatnam	...	...	... ...
	Iskapalli	...	...	... ...
	Kristnapatnam	...	...	... ...
	Dugarazupatnam	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	...	...	... ...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	22	2,490¾	130 13 3
	Porto Novo	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	22	2,490¾	130 13 3

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

No. VI.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Foreign. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues. Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...
	Gopaulpore	5	2,354	294	4	0
	Calingapatam	5	2,476½	309	8	6
	Sonapore	...	...	...	...	...
	Barwah	1	287	...	...	...
	Poondy	...	...	...	...	...
	Bavanapadoo	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	5,117½	603	12	6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	7	2,842	355	4	0
	Bimlipatam	18	8,339	990	1	0
	Poodimadakah*	...	...	...	...	...
	Pentacottah*	2	1,079	...	...	...
	Total ...	27	12,260	1,345	5	0
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	...	...	...
	Cocanada	47	21,088	3,370	15	6
	Nursapore	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	47	21,088	3,370	15	6
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	4	1,869	177	12	0
	Nagayalunka	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottapollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Pammody	...	...	...	...	...
	Morutota	...	...	...	...	...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Gungadipollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Motupally	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	1,869	177	12	0
Nellore.	Kottapatnam	1	156	...	...	...
	Itamukala	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramayapatnam	1	156	...	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	...	...	...
	Kristnapatnam	...	...	...	...	...
	Dugarazupatnam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	2	312	...	...	...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...
	Porto Novo	2	455½	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	455½	...	...	...

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

District for the official year 1870-71.—(Continued.)

COUNTRY OR NATIVE.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
3	319	19 15 0	15	6,260	493 15 0
37	6,574	339 15 0	112	61,917	7,597 13 6
24	3,233¼	259 4 3	40	14,329½	1,622 13 9
9	1,204	... ...	10	1,411	... ...
36	7,466	... ...	37	7,753	... ...
26	3,656	... ...	28	4,761	... ...
8	1,420	... ...	8	1,420	... ...
143	23,872¼	619 2 3	250	97,851½	9,714 10 3
107	11,324	652 4 3	202	87,803	2,565 6 9
19	2,364	143 10 6	147	101,196	6,995 11 6
2	75	... ...	2	75	... ...
14	1,542	... ...	16	2,621	... ...
142	15,305	795 14 9	367	191,695	8,561 2 3
123	24,096	1,961 12 0	123	24,096	1,961 12 0
94	16,647½	1,495 4 3	272	144,897½	10,810 5 9
168	7,701	... ...	168	7,701	... ...
385	48,444½	3,457 0 3	563	176,694½	12,772 1 9
144	7,959	401 4 8	198	46,904	2,040 14 2
40	1,231	... ...	40	1,231	... ...
168	6,730$\frac{129}{130}$	... ...	168	6,730$\frac{129}{130}$	... ...
198	13,590$\frac{98}{130}$	... ...	198	13,590$\frac{98}{130}$	... ...
...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
25	741$\frac{20}{130}$	... ...	25	741$\frac{20}{130}$	... ...
2	111	... ...	2	111	... ...
10	234$\frac{110}{130}$	... ...	10	234$\frac{110}{130}$	... ...
85	11,616$\frac{68}{130}$	... ...	85	11,616$\frac{68}{130}$	... ...
54	2,371$\frac{30}{130}$	... ...	54	2,371$\frac{30}{130}$	... ...
726	44,586$\frac{85}{130}$	401 4 8	780	83,531$\frac{85}{130}$	2,040 14 2
400	23,892	... ...	401	24,048	... ...
76	7,189	... ...	76	7,189	... ...
10	1,297½	... ...	10	1,297½	... ...
1	109	... ...	2	265	... ...
38	4,940	... ...	38	4,940	... ...
124	8,909	... ...	124	8,909	... ...
23	2,010¾	... ...	23	2,010¾	... ...
672	48,347¼	... ...	674	48,659¼	... ...
116	5,787	303 14 0	138	8,277¾	434 11 3
548	32,583¾	... ...	550	33,039¼	... ...
664	38,370½	303 14 0	688	41,317	434 11 3

No. VI.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Value of Export.			Value of Import.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	3,15,670	13	9	27	0	0
	Gopaulpore	21,81,931	12	10	8,67,204	6	0
	Calingapatam	3,35,791	3	11	43,328	12	3
	Sonapore	30,808	6	6	14,297	15	5
	Barwah	1,16,177	2	7	12,362	10	10
	Poondy	49,046	0	0	19,872	5	4
	Bavanapadoo	51,713	0	0	15,420	0	0
	Total	30,81,138	7	7	9,72,513	1	10
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	7,99,176	11	9	14,25,770	4	6
	Bimlipatam	26,05,788	6	4	10,83,427	15	10
	Poodimadakah*	47	6	5	1,942	8	0
	Pentacottah*	28,829	5	1	5,357	7	8
	Total	34,33,841	13	7	25,16,498	4	0
Godavery District.	Coringa	3,80,076	0	0	1,73,947	0	0
	Cocanada	53,06,939	0	0	16,85,161	0	0
	Nursapore	2,34,543	0	0	42,010	0	0
	Total	59,21,558	0	0	19,01,118	0	0
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	22,58,492	13	3	14,42,961	0	0
	Nagayalunka	29,163	0	0	1,320	0	0
	Nizampatam	1,31,964	4	11	67,165	15	6
	Kottapollem	17,780	15	7	12,884	11	3
	Pammody	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morutota	15,326	8	1	800	0	0
	Bodduvaripollem	1,616	0	0	...	...	...
	Gungadipollem.	3,588	8	0	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	2,71,365	2	10	7,93,568	1	0
	Motupally	57,353	8	8	82,922	12	0
	Total	27,86,650	13	4	24,01,622	7	9
Nellore.	Kottapatam	1,15,315	12	0	5,36,502	11	0
	Itamukala	32,755	6	0	1,32,146	2	6
	Pakala	4,917	3	3	6,766	8	0
	Ramayapatnam	6,133	8	0	...	...	...
	Eskapalli	41,383	0	0	6,961	12	0
	Kristnapatnam	1,19,916	4	6	17,313	0	0
	Dugarazupatnam	25,376	2	4	5,491	0	0
	Total	3,45,797	4	1	7,05,181	1	6
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	1,67,846	0	0	1,50,557	0	0
	Porto Novo	3,24,285	0	0	33,874	0	0
	Total	4,92,131	0	0	1,84,431	0	0

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

District for the official year 1870-71.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Export.			Duty on Import.			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	15,996	6	0	7	0	0	16,003	6	0
	Gopaulpore	18,587	1	2	157	4	8	18,744	5	10
	Calingapatam	7,852	5	3	89	9	4	7,941	14	7
	Sonapore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poondy	1,875	0	0	63	5	8	1,938	5	8
	Bavanapadoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	44,310	12	5	317	3	8	44,628	0	1
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	8,769	11	5	915	10	2	9,685	5	7
	Bimlipatam	54,380	4	7	5,618	1	2	59,998	5	9
	Poodimadakah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pentacottah*	843	6	11	...	...	...	843	6	11
	Total ...	63,993	6	11	6,533	11	4	70,527	2	3
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	...	12,606	6	0	12,606	6	0
	Cocanada...	13,923	1	8	1,01,264	4	9	1,15,187	6	5
	Nursapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,923	1	8	1,13,870	10	9	1,27,793	12	5
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	9,646	5	7	63	0	6	9,709	6	1
	Nagayalunka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottapollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pammody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morutota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gungadipollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motupally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,646	5	7	63	0	6	9,709	6	1
Nellore.	Kottapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Itamukala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramayapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kristnapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dugarazupatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	7,771	12	8	4,305	14	9	12,077	11	5
	Porto Novo	36,004	3	6	2,520	4	8	38,524	8	2
	Total ...	43,776	0	2	6,826	3	5	50,602	3	7

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

No. VI.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.				
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
				RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodyampalayem	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirumullavasal	...	...	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	10	4,848	669	0	9
	Nagore	1	301	37	10	0
	Negapatam	86	65,296	2,714	15	6
	Velangany	...	...	...	...	...
	Topetoray	4	500	...	...	...
	Muttupettai	...	...	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttoomavady	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishnajipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottaipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Gopalapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Sundrapondiyampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	101	70,945	3,421	10	3
Madura.	Keelacarry	...	...	...	...	...
	Devipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Paumben	3	1,222	...	...	...
	Tondy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	1,222	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	79	60,048½	8,671	2	0
	Coolasagarapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Coilpatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	79	60,048½	8,671	2	0
Malabar.	Cannanore	158	68,023	1,524	0	9
	Tellicherry	146	58,458	1,041	14	6
	Kalai	...	...	...	...	...
	Badagara	21	13,340	...	...	...
	Quilandy	8	6,560	...	...	...
	Calicut	178	81,989	3,834	12	6
	Beypore	35	19,482	1,206	14	0
	Tanur	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponany	...	...	...	...	...
	Chooghaut	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	254	85,697	9,812	13	0
	Total	800	333,549	17,420	6	9
South Canara.	Mangalore	264	117,472	3,533	0	4
	Mulki	...	...	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbla	...	...	...	...	...
	Kassergode	...	...	...	...	...
	Udipi	...	...	...	...	...
	Barcur	...	...	...	...	...
	Kundapur	2	162	...	...	...
	Baidur	...	...	...	...	...
	Naikenkottah	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	266	117,634	3,533	0	4
Madras.	Madras	283	281,375	28,116	0	0

District for the official year 1870-71.—(Continued.)

FOREIGN.						COUNTRY OR NATIVE.					
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.				Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			
		RS.	A.	P.				RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...		9	632	...	...	...	
1	87	...	...	...		70	7,731	...	...	...	
10	2,626	276	12	0		67	6,660	352	10	6	
3	391	45	6	0		55	10,054	1,154	9	9	
3	555	5	7	0		575	57,215	3,095	9	7	
...	...	...	...	...		4	370	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		328	7,885	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		110	7,856	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		132	7,795	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		57	2,731	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		40	176	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		26	671	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		15	713	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		3	161	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
17	3,659	327	9	0		1,491	110,650	4,602	13	10	
...	...	...	...	...		974	39,733	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		1,848	65,547½	...	...	...	
12	941	...	...	...		5,385	323,614	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		505	16,998½	...	...	...	
12	941	...	...	...		8,712	445,893	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		518	23,901	1,026	7	7	
...	...	...	...	...		211	10,272½	...	...	...	
1	29½	...	...	...		155	6,048¼	...	...	...	
1	29½	...	...	...		884	40,221¾	1,026	7	7	
...	...	...	...	...		1,093	30,548	1,062	4	6	
35	8,519	828	6	0		1,015	18,850	574	4	0	
...	...	...	...	...		408	7,077	...	...	...	
6	2,693	...	...	...		524	12,999	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		296	8,161	...	...	...	
3	1,776	303	1	6		2,058	81,154	5,719	13	0	
2	521	72	15	0		765	24,196	1,225	7	6	
...	...	...	...	...		159	5,949	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		535	23,344	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		21	2,198	...	...	...	
3	1,042	156	1	6		1,209	44,743	3,637	10	9	
49	14,551	1,360	8	0		8,083	259,219	12,219	7	9	
456	37,047	2,080	1	0		2,877	57,396	825	9	6	
18	376	...	...	...		609	8,238	...	...	..	
33	1,628	...	...	...		225	4,016	...	...	...	
8	234	...	...	...		438	4,565	...	...	...	
11	127	...	...	...		455	5,479	...	...	...	
106	1,750	...	...	...		740	9,513	...	...	...	
393	8,569	...	...	...		991	15,991	...	...	...	
177	7,612	...	...	...		1,219	21,387	...	...	...	
2	3	...	...	...		436	3,559	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		88	992	...	...	...	
1,204	57,346	2,080	1	0		8,078	131,136	825	9	6	
43	31,165	2,301	0	0		573	71,936⅔	6,101	0	0	

No. VI.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total.				
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodyampalayem	9	632	...	...	...
	Tirumullavasal	71	7,818	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	87	14,134	1,298	7	3
	Nagore	59	10,746	1,237	9	9
	Negapatam	664	123,066	5,816	0	1
	Velangany	4	370	...	...	...
	Topetoray	332	8,385	...	...	...
	Muttupettai	110	7,856	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	132	7,795	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	57	2,731	...	...	...
	Cuttoomavady	40	176	...	...	...
	Krishnajipatam	26	671	...	...	...
	Kottaipatam	15	713	...	...	...
	Gopalapatam	3	161	...	...	...
	Sundrapondiyampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,609	185,254	8,352	1	1
Madura.	Keelacarry	974	39,733	...	...	...
	Devipatam	1,848	65,547½	...	...	...
	Paumben	5,400	325,777	...	...	...
	Tondy	505	16,998½	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,727	448,056	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	597	83,949½	9,697	9	7
	Coolasagarapatam	211	10,272½	...	...	...
	Coilpatam	156	6,077¾	...	...	...
	Total ...	964	100,299¾	9,697	9	7
Malabar.	Cannanore	1,251	98,571	2,586	5	3
	Tellicherry	1,196	85,827	2,444	8	6
	Kalai	408	7,077	...	...	...
	Badagara	551	29,032	...	...	...
	Quilandy	304	14,721	...	...	...
	Calicut	2,239	164,919	9,857	11	0
	Beypore	802	44,199	2,505	4	6
	Tanur	159	5,949	...	...	...
	Ponany	535	23,344	...	...	...
	Chooghaut	21	2,198	...	...	...
	Cochin	1,466	131,482	13,606	9	3
	Total ...	8,932	607,319	31,000	6	6
South Canara.	Mangalore	3,597	211,915	6,438	10	10
	Mulki	627	8,614	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	258	5,644	...	...	...
	Kumbla	446	4,799	...	...	...
	Kassergode	466	5,606	...	...	...
	Udipi	846	11,263	...	...	...
	Barcur	1,384	24,560	...	...	...
	Kundapur	1,398	29,161	...	...	...
	Baidur	438	3,562	...	...	...
	Naikenkottah	88	992	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,548	306,116	6,438	10	10
Madras.	Madras	899	384,476⅔	36,518	0	0

District for the official year 1870-71.—(Continued.)

VALUE OF						DUTY ON						Sea Customs Revenue.		
Export.			Import.			Export.			Import.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
76,813	0	0	10	0	0	4,800	12	9	0	12	0	4,801	8	9
8,06,771	0	0	9,638	0	0	50,916	9	1	573	14	11	51,490	8	0
4,54,138	0	0	42,811	0	0	35,773	0	4	2,450	0	10	38,223	1	2
1,37,226	0	0	4,02,934	0	0	6,124	6	7	17,536	3	0	23,660	9	7
35,12,174	0	0	28,29,524	0	0	1,72,513	13	9	87,938	14	3	2,60,452	12	0
1,65,035	0	0	1,190	0	0	10,302	3	6	17	12	6	10,320	0	0
1,39,416	0	0	10,749	0	0	11,260	7	4	493	15	6	11,754	6	10
9,15,064	0	0	14,053	0	0	57,763	1	11	936	9	11	58,699	11	10
2,51,454	0	0	20,112	0	0	16,824	5	8	1,365	2	6	18,189	8	2
73,304	0	0	3,845	0	0	5,628	10	3	246	10	4	5,875	4	7
10,895	0	0	239	0	0	1,369	1	0	16	5	9	1,385	6	9
22,389	0	0	44	0	0	2,756	13	5	2	7	2	2,759	4	7
23,677	0	0	1,039	0	0	1,866	14	5	65	9	5	1,932	7	10
13,227	0	0	418	0	0	1,074	15	0	28	2	6	1,103	1	6
3,360	0	0	...	...	...	286	8	0	...	...	...	286	8	0
66,04,943	0	0	33,36,606	0	0	3,79,261	11	0	1,11,672	8	7	4,90,934	3	7
2,97,195	0	0	1,81,387	0	0	5,150	9	0	6,877	13	4	12,028	6	4
29,856	0	0	16,036	0	0	1,050	15	4	1,032	7	10	2,083	7	2
2,61,300	0	0	2,81,052	0	0	305	15	7	1,659	1	7	1,965	1	2
66,507	0	0	68,454	0	0	3,335	0	4	1,159	15	2	4,494	15	6
6,54,858	0	0	5,46,929	0	0	9,842	8	3	10,729	5	11	21,571	14	2
66,65,691	0	0	24,13,911	0	0	19,707	8	9	95,803	2	11	1,15,510	11	8
2,921,27	0	0	3,77,583	0	0	1,696	8	0	1,913	11	8	3,610	3	8
26,173	0	0	1,60,268	0	0	33	9	8	823	15	9	857	9	5
69,83,991	0	0	29,51,762	0	0	21,437	10	5	98,540	14	4	1,19,978	8	9
19,19,290	0	0	27,35,203	0	0	3,391	12	8	2,896	13	7	6,288	10	3
26,06,046	0	0	22,27,106	0	0	6,347	13	8	4,634	15	8	10,982	13	4
1,02,901	0	0	2,92,483	0	0	3	10	8	40	3	3	43	13	11
14,90,818	0	0	7,26,394	0	0	1,591	0	1	225	2	11	1,816	3	0
1,74,315	0	0	1,85,518	0	0	...	...	...	25	5	4	25	5	4
60,64,323	0	0	34,17,689	0	0	9,067	8	3	15,161	13	7	24,229	5	10
12,78,875	0	0	11,48,584	0	0	334	11	1	7,263	12	1	7,598	7	2
1,56,878	0	0	14,436	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,45,912	0	0	63,676	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,967	0	0	7,245	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73,96,096	0	0	61,61,768	0	0	25,117	14	4	37,200	10	4	62,318	8	8
215,78,421	0	0	169,80,102	0	0	45,854	6	9	67,448	12	9	1,13,303	3	6
33,21,800	0	0	24,13,137	0	0	13,917	15	2	12,242	9	11	26,160	9	1
2,30,972	0	0	50,332	0	0	6	3	0	2,929	13	5	2,936	0	5
97,552	0	0	26,568	0	0	1,163	5	11	...	...	...	1,163	5	11
96,183	0	0	16,468	0	0	959	13	11	...	...	...	959	13	11
58,877	0	0	42,749	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,13,714	0	0	2,17,643	0	0	711	3	0	2,847	8	0	3,558	11	0
6,51,663	0	0	1,92,329	0	0	21,286	13	0	14,249	4	2	35,536	1	2
4,62,856	0	0	1,01,716	0	0	6,930	11	2	554	13	8	7,485	8	10
57,649	0	0	38,997	0	0	7	8	0	2,657	2	0	2,664	10	0
18,929	0	0	3,925	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52,10,195	0	0	31,03,864	0	0	44,983	9	2	35,481	3	2	80,464	12	4
212,41,221	0	0	333,42,025	0	0	2,59,910	0	0	14,40,930	0	0	17,00,840	0	0

No. VII.—*Table of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel from* 1849 *to* 1870, *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Square-rigged Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average size.	
							Vessels.	Dhonies.
							Tons.	Tons.
1849...	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	137,934	79	53
1850...	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	151,457	79½	60½
1851...	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	139,781	75¾	60¾
1852...	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	153,674	80	64½
1853...	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	152,453	82½	59
1854...	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	139,886	76	67½
1855...	1,220	109,326	947	60,771	2,169	170,097	89½	64⅛
1856...	1,353	121,810	990	54,867	2,343	176,677	90	55½
1857...	1,506	138,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	195,304	91¾	55¾
1858...	1,108	113,814	803	43,720	1,911	157,534	102¾	54½
1859...	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	126,988	91	51¾
1860...	1,366	143,082	950	48,763	2,316	191,845	104¾	51⅓
1861...	1,335	133,897	905	45,916	2,240	179,813	100¼	50⅔
1862...	1,050	100,907	894	38,994	1,944	139,901	96	43⅔
1863...	1,226	118,816	789	38,960	2,015	157,776	96¾	49⅓
1864...	1,265	126,471	672	34,313	1,937	160,784	100	51
1865...	1,359	131,165	774	42,298	2,133	173,463	96¾	54½
1866...	1,511	155,187	661	34,659	2,172	189,846	102⅔	52⅓
1867...	1,532	163,720	709	52,152	2,241	215,872	106¾	73½
1868...	1,567	152,386	627	31,792	2,194	184,178	97¼	50⅔
1869...	1,337	126,743	727	35,009	2,064	161,752	94¾	48⅛
1870...	1,523	156,206	807	37,925	2,330	194,131	102½	47

APPENDIX VI.

No. I.—*Table showing the Territorial Revenues of the Madras Presidency during the years* 1867-68 *to* 1869-70.

Revenues and Receipts.	Actual, 1867-68.	Actual, 1868-69.	Actual, 1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	424,43,960	406,87,890	448,27,060
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,46,430	34,26,430	34,66,430
III.—Forest...	4,29,660	3,91,340	4,98,550
IV.—Abkarry (Excise) ...	50,64,920	49,08,430	57,00,220
V.—Assessed Taxes	8,12,590	5,69,930	12,31,740
VI.—Customs	25,19,020	27,95,950	27,64,850
VII.—Salt	109,38,020	110,72,530	116,47,360
VIII.—Opium	...	...	...
IX.—Stamps	35,37,250	37,23,470	40,64,820
X.—Mint	44,060	33,800	24,070
XI.—Post Office	...	...	...
XII.—Telegraph	...	...	...
XIII.—Law and Justice	7,35,680	8,56,320	9,27,120
XIV.—Police...	4,27,520	4,05,360	3,52,460
XV.—Marine	30,390	21,990	23,210
XVI.—Education	61,480	63,570	63,390
XVII.—Interest	1,37,940	1,29,450	1,42,130
XVIII.—Miscellaneous	25,26,560	26,09,420	26,67,680
Total, Civil Department ...	731,55,480	716,95,880	784,01,090
Military Department ...	14,11,900	12,57,240	9,94,160
Public Works do.	26,56,460	38,82,320	37,65,960
Postal do.	5,94,380	6,34,690	6,08,100
Telegraph do.	2,80,660	3,06,510	3,60,100
Total ...	780,98,880	777,76,640	841,29,410

No. II.—*Table showing the Territorial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency during the years* 1867-68 *to* 1869-70.

—	Expenditure.	Actual, 1867-68.	Actual, 1868-69.	Actual, 1869-70.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt.	...	...	...
2	Do. on Service Funds and other accounts	7,60,890	8,38,160	9,01,270
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	2,09,220	2,17,940	3,14,390
4	Land Revenue	39,94,380	43,20,010	42,13,930
5	Forest	2,90,190	2,67,740	2,79,250
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,16,120	2,49,590	2,36,990
7	Assessed Taxes	27,160	16,940	26,860
8	Customs	1,66,400	1,70,710	1,70,250
9	Salt	13,48,240	13,33,790	14,14,560
10	Opium	...	...	...
11	Stamps	1,57,360	1,63,410	1,85,620
12	Mint	1,67,280	1,41,700	72,340
13	Post Office	...	...	...
14	Telegraph	...	...	...
...	Allowances to District and Village Officers	3,58,520	5,20,330	...
15	Administration...	13,47,180	14,36,450	13,64,450
16	Minor Departments			
17	Law and Justice	40,59,280	41,46,170	41,90,290
18	Police	38,93,940	38,17,900	37,11,750
19	Marine	2,32,390	1,95,000	72,550
20	Education	8,77,440	10,30,680	11,03,090
21	Ecclesiastical	4,08,940	4,04,530	3,82,220
22	Medical Services	6,63,100	7,31,960	8,63,090
23	Stationery and Printing	3,79,190	3,56,960	4,29,680
24	Political Agencies	1,14,190	1,15,100	99,150
25	Allowances and Assignments, &c. ...	31,06,740	30,16,520	45,43,280
26	Miscellaneous	7,96,420	11,38,030	11,18,650
27	Superannuation, &c.	38,63,370	40,93,560	23,46,760
	Total, Civil Department ...	274,37,940	287,23,180	280,40,420
	Military Department	212,97,000	207,77,840	184,71,900
	Public Works do.	118,57,090	144,28,910	115,49,040
	Postal do.	6,87,250	7,56,480	7,94,840
	Telegraph do.	4,34,220	4,41,140	4,10,400
	Total ...	617,13,500	651,27,550	592,66,600

No. III.—*Administration Report of the General Treasury at the Bank of Madras during the official year* 1870-71.

RECEIPTS.

	RS.
Assessed Taxes	1,26,730
Stamps	1,32,960
Law and Justice	1,94,090
Police	1,12,920
Marine	13,180
Education	15,100
Interest	97,800
Miscellaneous Loans	19,20,500
Service Funds	5,75,580
Local Funds	3,40,490
Deposit Accounts	20,71,940
Miscellaneous Debt Account	21,02,190
Local Cash Remittances	3,56,97,070
Local Bill Remittances	66,85,290
Public Works Department	1,52,790
Military Department, Madras	4,80,280
Bills drawn on the Secretary of State for India in Council	41,690
Bills drawn by the Commissioner of Mysore on the Secretary of State for India	1,15,120
Madras Railway Company	64,21,640
Carnatic do.	55,070
Great Southern of India Railway	1,550
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	18,330
Remittances from other Governments	3,22,110
Bills payable other Governments	1,21,600
Postal Department	20,680
Electric Telegraph Department	3,560
Miscellaneous	1,75,220
	580,15,480

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	3,05,840
Refunds and Drawbacks	32,880
Land Revenue	2,33,360
Forest	10,710
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	85,900
Assessed Taxes	6,730
Customs	92,700
Stamps	47,220
Mint	29,860
Administration and Public Departments	11,92,900

	RS.
Minor Departments	83,760
Law and Justice	8,22,550
Police	4,83,850
Marine	41,600
Education	4,69,750
Ecclesiastical	1,23,920
Medical Services	4,92,250
Stationery and Printing	2,76,570
Political Agencies	18,210
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	8,68,200
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	4,08,890
Capital Account of Loan to Madras Municipalities	4,10,000
Miscellaneous Loans	30,20,700
Service Funds	10,63,650
Local Funds	1,08,840
Deposit Accounts...	6,24,090
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	1,73,080
Local Cash Remittances	27,05,800
Local Bill Remittances	7,57,990
Money Order Department	3,48,040
Public Works do.	9,20,320
Bullion Certificates	60,650
Military Department, Madras	60,38,210
Do. Bombay	10
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India in Council ...	19,28,630
Madras Railway Company	62,00,000
Carnatic do.	92,030
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	7,100
Interest on Imperial Loans	25,89,310
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works	30,790
Remittances to other Governments	244,22,530
Bills payable other Governments	323,670
Postal Department	1,67,320
Electric Telegraph Department...	1,06,770
Miscellaneous	5,90,920
	588,18,100
Balance on the 31st March 1870...	76,62,150
Receipts during the official year 1870-71 ...	580,15,480
	656,77,630
Disbursements during do. ...	588,18,100
Balance on the 31st March 1871 ...	68,59,530

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1*st May* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.
Official year 1868-69	454,41,370	449,95,340
Do. 1869-70	556,08,700	528,49,550
Do. 1870-71	580,15,480	588,18,100

APPENDIX VII.

Dr. Comparative Table of the Revenue Collection and Disbursements of the Government of Travancore during the Malayalum years Cr. 1044 and 1045.

		1044.	1045.			1044.	1045.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue...	16,88,580	16,66,950	1	The Dewasom or Religious Institution ...	5,36,330	5,59,243
2	Miscellaneous Revenue	5,12,955	6,09,182	2	Ootooperah or Charitable do.	3,13,117	3,21,572
3	Judicial Fees, &c.	1,51,475	1,17,418	3	The Palace	4,70,414	5,42,603
4	Customs	4,08,008	3,63,822	4	Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,26,788	5,62,219
5	Arrack and Opium	96,868	1,00,605	5	Judicial Establishment	1,46,380	1,54,969
6	Tobacco...	8,36,684	7,75,031	6	Police do.	1,29,594	1,33,242
7	Salt	8,58,557	9,57,228	7	Nair Troops	1,43,188	1,53,631
8	Cardamoms and other goods	3,10,506	2,06,767	8	Elephant and Horse Establishments	68,196	67,649
9	Timber	90,983	1,08,074	9	Education, Science, and Art	87,381	1,14,545
10	Interest on Government Securities	1,11,427	1,73,393	10	Pensions	1,18,979	1,21,912
11	Arrears of Revenue collected	19,602	55,537	11	Public Works	6,05,661	9,67,801
				12	Cost and charges of goods sold, &c.	3,77,107	3,52,902
				13	Contingent charges	2,01,331	2,00,608
				14	Subsidy to the British Indian Government ...	8,10,622	8,10,652
				15	Expenses of the Sexennial Morajebpom Ceremony	...	1,94,752
				16	Expenses of the Thoolapurashadhanom Ceremony	...	1,61,177
				17	Do. of a Thiroomadambob or Thread Investiture of the young Princes	...	20,690
		50,85,645	51,34,007			45,35,088	54,40,167

Comparative Table showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin State during the Malayalum years 1044 *and* 1045.

RECEIPTS.	1044.			1045.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	6,00,721	14	2	6,01,611	0	6
Customs Collections...	1,14,715	7	11	1,06,512	2	4
Abkarry	29,009	2	4	31,860	6	7
Opium	8,459	2	4	7,009	2	4
Salt	1,42,663	2	6	1,80,300	11	2
Timber	58,816	4	2	43,285	9	9
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,02,831	14	10	2,20,558	14	6
Total ...	11,57,217	0	3	11,91,137	15	2
Amount Balance at the commencement of each year...	5,68,845	7	11	4,97,380	7	8
Grand Total ...	17,26,062	8	2	16,88,518	6	10

DISBURSEMENTS.	1044.			1045.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Palace Expenses	1,83,326	10	8	1,85,160	0	0
Religious Institutions	81,132	2	4	82,173	14	10
Charitable do.	40,559	15	0	42,290	6	9
Administrative Establishment ...	1,31,971	12	9	1,45,356	7	0
Judicial do. ...	46,744	6	8	47,226	4	8
Police do. ...	14,580	0	0	14,580	0	0
Military do. ...	21,146	15	1	22,389	12	2
Pension do. ...	10,560	9	9	14,976	1	0
Public Works do. ...	1,66,893	12	9	2,15,074	0	7
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,31,735	11	6	1,82,515	10	2
Subsidy to British Government ...	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Total ...	12,28,682	0	6	11,48,742	9	2
Balance to be carried to the credit of the succeeding year	4,97,380	7	8	5,39,775	13	8
Grand Total ...	17,26,062	8	2	16,88,518	6	10

APPENDIX VIII.

No. I.—*Distribution of Schools in the several Districts on 31st March 1871.*

1*st*.—With reference to the Agency by which they are managed :—

Name of District.	Government Colleges and Schools.		Private Colleges and Schools.										Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Educational Division.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
			Rate Schools.		Receiving Grants-in-aid.				Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.								
					Established by Missionary Societies.		Established by other than Missionary Societies										
	Number of Institutions.	Pupils.		Pupils.		Pupils.		Pupils.		Pupils.	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.					
Classification of Government Schools.																	
Class.	No.	Pupils.															
Ganjam ... Higher	1	150	23	1,138	...	...	...	...	49	1,475	8	165	57	1,640	80	2,778	
Ganjam ... Middle	5	279															
Ganjam ... Lower	16	701															
Ganjam ... Normal	1	8															
Vizagapatam ... Middle	6	255	7	375	...	...	2	218	64	1,917	22	586	88	2,721	95	3,096	
Vizagapatam ... Normal	1	120															
Godavery ... Higher	1	198	4	349	48	877	4	330	102	3,095	2	62	156	4,364	160	4,713	
Godavery ... Middle	2	137															
Godavery ... Normal	1	14															
Kistna ... Middle	2	123	2	123	...	...	6	505	61	1,775	15	243	82	2,523	84	2,646	
Bellary ... College	1	7	4	419	8	335	4	499	98	2,313	39	708	149	3,855	153	4,274	
Bellary ... Higher	1	292															
Bellary ... Middle	2	120															
Cuddapah ... Higher	1	211	1	211	2	65	1	46	60	1,381	129	1,865	192	3,357	193	3,568	
Kurnool ... Higher	1	129	3	184	...	...	...	...	77	1,649	59	831	136	2,480	139	2,664	
Kurnool ... Middle	2	55															
Nellore ... Middle	1	60	2	100	8	292	2	282	130	2,940	105	1,611	245	5,125	247	5,225	
Nellore ... Lower*	1	40															
															First.	13,233	1,985
															Second.	15,731	914

Madras and Chingleput.	College†	3	149	18	1,664	2	270	98	9,326	90	4,687	72	1,543	262	15,826	280	17,490	Third.	23,397	2,423
	Higher	2	393																	
	Middle	6	338																	
	Mixed Middle	1	25																	
	Normal	2	246																	
	Professional.	4	513																	
South Arcot	Higher	1	220	10	759	6	134	6	295	99	2,858	101	1,861	212	5,148	222	5,907			
	Middle	9	589																	
North Arcot	Higher	1	329	7	1,047	...	...	4	511	114	3,152	64	1,287	182	4,950	189	5,997	Fourth	20,801	3,390
	Middle	5	453																	
	Normal	1	265																	
Salem ...	Higher	1	374	6	809	2	55	7	266	118	2,851	25	365	152	3,537	158	4,346			
	Middle	5	435																	
Tanjore ...	College	1	112	8	1,171	...	...	33	2,784	42	2,237	36	1,522	111	6,543	119	7,714			
	Higher	1	408																	
	Middle	6	651																	
Trichinopoly	Middle	1	146	2	363	...	...	23	1,009	43	1,257	5	115	71	2,381	73	2,744			
	Normal	1	217																	
Coimbatore.	Middle	6	353	6	353	2	42	6	390	205	4,891	175	2,898	388	8,221	394	8,574	Fifth.	27,701	760
Madura ...	Higher	1	284	3	407	...	...	16	842	115	3,954	142	2,876	273	7,672	276	8,079			
	Middle	2	123																	
Tinnevelly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	10,099	19	869	6	80	326	11,048	326	11,048			
Malabar ...	College	1	24	6	779	23	1,551	28	1,991	119	6,060	20	740	190	10,342	196	11,121	Sixth.	14,349	1,339
	Higher	1	277																	
	Middle	3	310																	
	Normal	1	168																	
South Canara	College	1	10	7	560	8	438	13	631	45	1,238	22	366	88	2,668	95	3,228			
	Higher	1	275																	
	Middle	4	195																	
	Normal	1	80																	
				119	10,811	109	4,054	554	30,024	1,650	50,599	1,047	19,724	3,360	104,401	3,479	115,212	...	115,212	10,811

* This School (Yenadi School, Sriharicottah,) is under the Educational Inspector, 3rd Division.

† Includes the Senior or Collegiate Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

N.B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, though they are included among the schools of the 4th Division; the number of pupils in them was 217 and 265 respectively.

No. I.—

2nd.—With reference to the

DISTRICTS.	BOYS' SCHOOLS.										MIXED			
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division.														
Ganjam ...	...	...	1	150	14	639	63	1,961	78	2,750	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam..	...	...	3	373	22	705	66	1,784	91	2,862	...	...	1	42
Godavery ...	...	...	4	648	32	1,303	121	2,670	157	4,621	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	1	12	2	382	13	714	67	1,385	83	2,493	...	...	...	...
2nd Division.														
Bellary ...	1	7	2	556	16	837	132	2,765	151	4,165	...	...	1	78
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	129	6	173	132	2,362	139	2,664	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	...	1	211	8	354	183	2,957	192	3,522	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	1	226	14	579	230	4,343	245	5,148	...	...	...	...
3rd Division.														
Madras and Chingleput...	6	246	17	4,529	31	3,061	161	4,504	215	12,340	...	...	6	418
South Arcot...	...	...	3	553	20	858	192	4,303	215	5,714	...	...	1	29
4th Division.														
North Arcot...	...	...	1	329	32	1,549	151	3,565	184	5,443	...	...	1	58
Salem ...	...	...	1	374	39	1,467	110	2,235	150	4,076	...	...	2	63
Tanjore ...	3	151	7	1,756	51	4,037	45	1,186	106	7,130	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	...	...	2	489	33	1,128	33	794	68	2,411	...	...	...	...
5th Division.														
Coimbatore ...	1	8	1	293	36	1,488	345	6,469	383	8,253	...	...	10	249
Madura ...	...	...	1	284	13	832	256	6,693	270	7,809	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	1	235	42	1,552	97	3,189	140	4,976	...	...	...	...
6th Division.														
Malabar ...	1	24	3	762	35	2,522	54	2,158	93	5,466	...	...	3	226
South Canara.	1	10	1	275	19	1,061	53	1,253	74	2,599	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	453	53	12,554	476	24,859	2,491	56,576	3,034	94,442	...	...	25	1,163

a Of these 39 are girls.
b Of these 3 are girls.
c Of these 45 are girls.
d Of these 290 are girls.
e Of these 29 are girls.
f Of these 34 are girls.
g Of these 20 are girls.

NOTE.—Beside the girls attending purely Female Schools and the schools denominated "Mixed," Ganjam District; 43, Village Schools in the Vizagapatam District; 7, Village Schools in the Godavery Schools in the Cuddapah District; 167, Village Schools in the Nellore District; 69, Village Schools in the Salem District; 234, Village Schools in the Coimbatore District; and 195, Village Schools in the

Girls attending purely Female
Do. Mixed
Do. Lower Class
Do. Normal

(*Continued.*)

Standard of Instruction :—

SCHOOLS.				GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								NORMAL SCHOOLS.		PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.			
Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	20	1	8	...	...	80	2,778
1	22	2	*a* 64	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	50	1	120	...	...	95	3,096
1	52	1	*b* 52	...	...	...	...	1	26	1	26	1	14	...	...	160	4,713
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	153	...	...	84	2,646
...	...	1	*c* 78	...	...	1	31	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	153	4,274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	2,664
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	193	3,568
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	77	...	...	2	77	...	...	...	...	247	5,225
9	444	15	*d* 862	1	122	35	2,847	8	560	44	3,529	2	246	4	513	280	17,490
1	36	2	*e* 65	...	...	3	90	2	38	5	128	...	...	...	...	222	5,907
...	...	1	*f* 58	...	...	3	231	...	...	3	231	1	265	...	...	189	5,997
...	...	2	*g* 63	...	...	6	207	...	...	6	207	...	...	...	...	158	4,346
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	584	...	...	13	584	...	...	...	...	119	7,714
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	116	...	...	4	116	1	217	...	...	73	2,744
...	...	10	*h* 249	...	...	1	72	...	...	1	72	...	...	...	...	394	8,574
1	25	1	*i* 25	...	...	...	...	4	160	4	160	1	85	...	...	276	8,079
146	4,309	146	*j* 4,309	...	...	14	608	21	602	35	1,210	5	553	...	...	326	11,048
91	4,759	94	*k* 4,985	...	...	6	468	2	34	8	502	1	168	...	...	196	11,121
14	358	14	*l* 358	...	...	1	25	5	166	6	191	1	80	...	...	95	3,228
264	10,005	289	11,168	1	122	90	5,462	45	1,656	136	7,180	16	1,909	4	513	3,479	115,212

h Of these 33 are girls.
i Of these 11 are girls.
j Of these 1,058 are girls.
k Of these 528 are girls.
l Of these 58 are girls.

Total ... 2,148

there were 792 girls in Lower Class Boys' Schools. Of these, 6 girls attended Village Schools in the District; 10, Village Schools in the Bellary District; 4, Village Schools in the Kurnool District; 2, Village the Madras and Chingleput Districts; 31, Village Schools in the South Arcot District; 24, Village Schools Madura District. The total number of girls (10,185) is accounted for thus—

Schools	7,180
Schools	2,148
(Village) Boys' Schools ...	792
Schools...	65
Total ...	10,185

No. II.—*Matriculation and First Arts' Examination*, 1870.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.		
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.		
Presidency College	4	31
Provincial College, Combaconum	18	43
Provincial School, Bellary	2	6
Do. Calicut	1	17
Do. Mangalore	3	12
Do. Rajahmundry	...	5
Zillah School, Kurnool	1	...
Do. Madura	...	5
Do. Chittoor	...	6
Do. Cuddalore	...	1
Do. Salem	1	4
Madrasa-i-Azam	...	2
Normal School, Madras	...	14
Do. Mangalore	...	2
Do. Cannanore	...	6
Do. Vizagapatam	1	4
	31	158
OTHER SCHOOLS.		
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	2	5
Patcheappah's High School	3	16
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's School, Vepery ...	1	2
Doveton Protestant College, Madras	1	8
High School, Cocanada	...	1
Do. Coimbatore	1	6
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore	1	19
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	1	8
Church Missionary Society's School, Masulipatam	1	3
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett	1	11
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's School, Trichinopoly	...	9
Free Church Mission School, Trivellore	...	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam	...	3
Rate School, Palghaut	...	2
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	...	18
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Manargoody	...	3
Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar	...	1
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamcottah ...	...	1
London Mission School, Vizagapatam	...	1
Vediarpuram Seminary	...	3
Free Church Mission School, Nellore	...	5
Ootacamund Grammar School	...	1
Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras	...	2
Royapettah Wesleyan Mission School	...	1
Trichinopoly Wesleyan Mission School	...	1
Hindoo School, Tinnevelly	...	2
Do. Masulipatam	...	2
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chillambram	...	3
London Mission School, Madras	...	4
Sawyerpuram Seminary	...	3
St. Joseph's School, Cuddalore	...	5
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	...	4
Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram...	...	1

No. II.—*Matriculation and First Arts' Examination*, 1870.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—(*Continued.*)		
OTHER SCHOOLS.—(*Continued.*)		
Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore...	...	1
Palamcottah Training Institution	...	1
St. Mary's Seminary	...	1
Hindoo Proprietary School...	...	5
Rajah's School, Ernakulam	2	4
High School, Bangalore	2	5
Do. Trivandrum	1	13
Shemoga School	1	...
Rajah's School, Mysore	1	3
London Mission School, Bangalore	...	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore	...	3
Church Mission College, Cottayam...	...	1
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	3
Government School, Hassan...	...	2
St. Andrew's School, Bangalore	...	1
Artillery Army School, Bangalore	...	1
Private Tuition	1	15
	20	215
FIRST ARTS' EXAMINATION, 1870.		
MADRAS GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		
Presidency College	2	11
Provincial School, Mangalore	...	1
Do. Calicut	...	1
Normal School, Madras	1	5
Do. Vizagapatam	...	1
	3	19
OTHER SCHOOLS.		
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Trichinopoly	1	3
Sullivan's Garden's Seminary	1	1
Church Missionary Society's School, Masulipatam	1	...
Doveton Protestant College	...	3
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore	...	3
Free Church Mission School, Madras	...	15
High School, Trivandrum	...	1
Ratah's School, Mysore	1	1
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	1
Private Study	2	40
	6	68

APPEN

No. I.—

IN

CURRENT

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Rate on Houses and Lands.			Trades Tax.			Tolls.			Carriages and Animals.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	4,313	0	0	...	...	...	6,388	12	0	1,241	4	0
	Anantapore ...	703	7	9	...	...	...	4,429	2	8	390	0	0
	Bellary ...	13,111	14	8	...	...	...	16,845	0	0	10,071	2	8
	Ghooty ...	787	12	7	...	...	...	4,894	14	7	568	0	0
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	2,723	14	2	...	...	...	8,283	5	4	1,613	4	0
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	4,798	15	6	4,735	8	0	8,615	9	6	891	0	0
Ganjam ...	Berhampore...	2,561	12	1	2,663	0	0	7,277	14	0	840	8	0
	Chicacole ...	1,746	12	0	...	...	...	5,860	0	0	337	12	0
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	4,290	5	0	5,085	5	3	2,135	0	0	554	0	0
	Ellore ...	2,377	2	0	3,186	0	0	3,365	1	6	661	0	0
	Rajahmundry.	2,846	3	0	2,819	1	0	2,563	0	6	439	4	0
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	2,130	12	6	4,344	0	0	7,009	2	6	1,022	8	0
	Masulipatam...	3,516	15	7	4,317	4	0	6,541	0	0	990	4	0
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	820	7	2	997	0	0	1,397	1	0	393	0	0
	Kurnool ...	6,033	11	2	...	...	...	6,980	0	0	1,731	12	0
Madras ...	Conjeveram ...	1,984	4	6	416	2	8	3,850	0	0	1,018	1	4
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	656	4	3	...	...	...	3,300	0	0	473	8	0
	Madura ...	7,011	1	9	5,478	11	0	23,460	0	0	1,722	4	0
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	10,537	10	11	6,516	0	0	1,807	0	0	1,458	0	0
	Cannanore ...	2,981	4	1	191	8	0	...	...	...	1,778	0	0
	Cochin ...	4,059	9	0	2,807	0	0	...	...	...	133	0	0
	Palghaut ...	2,454	2	2	1,301	3	4	10,171	0	10	...	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	5,455	10	6	2,239	8	0	...	...	...	454	4	0
Neilgherries ...	Coonoor ...	2,380	5	7	887	8	0	...	...	...	669	12	0
	Ootacamund ...	10,844	13	2	2,923	0	0	...	...	...	2,877	11	4
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	6,435	6	9	...	...	...	5,218	4	5	1,946	8	0
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	1,239	6	0	709	8	0	10,150	0	0	1,627	0	0
	Wallajahpett...	1,201	13	2	1,567	8	0	3,905	3	11	60	0	0
Salem ...	Salem ...	6,411	4	5	6,074	0	0	8,563	3	8	1,155	12	0
South Arcot....	Cuddalore ...	4,572	12	7	...	...	...	8,300	0	0	3,099	0	0
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	5,533	4	0	4,091	4	0	752	0	0	1,070	8	0
Tanjore ...	Combaconum	13,199	13	1	...	...	...	15,635	2	8	1,556	8	0
	Mayaveram ...	3,511	4	2	4,815	5	4	5,775	8	0	622	13	4
	Manargoody ...	2,468	5	11	5,011	0	0	7,361	0	0	657	14	0
	Negapatam ...	8,537	10	1	11,647	8	0	8,250	0	0	1,619	4	0
	Tanjore ...	10,824	15	6	12,040	0	0	16,250	0	0	1,763	6	0
Tinnevelly...	Palamcottah...	3,066	5	7	...	...	...	7,331	12	10	1,293	12	0
	Tinnevelly ...	4,498	7	0	...	...	...	11,447	2	6	815	10	8
	Tuticorin ...	4,369	11	3	2,628	0	0	6,012	11	1	148	0	0
Trichinopoly...	Trichinopoly...	7,437	7	8	9,089	6	0	18,902	1	10	6,355	9	4
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	914	7	5	1,912	14	6	5,728	5	4	350	8	0
	Palcondah ...	894	4	0	1,423	0	0	3,533	12	6	50	0	0
	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	5,765	7	9	9,099	13	2	2,233	8	0
	Vizianagram...	554	11	7	1,947	4	0	6,157	1	4	2,273	8	0
	Total ...	1,[illegible]799	9	3	1,19,629	12	10	2,98,546	3	8	61,028	4	8

DIX IX.

MUNICIPALITIES.

COME.

TAXES, &c.

Registration of Carts.			License Fees.			Fines, &c.			Less Refunds.			Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
344	3	0	412	0	0	514	8	0	...	...	...	13,213	11	0
228	0	0	12	0	0	317	1	0	...	...	...	6,079	11	5
1,517	11	6	836	13	4	833	15	6	...	...	...	43.216	9	8
236	0	0	...	...	...	105	0	0	...	...	...	6,591	11	2
772	0	0	185	0	0	752	12	10	...	...	...	14,330	4	4
557	0	0	8	0	0	126	2	0	...	...	...	19,732	3	0
474	0	0	148	15	0	186	4	0	...	...	...	14,152	5	1
276	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	...	...	...	8,250	8	0
78	0	0	183	4	0	195	7	6	...	...	...	12,521	5	9
472	0	0	...	...	...	154	15	6	...	...	...	10,216	3	0
125	0	0	193	12	0	646	5	6	...	...	...	9,632	10	0
602	0	0	303	15	0	223	13	0	0	10	6	15,635	8	6
300	0	0	314	4	0	176	10	0	...	...	...	16,156	5	7
259	0	0	20	0	0	205	0	0	...	...	...	4,091	8	2
452	12	0	280	0	0	159	0	0	16	0	0	15,621	3	2
540	10	0	155	0	0	281	4	0	...	...	...	8,245	6	6
332	0	0	11	14	0	169	0	0	...	...	...	4,942	10	3
742	0	0	537	8	6	125	1	10	...	...	...	39,076	11	1
365	8	0	...	...	...	1,758	15	0	..	...	...	22,443	1	11
79	8	0	...	...	...	136	4	0	38	2	5	5,128	5	8
42	0	0	175	0	0	70	14	0	...	...	...	7,287	7	0
...	...	...	110	0	0	17	8	0	...	...	...	14,053	14	4
9	0	0	35	0	0	144	14	3	...	...	...	8,338	4	9
36	0	0	99	14	0	109	7	4	...	...	...	4,182	14	11
175	0	8	199	5	0	728	3	0	...	...	...	17,748	1	2
821	4	0	180	0	0	358	6	9	...	...	...	14,959	13	11
745	0	0	...	...	...	112	7	7	125	5	0	14,458	0	7
455	0	8	20	0	0	151	3	4	...	...	...	7,360	13	1
424	10	8	269	1	1	482	8	10	...	...	...	23,380	8	8
1,027	14	0	123	2	11	97	4	0	...	...	...	17,220	1	6
254	8	0	72	0	0	1,653	7	0	...	...	...	13,426	15	0
...	...	...	1,171	3	1	2,676	10	0	...	...	...	34,239	4	10
254	0	0	383	2	4	436	2	0	...	...	...	15,798	3	2
...	...	...	179	12	0	288	2	0	...	...	...	15,966	1	11
...	...	...	1,841	8	0	2,084	12	0	...	...	...	33,980	10	1
...	...	...	241	8	0	767	3	6	...	...	...	41,887	1	0
474	0	0	128	5	4	206	3	0	...	...	...	12,500	6	9
417	13	4	165	0	0	165	2	0	...	...	...	17,509	3	6
50	0	0	55	0	0	472	8	0	...	...	...	13,735	14	4
1,998	2	8	750	7	8	206	8	0	...	...	...	44,739	11	2
119	6	8	...	...	...	1	8	0	...	...	...	9,027	1	11
350	0	0	...	...	...	1	14	0	...	...	...	6,252	14	6
136	0	0	67	0	0	69	2	8	...	...	...	17,370	15	7
571	13	4	...	...	...	40	4	6	1,000	0	0	10,544	10	9
17,114	14	2	9,868	11	3	18,439	11	5	1,180	1	11	7,05,247	1	8

No. I.—

INCOME.—

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	CURRENT TAXES, &c.—(*Contd.*)						ARREAR					
		State Contribution.			Rate on Houses and Lands.			Trades Tax.					
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	2,889	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Anantapore ...	1,151	13	3	25	6	0	...	...	...			
	Bellary	11,342	12	6	655	4	7	...	...	...			
	Ghooty	1,463	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	4,218	0	9	260	12	1	...	...	...			
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	5,051	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	3,149	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Chicacole	1,643	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Godavery ...	Cocanada	3,246	1	11	1	8	0	1	0	0			
	Ellore	976	4	4	35	8	0	15	0	0			
	Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	5	2	7	78	2	0			
Kistna ...	Guntoor	2,219	11	7	0	3	2	29	0	0			
	Masulipatam ...	2,174	6	9	33	0	0	24	0	0			
Kurnool ...	Cumbum	745	10	5	27	0	3	...	...	...			
	Kurnool	3,366	12	1	19	10	1	...	...	...			
Madras ...	Conjeveram ...	3,534	9	0	5,834	13	7	5,072	0	0			
Madura ...	Dindigul	...	...	...	60	8	2	...	...	...			
	Madura	10,376	5	1	1,439	2	2	3,773	14	0			
Malabar ...	Calicut	7,000	0	0	2,267	4	0	920	12	0			
	Cannanore ...	473	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Cochin	1,500	0	0	...	...	...	35	8	0			
	Palghaut	2,946	9	9	673	11	9	539	8	0			
	Tellicherry ...	1,615	5	4	2,417	7	0	787	0	0			
Neilgherries ...	Coonoor	1,965	1	0	13	0	0	60	0	0			
	Ootacamund ...	5,453	1	3	714	15	1	179	0	0			
Nellore ...	Nellore	2,582	2	10	1	13	6	...	...	...			
North Arcot ...	Vellore	2,334	5	5	2,757	3	0	2,638	8	0			
	Wallajahpett ...	1,244	6	6	2,321	3	2	1,928	0	0			
Salem ...	Salem	6,150	0	0	562	10	11	1,350	0	0			
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	4,905	11	3	5,257	7	4	...	...	...			
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	2,802	12	2	2,924	10	10	1,228	10	0			
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	10,752	13	7	4	8	5	...	...	...			
	Mayaveram ...	5,005	3	10	2	4	2	...	...	...			
	Manargoody ...	5,009	12	7	...	...	...	11	0	0			
	Negapatam ...	5,926	12	9	208	8	8	767	6	0			
	Tanjore	12,793	15	4			3,981	9	0				
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	2,081	0	9	0	11	11	...	...	...			
	Tinnevelly ..	3,738	14	0	57	3	11	...	...	...			
	Tuticorin	4,040	2	3	...	...	...	304	0	0			
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	9,244	0	0	1,744	13	0	1,696	8	0			
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	2,131	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Palcondah ...	2,252	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Vizagapatam ...	3,925	8	6	...	...	...	20	12	0			
	Vizianagram ...	1,489	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total ...	1,66,915	10	4	30,327	7	4	21,459	8	0			

MUNICIPALITIES.

(*Continued.*)

TAXES, &c.

Tolls.			State Contribution.			Other Items.			Total.			Other Receipts not accruing under the Act.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	862	2	10	...	...	...	862	2	10	238	10	9
...	...	...	368	14	10	...	...	...	394	4	10	...	...	...
1,787	8	0	1,469	13	7	221	10	8	4,134	4	10	6,411	11	3
...	...	...	1,105	15	3	...	...	...	1,105	15	3	63	8	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	0	276	8	1	11,465	12	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,502	7	11
...	...	...	300	0	8	...	...	...	300	0	8	1,902	9	0
...	...	...	402	14	2	...	...	...	402	14	2	1,037	10	0
...	...	...	187	10	1	...	...	...	190	2	1	1,127	11	3
...	...	...	1,465	0	1	...	...	...	1,515	8	1	...	...	...
...	...	..	1,409	15	2	...	...	...	1,493	3	9	626	2	0
...	...	...	585	9	7	...	...	...	614	12	9	603	9	5
1,500	0	0	954	2	0	...	...	...	2,511	2	0	5,083	12	0
...	...	...	240	13	3	2	0	0	269	13	6	9	9	8
...	...	...	856	5	2	...	...	...	875	15	3	1,919	4	3
637	8	0	2,975	10	9	...	...	...	14,520	0	4	256	2	6
14	10	10	...	...	...	4	0	0	79	3	0	129	11	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,213	0	2	10,010	9	1
...	...	...	1,506	15	4	...	...	...	4,694	15	4	98	7	6
...	...	...	1,533	13	11	...	...	...	1,533	13	11	25	4	0
...	...	...	2,605	1	8	...	...	...	2,640	9	8	1,489	2	4
...	...	...	955	0	3	...	...	...	2,168	4	0	1,213	0	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,204	7	0	1,243	3	6
...	...	...	537	2	5	10	0	0	620	2	5	2,011	7	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	170	3	0	1,064	2	1	15,180	2	1
...	...	...	554	10	2	57	4	0	613	11	8	1,238	10	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,395	11	0	1,152	14	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,249	3	2	478	15	7
1,164	4	0	2,589	15	3	...	...	...	5,666	14	2	2,499	2	3
1,178	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,435	7	4	2,566	12	5
...	...	...	101	0	7	...	...	...	4,254	5	5	945	13	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	5	1,245	6	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	1,303	14	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0	3,144	2	4
...	...	...	619	8	4	...	...	...	1,595	7	0	6,340	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,981	7	0	2,733	14	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	11	11	1,037	6	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	3	11	681	11	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	0	0	615	4	6
400	0	0	3,897	10	0	...	...	...	7,738	15	0	9,006	5	3
...	...	...	584	12	11	...	...	...	584	12	11	58	4	4
100	0	0	577	8	10	...	...	...	677	8	10	14	14	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	22	4	0	404	3	5
542	1	4	786	5	4	...	...	...	1,328	6	8	163	14	10
7,324	0	2	30,034	8	5	482	5	8	93,609	4	7	99,281	2	1

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

INCOME.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Advances recovered.			Balance brought forward.			Grand Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary	Adoni ...	145	9	1	4,123	2	10	21,472	13	8
	Anantapore ...	...	...	...	321	9	9	7,947	7	3
	Bellary	...	...	...	11,406	2	2	76,511	8	5
	Ghooty	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,224	15	4
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	102	4	2	2,997	0	11	33,389	14	9
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	186	7	2	26,472	10	9
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	1,834	0	1	3,697	9	3	25,036	4	0
	Chicacole	...	...	...	5	5	5	11,339	14	10
Godavery ...	Cocanada	...	...	...	2,002	7	7	19,087	12	7
	Ellore	...	...	...	532	7	8	13,240	7	1
	Rajahmundry ...	587	11	7	1,174	15	0	13,514	10	4
Kistna ...	Guntoor	147	7	6	7,624	7	6	26,845	9	3
	Masulipatam ...	421	2	6	885	1	2	27,231	14	0
Kurnool ...	Cumbum	...	...	...	1,893	15	7	7,010	9	4
	Kurnool	...	...	...	2,293	15	10	24,077	2	7
Madras ...	Conjeveram ...	320	0	0	2,644	2	3	29,520	4	7
Madura ...	Dindigul	...	...	...	4,037	14	5	9,189	6	8
	Madura	...	...	...	32,771	15	3	97,448	8	8
Malabar ...	Calicut	...	...	...	1,269	6	6	35,505	15	3
	Cannanore ...	48	14	10	430	14	11	7,640	11	10
	Cochin	...	...	...	718	8	8	13,635	11	8
	Palghaut	147	13	6	3,875	15	3	24,405	9	6
	Tellicherry ...	5	6	2	1,444	1	8	15,850	12	5
Neilgherries ...	Coonoor	136	14	0	702	3	11	9,618	11	3
	Ootacamund ...	1,457	7	1	740	12	5	41,643	10	1
Nellore ...	Nellore	...	...	...	401	6	10	19,795	13	10
North Arcot ...	Vellore	44	1	0	24,970	15	6	48,356	0	0
	Wallajahpett ...	...	...	...	2,860	4	9	16,193	11	1
Salem ...	Salem	5,646	4	2	10,277	7	2	53,620	4	5
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	23	13	1	5,940	1	11	37,091	15	6
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	211	10	10	899	2	11	22,540	11	6
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	752	5	5	7,082	11	3	54,077	1	6
	Mayaveram ...	...	...	...	8,178	0	9	30,287	10	3
	Manargoody ...	728	5	4	3,685	11	8	28,545	1	10
	Negapatam ...	1,469	3	8	5,363	6	4	54,675	7	10
	Tanjore	...	...	...	9,507	5	9	70,903	11	9
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	22	13	3	1,123	14	5	16,766	6	0
	Tinnevelly ...	278	12	11	886	9	10	23,152	7	4
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	160	14	2	18,856	3	3
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	3,241	13	8	8,868	0	1	82,838	13	2
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	43	9	1	11,845	10	4
	Palcondah ...	...	...	...	1,156	8	2	10,354	4	8
	Vizagapatam ...	16	7	6	3,691	8	2	25,430	15	2
	Vizianagram ...	253	2	4	451	9	3	14,231	3	11
	Total ...	18,043	7	8	1,83,329	15	1	12,66,426	9	5

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

EXPENDITURE.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	SECTION 25.											
		New Works.			Repairs.			Conservancy.			Police.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	7,544	13	6	642	1	3	3,378	9	0	2,065	11	1
	Anantapore.	1,420	13	0	1,519	5	6	1,574	2	4	639	15	6
	Bellary ...	9,082	13	7	19,972	3	0	20,765	10	2	13,155	2	11
	Ghooty ...	2,255	0	0	690	9	10	3,032	1	8	525	0	0
Coimbatore. ...	Coimbatore.	2,237	2	4	4,667	14	0	5,515	11	6	5,052	7	8
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	2,083	1	6	4,599	4	8	5,214	0	3	7,190	6	5
Ganjam ...	Berhampore.	9,149	0	1	680	2	11	3,875	2	0	3,892	5	5
	Chicacole ...	1,532	11	8	1,525	2	11	1,963	4	9	2,888	1	6
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	1,172	12	3	2,210	15	5	2,754	8	10	5,506	10	8
	Ellore ...	3,488	9	2	351	6	10	4,111	2	4	2,599	13	6
	Rajahmundry	1,465	1	5	1,456	1	0	3,855	2	2	3,063	9	6
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	1,322	8	11	416	7	0	6,398	10	10	3,506	13	2
	Masulipatam.	6,339	6	10	1,593	13	7	5,198	9	3	5,976	13	11
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	1,189	7	9	379	6	5	906	5	10	1,656	6	0
	Kurnool ...	2,165	12	2	530	2	10	7,177	4	4	4,832	1	0
Madras ...	Conjeveram.	315	12	3	377	9	0	6,356	2	5	8,603	1	8
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	936	14	8	169	14	0	1,722	10	0	1,685	0	3
	Madura ...	9,986	2	9	3,249	14	2	23,589	7	10	7,948	3	11
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	1,995	9	5	4,577	5	0	7,386	3	4	8,899	1	8
	Cannanore ...	1,449	4	5	273	13	9	2,518	11	4	603	4	7
	Cochin ...	24	5	4	2,242	15	5	1,792	0	5	5,653	9	1
	Palghaut ...	1,979	11	4	10,876	7	8	3,470	15	5	2,491	7	3
	Tellicherry...	5,626	8	9	778	11	7	2,608	10	1	2,690	3	4
Neilgherries.	Coonoor ...	215	5	0	905	6	2	2,424	1	3	984	0	6
	Ootacamund.	8,189	14	0	6,552	13	5	8,768	2	7	5,557	2	3
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	3,805	2	5	2,518	1	9	4,669	10	9	5,101	11	0
North Arcot.	Vellore ...	4,924	0	2	3,096	12	4	6,822	2	11	5,117	5	3
	Wallajahpett.	4,810	13	6	1,220	0	9	2,215	4	2	2,200	3	5
Salem ...	Salem ...	3,982	6	5	3,494	8	6	10,977	5	8	5,707	5	4
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	2,169	1	6	3,859	2	7	7,723	8	6	8,811	14	2
South Canara...	Mangalore ...	945	9	5	2,905	3	6	4,202	4	3	4,686	8	6
Tanjore ...	Combaconum	16,677	4	10	3,556	5	4	9,490	11	11	9,061	15	4
	Mayaveram.	1,621	12	11	3,309	14	6	5,931	5	3	3,493	8	0
	Manargoody.	2,388	1	0	1,357	12	1	1,762	14	6	3,398	3	4
	Negapatam.	8,662	15	6	9,051	10	0	17,272	9	10	7,375	14	8
	Tanjore ...	8,600	7	6	8,247	10	4	16,316	8	0	10,890	3	9
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah.	1,021	8	11	1,406	2	8	3,687	7	11	3,700	4	3
	Tinnevelly ...	6,174	15	5	2,294	0	0	4,340	15	7	4,318	2	4
	Tuticerin ...	5,415	5	4	2,522	0	0	4,130	4	10	2,667	6	7
Trichinopoly....	Trichinopoly.	10,021	4	1	13,042	15	1	14,068	2	4	20,050	9	1
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam.	3,463	14	7	1,556	2	6	2,132	9	10	2,075	6	4
	Palcondah ...	4,240	4	0	615	8	9	986	0	3	2,028	13	10
	Vizagapatam	61	12	6	3,116	1	3	8,357	7	2	5,295	7	8
	Vizianagram.	2,000	12	2	2,781	1	4	3,082	0	0	3,196	12	2
	Total ...	1,74,156	2	3	1,41,191	0	7	2,64,526	11	7	2,16,844	3	9

No. I.—

EXPENDITURE.—

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	SECTION 25.—(*Continued.*) Establishment.			Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary	Adoni	2,043	4	6	15,674	7	4
	Anantapore	1,073	13	8	6,228	2	0
	Bellary	5,193	12	4	68,169	10	0
	Ghooty	1,094	12	1	7,597	7	7
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore	2,831	2	4	20,304	5	10
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	3,861	4	10	22,948	1	8
Ganjam ...	Berhampore	2,423	0	0	20,019	10	5
	Chicacole	1,749	2	4	9,658	7	2
Godavery ...	Cocanada	1,666	8	5	13,311	7	7
	Ellore	2,058	1	5	12,609	1	3
	Rajahmundry	1,692	9	4	11,532	7	5
Kistna ...	Guntoor	2,244	10	11	13,889	2	10
	Masulipatam	1,665	12	5	20,774	8	0
Kurnool ...	Cumbum	1,095	8	8	5,227	2	8
	Kurnool	2,124	3	11	16,829	8	3
Madras	Conjeveram	2,582	13	0	18,235	6	4
Madura ...	Dindigul	518	2	2	5,032	9	1
	Madura	7,191	12	7	51,965	9	3
Malabar ...	Calicut	3,040	15	9	25,899	3	2
	Cannanore	1,146	12	4	5,991	14	5
	Cochin	1,524	14	9	11,237	13	0
	Palghaut	1,661	8	3	20,480	1	11
	Tellicherry	1,899	10	1	13,603	11	10
Neilgherries	Coonoor	1,428	6	5	5,957	3	4
	Ootacamund	4 917	6	0	33,985	6	3
Nellore	Nellore	2,416	2	11	18,510	12	10
North Arcot ...	Vellore	3,119	10	10	23,079	15	6
	Wallajahpett	1,921	14	5	12,368	4	3
Salem	Salem	2,986	11	8	27,148	5	7
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	4,725	6	8	27,289	1	5
South Canara ...	Mangalore	3,146	13	1	15,886	6	9
Tanjore ...	Combaconum	3,012	1	0	41,798	6	5
	Mayaveram	1,479	7	3	15,835	15	11
	Manargoody	2,049	7	1	10,956	6	0
	Negapatam	3,786	3	4	46,149	5	4
	Tanjore	5,379	7	2	49,434	4	9
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah	2,078	5	10	11,893	13	7
	Tinnevelly	2,227	15	7	19,356	0	11
	Tuticorin	1,758	11	6	16,493	12	3
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly	5,403	1	6	62,586	0	1
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam	1,259	7	3	10,487	8	6
	Palcondah	1,795	6	1	9,666	0	11
	Vizagapatam	3,998	11	11	20,829	8	6
	Vizianagram	2,246	5	2	13,306	14	10
	Total ...	1,13,521	6	9	9,10,239	8	11

MUNICIPALITIES.

(*Continued.*)

SECTION 29. Purposes other than those specified in Section 25.			Refunds and Advances recoverable.			Total.			Balance carried forward.			Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
2,019	15	4	1,359	0	0	19,053	6	8	2,419	7	0	21,472	13	8
1,617	7	8	...	...	...	7,845	9	8	101	13	7	7,947	7	3
6,718	8	2	60	0	0	74,948	2	2	1,563	6	3	76,511	8	5
1,704	8	8	...	...	...	9,302	0	3	...	...	...	9,302	0	8
6,864	9	6	...	...	...	27,168	15	4	6,220	15	5	33,389	14	9
2,204	1	2	859	3	10	26,011	6	8	461	4	1	26,472	10	9
48	12	4	1,764	2	6	21,832	9	3	3,203	10	9	25,036	4	0
661	15	9	522	2	8	10,842	9	7	497	5	3	11,339	14	10
3,118	0	8	...	...	...	16,429	8	3	2,658	4	4	19,087	12	7
...	...	...	20	1	6	12,629	2	9	611	4	4	13,240	7	1
814	10	5	...	...	...	12,347	1	10	1,167	8	6	13,514	10	4
6,341	1	5	1,120	2	10	21,350	7	1	5,495	2	2	26,845	9	3
3,056	7	0	480	6	5	24,311	5	5	2,920	8	7	27,231	14	0
157	1	4	15	14	8	5,400	2	8	1,610	6	8	7,010	9	4
4,214	5	0	42	14	11	21,086	10	2	2,990	8	5	24,077	2	7
2,089	15	5	17	2	1	20,342	7	10	9,177	12	9	29,520	4	7
1,549	0	9	114	1	7	6,695	11	5	2,493	11	3	9,189	6	8
7,214	0	10	4,284	11	11	63,464	6	0	33,984	2	8	97,448	8	8
5,541	8	9	2,877	14	9	34,318	10	8	1,187	4	7	35,505	15	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,991	14	5	1,648	13	5	7,640	11	10
952	2	4	1,016	3	1	13,206	2	5	429	9	3	13,635	11	8
2,522	14	3	80	0	0	23,083	0	2	1,322	9	4	24,405	9	6
1,051	14	0	695	3	1	15,350	12	11	499	15	6	15,850	12	5
2,823	13	2	519	11	7	9,300	12	1	317	15	2	9,618	11	3
3,981	14	0	1,710	12	0	39,678	0	3	1,965	9	10	41,643	10	1
481	12	8	298	15	7	19,291	9	1	504	4	9	19,795	13	10
21,877	7	2	428	7	8	45,385	14	4	2,970	1	8	48,356	0	0
2,501	7	0	578	13	9	15,448	9	0	745	2	1	16,193	11	1
6,491	12	1	...	...	...	33,640	1	8	19,980	2	9	53,620	4	5
1,034	3	5	2,121	8	9	30,444	13	7	6,647	1	11	37,091	15	6
957	5	4	211	15	6	17,055	11	7	5,484	15	11	22,540	11	6
2,424	11	11	2,274	11	5	46,497	13	9	7,579	3	9	54,077	1	6
4,510	10	10	...	...	...	20,346	10	9	9,940	15	6	30,287	10	3
8,669	4	3	1,613	7	11	21,239	2	2	7,305	15	8	28,545	1	10
8,019	0	10	397	0	4	54,565	6	6	110	1	4	54,675	7	10
12,173	1	9	1,083	8	9	62,690	15	3	8,212	12	6	70,903	11	9
3,368	1	1	1,056	11	8	16,318	10	4	447	11	8	16,766	6	0
2,959	14	5	663	11	0	22,979	10	4	172	13	0	23,152	7	4
2,315	13	5	843	2	10	19,652	12	6	...	...	...	19,652	12	6
14,382	8	2	1,251	14	2	78,220	6	5	4,618	6	9	82,838	13	2
540	6	6	...	...	...	11,027	15	0	817	11	4	11,845	10	4
38	6	5	581	4	10	10,285	12	2	68	8	6	10,354	4	8
818	8	10	753	6	1	22,401	7	5	3,029	7	9	25,430	15	2
...	...	...	29	14	10	13,336	13	8	894	6	3	14,231	3	11
1,60,833	2	0	31,748	8	6	11,02,821	3	5	1,64,479	0	2	12,67,300	3	7

No. II.—POSTAL.

Comparative Table of Letters, &c.

—	RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY.															
	Letters.					Papers.				Parcels.				Books and Pattern Packets.			
	Registered.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Letters of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Papers of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Parcels of all Classes.	Number of Steam Books.	Number of Inland Books.	Total.	Grand Total.
1869-70	246,812	9,203,637	2,216,482	...	11,668,931	1,161,772	59,526	...	1,221,298	37,610	34,348	55,444	127,402	30,195	122,921	153,116	13,170,747
1870-71	264,148	9,241,804	2,302,024	...	11,807,976	1,219,400	57,087	...	1,276,487	44,476	36,261	36,528	117,265	34,281	174,303	208,584	13,410,312
Increase	15,336	38,167	85,542	...	139,045	57,628	...	...	55,189	6,866	1,913	...	...	4,086	51,382	55,468	239,565
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,437	...	...	...	...	18,916	10,137	...	...	...	...

	POSTED FOR DESPATCH.															
	Letters.					Papers.				Parcels.				Books and Pattern Packets.			
	Registered.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Letters of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Papers of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Parcels of all Classes.	Number of Steam Books.	Number of Inland Books.	Total.	Grand Total.
1869-70	234,935	9,797,616	2,375,112	...	12,407,663	913,385	...	...	913,385	18,069	27,719	46,998	92,786	86,955	32,324	119,279	13,583,113
1870-71	253,282	10,170,645	244,991	...	12,873,918	991,615	...	...	991,615	20,785	29,091	11,956	61,832	96,831	71,889	168,720	14,096,085
Increase	18,347	373,029	74,879	...	466,255	78,230	...	...	78,230	2,716	1,372	...	...	9,876	39,565	49,441	562,972
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,042	30,954	...	...	...	...

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1871-72.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY H. MORGAN, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1872.

CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

	PARA.	PAGE.
Changes in Council	1	1
Removal of the Government to the Neilgherries	2	1
Tours of H. E. the Governor	3	1

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Additional Members	4	2
Acts passed by the Council	5	2
Bills passed, but not yet assented to by the Governor-General ...	6	2

SECTION III.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice:

Changes in the High Court and Subordinate Courts	7	4
Judicial Tribunals and their cost	8	4
Distribution of suits according to the class of Court in which instituted.	9	4
Classification of suits according to the nature of the claim	10	5
Classification of suits according to value	11	6
Disposal of suits	12	6
Disposal of appeals	13	8
High Court	14	8
Length of pendency of suits, original and appeal	15	9
Execution of decrees	16	11
Miscellaneous work of the High Court	17	11

Criminal Justice:

Appeals in Criminal cases	18	11
Trial by Jury and Assessors	19	12
High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision	20	12
Offences of all kinds...	21	13
Offences under the Penal Code	22	13
Offences against the person	23	13
Murders and culpable homicides	24	13
Attempts to commit suicides, &c.	25	14
Petty offences against the person	26	14
Offences against property with violence	27	15
Dacoities	28	15
Robberies	29	16
House-breaking	30	17
Results in grave cases	31	17
Offences against property without violence	32	17
Malicious offences against property	33	18
Forgery and offences against the currency	34	18
Contempts and offences against public justice	35	18

CONTENTS.

	Para.	Page.
Miscellaneous offences	36	18
Offences against Special Laws	37	19
Offences against Revenue Laws	38	19
Cases tried by heads of villages	39	19
Criminal proceedings in cases summarily determined	40	19
Preliminary inquiries	41	20
Operations of the Higher Courts	42	20
Punishments	43	21
Comparative summary of criminal judicial proceedings	44	22
Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code and Special Laws	45	22
Castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code	46	23
Sex of persons convicted under the Penal Code and Special Laws ...	47	24
Police :		
Strength of the force	48	24
Distribution	49	24
Local Village Watchers	50	24
Cost of the Police	51	25
Land Customs Preventive Force	52	25
Police supplied on payment to Companies, &c.	53	25
Madras Marine Police	54	25
Sayer Revenue	55	25
Casualties	56	26
Punishments	57	26
Sickness and Mortality	58	26
State of education and instruction	59	27
Police Officers convicted	60	27
Classification of the force according to caste and race	61	28
Processes served by the Police	62	28
Convicts guarded in Jails and escapes	63	29
Hutting and building	64	29
Accidental deaths and suicides	65	30
Fires	66	30
Known depredators and suspected persons	67	31
Results in cases cognizable by the Police	68	31
Cases referred by the Police for the order of the Magistrate and struck off as false	69	32
Cases disposed of by High and Sessions Courts	70	34
Vagrants	71	34
Hill tracts of Ganjam	72	35
Jails :		
Average strength of Jail population	73	36
Religion, age, and previous occupation	74	37
Classification according to length of sentence	75	38
Previous convictions	76	38
Escapes and re-captures	77	38
Jail offences and punishments	78	39
Education	79	40
Financial results	80	40
Employment of convicts and estimated earnings	81	41
Diet scale	82	42
General health of prisoners in comparison with previous years ...	83	42
Sickness during the year	84	42
Mortality during the year	85	42
Causes of mortality	86	42
Comparison of the ratios of sickness to daily strength during the several months of the year	87	43

	Para.	Page
Death-rate considered with reference to the ages of deceased and the period of incarceration undergone	88	44
Comparative healthiness of Central and District Jails	89	45
Foreign Convicts	90	46
Juveniles	91	46
Remission system and convict servants	92	47
Subsidiary Jails	93	47
Health of prisoners	94	48
Registration of Assurances:		
Changes in the Sub-Registry Offices	95	48
The new Registration Act	96	48
Registrations in Books I. and IV.	97	49
Classification of documents registered according to their subject matter	98	50
Aggregate value of transactions registered	99	51
Average value of transactions registered	100	52
Comparison of districts in respect of average value of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property	101	53
Compulsory and optional registrations	102	53
Registrations in each district	103	53
Special Sub-Registry Offices	104	54
Special Registration	105	55
Translations	106	55
Penalties	107	55
Wills and authorities to adopt	108	55
Memoranda of decrees and orders	109	56
Searches and copies	110	56
Refusals to register	111	56
Attestation of powers of attorney, attendances at private residences, and summonses	112	56
Prosecutions	113	57
Financial results	114	57

SECTION IV.—REVENUE.

Season	115	59
Public health	116	59
Cattle disease	117	59
Prices	118	59
Emigration	119	59
General revenue	120	60
Charges	121	61
Balance	122	61
Coercive measures	123	61
Area under cultivation	124	62
Land revenue	125	62
Abkari	126	62
Income-tax	127	62
Sea Customs	128	62
Cotton	129	63
Indigo	130	65
Food-grains	131	66
Bullion	132	66
Land Customs	133	66
Salt	134	67
Local Funds	135	67
District Presses	136	69

	Para.	Page.
Rewards for the destruction of wild animals	137	70
Census	138	70
Exhibitions and Shows	139	70
Inam Department	140	70
Court of Wards	141	71
Stamps	142	71
Government Farm	143	72
CINCHONA:		
Government Cinchona Plantations	144	72
Experimental alkaloid manufacture	145	73
Analysis of bark with reference to changes produced by growth, &c.	146	74
Effects of altitude and sunlight	147	74
Action of manure on yield of alkaloids	148	75
Analysis of indigenous tobaccos	149	76
Examination of indigenous medicines	150	76
REVENUE SURVEY:		
Progress of operations	151	76
Mapping	152	77
Demarcation	153	77
REVENUE SETTLEMENT:		
Progress of operations	154	78
Printing	155	79
Expenditure	156	79
FORESTS:		
Re-organization of the department	157	79
Financial results	158	79
Progress of operations	159	80

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Imperial and Provincial Grants	160	81
Comparison between grant and outlay	161	81
MILITARY:		
Bellary:		
Cantonment water-supply	162	82
European Main Guard	163	82
Latrines	164	83
Female Hospital for European troops	165	83
Family quarters for Garrison Battery	166	83
Removal of prickly-pear	167	83
Gooty:		
Royal Artillery Guard-room and Rest-house	168	83
Presidency:		
Gas works, quarters for 2nd Captain, R. A., and Mint buildings	169	83
Saint Thomas' Mount:		
New Barracks	170	83
Bangalore:		
Additions to the Race-course Barracks	171	84
Ootacamund:		
Lawrence Asylum	172	84
Cannanore:		
European Barracks	173	84

	Para.	Page.
Agricultural:		
Godavery—Works from Loan Funds	174	84
Return of traffic on Godavery Canals	175	85
Kistna—Works from Loan Funds	176	85
Kistna—Works from ordinary grant	177	86
Return of traffic on Kistna Canals	178	86
Nellore	179	87
Bellary and Cuddapah	180	87
Chingleput	181	87
North Arcot	182	87
South Arcot	183	88
Tanjore	184	88
Trichinopoly	185	89
Tinnevelly	186	89
Civil Buildings:		
Telegraph Offices	187	89
Revenue Board Office and Senate-house, Madras	188	89
Court-house, Bellary	189	90
Collector's Cutcherry, Sydapet	190	90
District Jail, Bellary	191	90
Penitentiary, Madras	192	90
Central Jails:		
Vellore	193	90
Trichinopoly	193	91
Cannanore	193	91
Lunatic Asylums—Madras and Calicut	194	91
Talook Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails:		
North Arcot	195	91
Salem	195	91
South Arcot	195	92
Coimbatore	195	92
Malabar and Wynaad	195	92
Dispensaries—Conjeveram, Manantoddy, Vythery	196	92
Sea Custom House—Calicut	197	93
Restoration of Teroomalay Naick's Palace—Madura	198	93
Miscellaneous Public Improvement:		
Neilgherries—Reclamation of the swamp at Ootacamund	199	93
Ootacamund—Water-supply	200	93
Paumben Channel	201	94
Repairs		94
Local Funds		94
Railways:		
Madras Railway:		
Open Mileage and Condition of Line	202	95
Through Communication with Bombay	203	95
Passenger Traffic compared with previous year	204	95
Goods Traffic compared with previous year	205	96
Description of Merchandize carried	206	97
Cotton Traffic	207	98
Working Expenses and Profits	208	99
Cheyaur Bridge Accident Compensation	209	99
Dividend	210	99

	Para	Page.
Progress of Works	211	100
Neilgherry Branch	212	100
Transfer of Telegraph to Government	213	100
Great Southern of India Railway:		
Open Mileage and Condition of Line	214	100
Passenger Traffic compared with previous year	215	100
Goods Traffic compared with previous year	216	101
Working Expenses and Net Profits	217	101
Dividend	218	102
Damage by Cyclone	219	102
Southern Extension	220	102
Northern Extension	221	103
Carnatic Railway:		
Open Mileage and Condition of Line	222	103
Rates and Fares	223	103
Traffic and Receipts compared with previous year	224	103
Working Expenses and Profits	225	104
Dividend	226	104
Employment of Engineering Staff...	227	104
Irrigation and Canal Company:		
Estimates sanctioned...	228	104
Expenditure	229	106
State of Works—Main Canal	230	106
Distribution works...	231	106
Average labor employed on the canal works	232	107
Collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply	233	107
Areas irrigated and adjusted demand	234	107
Drafts by the Agent...	235	108
Audit	236	108
Extent of land made over to the Company	237	108
Section VI.—MARINE.		
Marine Acts	238	110
Native Passengers	239	110
Vessels registered	240	110
General Port Fund	241	110
Boat Rules for out-ports	242	110
Weather and wrecks...	243	110
Reliefs...	244	111
Flotsam and Jetsam...	245	111
Light-houses	246	111
Navigation	247	111
Trade	248	112
Port Conservancy	249	113
Madras	250	113
Gopaulpore	251	113
Vizagapatam	252	113
Cocanada	253	114
Masulipatam	254	114
Porto Novo...	255	114
Tranquebar	256	114
Negapatam and Nagore	257	114
Paumben	258	114

	Para.	Page.
Tuticorin	259	115
Cape Comorin	260	115
Cochin	261	115
Calicut and Beypore	262	116

Section VII.—FINANCIAL.

Separation of Provincial from Imperial Services	263	117
Comparison of the actuals of 1871-72 with the estimate of the year and the actuals of the previous one	264	119
Excess of actual receipts over the Budget Estimate	265	119
Decrease of actual receipts with reference to the Estimate	266	120
Excess of actual charges over Budget Grants	267	120
Decrease of actual charges with reference to Budget Grants... ...	268	120
Provincial Services	269	121
Cash Balance and Remittances to other Presidencies	270	121
Comparison of Cash Balances for the past five years	271	121
Demand for small silver coins in the Mofussil	272	121
Circulation of copper	273	121
Copper Straps	274	122
Supply Bills on Mofussil Treasuries	275	122
Branches of the Bank of Madras conducting Government Treasury work and the balances held by them	276	122
Assay :		
Continuance of local assay	277	122
Silver bullion...	278	122
Receipts and expenditure	279	122
Paper Currency :		
Operations of the Exchange Department	280	122
Notes in circulation...	281	123
Receipt and issue of Notes by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency...	282	124
Receipt of Circle Notes at the Head Office, Madras	283	124
Issuing and cashing of Currency Notes by Government Treasuries in the interior	284	125
Currency Notes stopped	285	125
Currency Notes cancelled	286	126
Currency Notes cut...	287	127
Currency Agencies	288	127
Government Securities	289	127
Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes... ...	290	127
Composition of Currency	291	128

Section VIII.—POLITICAL.

Travancore :		
Period to which report refers	292	129
Civil Justice—Original Jurisdiction	293	129
Appellate Jurisdiction	294	129
Duration of suits	295	130
Value of suits, nature of claim, &c...	296	130
Criminal Justice	297	130
Operations of the Magistracy and Police...	298	131
Jails	299	132
Registration of Assurances...	300	132

	Para.	Page.
Land Revenue	301	132
Customs	302	132
Salt	303	133
Forest	304	133
Cardamoms	305	133
District Post	306	133
Education	307	133
Medical Department	308	134
Public Works	309	134
Financial	310	136
General remarks	311	137
Cochin:		
Civil Justice—Original Suits	312	137
Working of Appellate Courts	313	138
Duration of contested Suits	314	138
Execution of Decrees	315	139
Criminal justice—Operations of the Zillah and Appeal Courts	316	139
Operations of Police Courts	317	140
Jails	318	141
Land Revenue	319	141
Customs, Salt, &c.	320	141
Forest	321	141
Education	322	142
Public Works	323	142
Financial	324	142
Carnatic:		
Stipends and lapses	325	143
Commutation	326	143
Claims against the Nabob	327	143
Residence for Prince of Arcot	328	143
Commission for Settlement of Claims against the Prince of Arcot	329	143
Section IX.—MILITARY.		
Strength of the Army	330	145
Movements of troops	331	145
Embarkation of invalids and time-expired men	332	146
Camp of Exercise at Delhi	333	146
Native Regiments armed with Enfield Rifles	334	146
Garrison Instructors	335	147
Army Signalling	336	147
Abolition of offices	337	147
Abolition of Medical Store Depots	338	147
British Troops:		
Sickness and mortality	339	147
Epidemics	340	148
Native Troops:		
Sickness and mortality	341	149
Epidemics	342	150
Lock Hospitals	343	151
Transactions of the Military Account Department	344	152
Ordnance Department:		
Gunpowder Manufactory	345	153
Explosion at the Factory	346	153
Gun Carriage Manufactory	347	154
Arsenals	348	154

	Para.	Page.
Bullet and Percussion Cap Factories	349	154
Contract System	350	154
Commissariat Department:		
Rationing European Troops	351	155
Transport	352	155
Cattle Breeding Establishment	353	156
Army Clothing Department	354	156
Remount Depôt:		
Purchase of horses	355	156
Castration and health of depôt	356	156
Remarks of Annual Remount Committee	357	157
Depôt Farm	358	157

Section X.—EDUCATIONAL.

General Review of extension of education	359	159
Relative position of the several districts in regard to the proportion of scholars to population...	360	160
Race and sex of pupils	361	161
Languages studied	362	162
Inspecting Agency	363	162
Madras University:		
Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1872	364	162
Matriculation Examination	365	164
First Examination in Arts	366	164
B. A. Examination	367	164
Classes of the community represented in the University Examinations.	368	165
Net cost of the University	369	165
Collegiate Institutions:		
Presidency College	370	166
Medical College	371	166
Civil Engineering College	372	167
Provincial College, Combaconum...	373	168
Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland	374	168
Doveton Protestant College	375	168
Collegiate Classes in Provincial Schools	376	168
Collegiate Classes in Private Schools	377	169
Higher Class Schools:		
General Remarks	378	169
1st Division	379	169
2nd Division	380	170
3rd Division	381	171
4th Division	382	171
5th Division	383	172
6th Division	384	172
Middle Class Schools:		
General remarks on middle class education	386	173
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	387	174
Elementary Education:		
Working of Results' Grant System	388	174
Number of pupils who passed under each standard	389	175
Remarks concerning Acts III. and IV. of 1871 and Union Schools ...	390	176

	Para.	Page.
Standard adopted as the line of demarcation between Middle and Lower Class Schools	391	177
Transfer of certain inspection charges to Municipal and Local Funds.	392	177
Transfer of cost of Normal Schools to Local and Municipal Funds	393	178
Female Education :		
Number of schools and pupils	394	178
Normal Schools :		
General remarks on Government Normal Schools	395	179
Government Female Normal School	396	180
Private Normal Schools	397	180
Examination for Teachers' Certificates	398	180
Financial :		
School Fees	399	181
Salary and Building Grants	400	181
Summary of expenditure	401	182
Book Department	402	184
Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations :		
Special Test	403	184
General Test	404	186
Financial results	405	186
Section XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.		
Number of Clergy	406	187
Bishop's absence	407	187
Ordination and confirmations	408	187
Tour of visitation	409	187
Consecration of Churches and Burial grounds	410	187
Section XII.—SANITARY AND MEDICAL.		
Preliminary remarks	411	188
Military Sanitation—European Troops :		
General health	412	188
Strength, sickness, and mortality among European Troops	413	188
Health of soldiers' families	414	189
Prevalence of venereal disease	415	189
Native Army :		
Strength of the Army by Adjutant-General's returns	416	190
Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns	417	190
Civil Sanitation—Jails :		
Jail population for the year according to jail returns	418	190
Mean strength, sickness, and mortality according to Medical returns	419	191
Health condition of Central Jails compared with District Jails	420	191
Comparison of mortality rate of prisoners with that of the Native Army not a fair one	421	191
Vital Statistics :		
General remarks on the season	422	192
Census of 1871	423	192

	Para.	Page.
Census of 1867 basis of calculation	424	192
Births	425	192
Deaths...	426	193
Cholera	427	193
Small-pox	428	194
Fevers	429	194
Bowel-complaints	430	195
Deaths from violence and accidental deaths	431	195
Sanitary Progress:		
Water-supply:		
Madras	432	195
Bangalore	433	195
Secunderabad	434	195
Municipal Towns	435	196
Conservancy	436	196
Medical:		
General working of Civil Dispensaries	437	196
Financial condition	438	196
New Dispensaries	439	196
Lunatic Asylums	440	197
Operations of the Vaccine Department	441	197

Section XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegraph:		
General working	442	198
Extent of line	443	198
Sub-divisions	444	198
Condition of line	445	199
Signal Offices	446	199
Interruptions and Imperfect Communications	447	199
Financial results	448	199
Emigration:		
British Colonies	449	200
French Colonies	450	200
Loss of the *Souvenance*	451	200
Straits Settlements	452	201
Registration of Books:		
Numbers and languages of publications registered	453	201
Classification of publications according to subject matter	454	202
Printing Presses	455	202
Government Press:		
Quantity and cost of work performed	456	203
Penitentiary	457	204
Observatory:		
Publication of records	458	204
Meridian Circle	459	204
Equatoreal Observations	460	205
Total eclipse of December 12th, 1871	461	205
Telegraphic longitude determinations	462	207
Time signals	463	207
Magnetism	464	208

	Para.	Page.
Meteorological :		
Meteorological Establishment	465	208
Rain registers	466	208
Municipalities	467	209
Museums :		
Government Central Museum	468	211
Rajahmundry Local Museum	469	211

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LEGISLATIVE.

PAGE.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1871-72, and sanctioned as required by Law... ii

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1871-72 iii

APPENDIX II.

JUDICIAL.

Table showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1871 iv

Table showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871 x

Table showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871 xii

Table showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871... ... xiii

Table showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871 xiv

Table showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted xv

Table showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871 xvi

Table showing the Result of Appeals in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871 xvii

Table showing the Use of Juries and Assessors in Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871 xvii

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the year 1871; and the Result of the Proceedings... xviii

Table showing the Total Number of Offences committed in 1871, and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the Results of the three preceding years... xlviii

Offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special Laws xlix

Criminal Proceedings in cases summarily determined... l

Table showing the Operations of the Magistracy in respect of Cases committed to the High Court li

Punishments lii

Police Establishment and Cost for the year 1871-72 liii

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, together with the Cost of New Buildings, Additions, Alterations, and Repairs lv

Table showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, and their Estimated Earnings lx

PAGE.

Table showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871 lxiv
Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871 lxviii
Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72 lxxiii
Classified Table showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72 lxxvi

APPENDIX III.

REVENUE.

Table showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1871-72 lxxxi
Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1871-72, compared with 1870-71 lxxxii
Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1871-72, compared with 1870-71... lxxxiv
Value of Imports and Exports from 1860-61 to 1871-72 lxxxvii
Imports lxxxviii
Exports lxxxix
Table showing the Progress of Trade during the last five years xc
Bullion xci
District Presses xcii
Table showing the Financial Position of Estates under the Court of Wards for the Revenue year (1st July 1870 to 30th June 1871) xciii

APPENDIX IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Table showing the Expenditure on Public Works in 1871-72 from Imperial and Provincial Funds, as compared with the Allotment for that year xciv
Table showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads xcv
Table showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads xcvi
Table showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds xcvii

APPENDIX V.

MARINE.

Table showing the Wrecks, &c., which occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the Official year 1871-72 xcviii
List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras c
Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official year 1871-72. civ

APPENDIX VI.

FINANCIAL.

Table showing the Imperial and Provincial Revenues of the Madras Presidency from 1868-69 to 1870-71. cxii
Table showing the Imperial and Provincial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency from 1868-69 to 1870-71. cxiii

PAGE.

APPENDIX VII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Distribution of Schools in the several Districts on 31st March 1872 cxiv
Comparative Table of Expenditure for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72 cxx

APPENDIX VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Municipalities—Income and Expenditure ... ... cxxi.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1871-72.

SECTION I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE year was marked by several changes in the personnel of the Government.

Changes in Council.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B., appointed by the Home Government to be Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Military Forces and Second Member of Council, arrived at Madras on Sunday the 21st May 1871, and assumed command on the following day. The Royal Warrant of appointment not having been received until the 28th May, His Excellency was on the 30th idem sworn in as Second Member of Council.

On the 19th of February 1872 His Excelleney the Right Honorable Lord Napier, K.T., Governor of Madras, proceeded to Calcutta to assume the office of Governor-General of India, rendered vacant by the lamented death of the Right Honorable the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I.; and on the embarkation of His Lordship, the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I., the Senior Civil Member of Council, assumed the office of Governor. The succession of the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot to the office of Governor having created a vacancy in Council, the Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary to Government, was sworn in as a temporary Member of Council.

On the 15th of May 1872 His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Hobart arrived at Madras, and assumed charge of the office of Governor, rendered vacant by the departure from India on the 13th idem of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, K.T.

Removal of the Government to the Neilgherries.

2. His Excellency the Governor and Council conducted the duties of Government on the Neilgherry Hills for a period of three months, from August to the end of October. The first Council at Ootacamund was held on the 4th August, and the last on the 27th of October 1871.

Tours of H. E. the Governor.

3. On the 25th of September 1871 His Excellency Lord Napier proceeded on a tour to the Southern Districts of the Presidency, visiting Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Madura, and returned to Madras on the 7th November 1871.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Additional Members.

4. The under-mentioned gentlemen were appointed Additional Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took their seats on the dates set opposite their respective names:—

The Honorable	A. Mackenzie,	12th January 1872.
Do.	V. Sanjiva Rau,	
Do.	W. Hudleston,	11th April 1872.

The Honorable A. F. Brown and the Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur were re-appointed Additional Members, and took their seats on the 8th February and 11th April 1871 respectively.

The Honorable J. D. Mayne was appointed an Additional Member in virtue of his office as Acting Advocate-General, and took his seat on the 1st February 1872; but, having resigned the latter appointment on the 24th of the same month, he ceased to be an Additional Member.

The Honorable J. B. Norton, Advocate-General, and the Honorable P. Macfadyen resigned their seats as Additional Members of the Council on the 11th and 21st November 1871 respectively.

Acts passed by the Council.

5. No. VI. of 1871, "An Act to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th May 1871. This is a re-enactment (with certain modifications) of the Bill which was disallowed by the Governor-General in 1869-70, as reported in the Administration Report for that year.

No. VII. of 1871, "An Act to amend Madras Act V. of 1863 (*An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same*), and to provide for its extension to other piers," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th July 1871, and took effect from 1st September 1871. The main object of this Act is to provide a summary method of ascertaining the amount of damage which may be caused to the Madras Pier by reason of logs of wood or other drifting matter coming into collision with it, and to enable the Magistrate trying the case to make an order upon the owner of the drift for payment, the drift itself being primarily liable for the amount. The Act also gives power to the Government to extend the provisions of Madras Act V. of 1863 to other piers in this Presidency. The necessity for passing this measure arose from the circumstance of its having been found, upon the actual occurrence of cases in which damage was done to the Madras Pier, that, in the absence of express legislative provision, no remedy could be had, except by action against the owners of the property, whom it was difficult to discover, and who were often out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Bills passed but not yet assented to by the Governor-General.

6. A Bill to amend Act XXIV. of 1859 (*An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George*), passed by the Council on the 8th February 1872. The objects and reasons of this Bill may

be stated as follows:—Section 48 of Act XXIV. of 1859 gives power to the officers of the Magistracy and Police to deal with offences causing obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, or damage to residents or passengers within the limits of any "town." The Act, however, does not contain any provision defining the word "town," or empowering either the Government or any other authority to declare what places shall be considered "towns" within the meaning of Section 48. The Bill, therefore, supplies this defect by providing that the section in question shall be put in force in towns and other places to which it may be specially extended by the Government. It also provides for retrospective validity being given to all acts done by officers of the Police and Magistracy in pursuance of any notification, issued by the Government or Magistrate of a district, extending the provisions of Section 48 to certain places, such notifications having been pronounced by the Madras High Court to be devoid of legal authority.

The Legislative Returns, prepared according to forms prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, will be found in the Appendix. No Draft Bills were submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year 1871-72.

SECTION III.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The statistics of Civil and Criminal justice relate to the calendar, *not* the official year.

Changes in the High Court and Subordinate Courts.

7. The High Court had its full complement of Judges, viz., one Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges, during the year 1871, except for a short period, from 20th January to 18th February, when Sir C. H. Scotland, Chief Justice, was absent on account of his health. During this period Mr. Justice Holloway was appointed to act as Chief Justice. On 30th July Mr. Justice Collett, who had been absent on leave from 30th April 1870, resigned. No successor was appointed, but Mr. Justice Kindersley continued to officiate as Puisne Judge. On 27th November Sir C. H. Scotland, Chief Justice, resigned, and Sir Walter Morgan entered upon his duties as Chief Justice of Madras. An Additional Principal Sadr Amin's Court was established at Tanjore with the sanction of the Government of India on 7th July, and under the orders of the Madras Government, the establishment of the old Tanjore Principal Sadr Amin's Court, which had been transferred to Tinnevelly, returned to Tanjore, and the temporary establishment sanctioned by the Government of India at a cost of Rupees 250 was entertained at Tinnevelly. On 27th June the Court of the Principal Sadr Amin of Cuddapah was, on the recommendation of the High Court, transferred to Bellary for one year. During the year two Advocates, four Vakils, and four Attorneys were enrolled in the High Court. On 11th November Mr. J. B. Norton resigned the office of Advocate-General, and Mr. J. D. Mayne was appointed to act in that office.

Judicial Tribunals and their cost.

8. The statistical tables given in the Appendix are presented in the same form as last year.

Table I., showing the various judicial tribunals existing in the Presidency, was prepared with much labor last year, and has not been revised, except as to the number of cases decided. In last year's report it was stated that the cost to Government of the administration of law and justice in the Presidency might be estimated in round numbers at 7 lakhs of rupees as against 22 lakhs of rupees the cost to litigants. The accuracy of this statement has been entirely confirmed by the actual returns of fees, fines, and penalties received from the Lower Courts.

Distribution of suits according to the class of Court in which instituted.

9. The total number of original suits *instituted* in the several Subordinate Courts during the year 1871 was 221,473. Of these, 116,199, or 52·46 per cent., appear as Small Causes. The following table shows the classes of Courts in which the suits were instituted :—

Courts.	Ordinary Suits.	Per-centage.	Small Causes.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
1. Village Munsiffs	44,047	41·84	...	...	44,047	19·89
2. Revenue Courts	2,854	2·71	...	...	2,854	1·29
3. District Munsiffs, &c. ...	56,339	53·52	77,109	66·37	133,448	60·25
4. Principal Sadr Amins ...	938	0·89	2,169	1·86	3,107	1·40
5. Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	452	0·43	12,022	10·34	12,474	5·63
6. Madras Small Cause Court...	...	...	24,784	21·34	24,784	11·20
7. Civil Courts, &c.	644	0·61	115	·09	759	·34
Total ...	105,274	100·00	116,199	100·00	221,473	100·00

As compared with 1870 and 1869, there is an increase of 14,916 and 29,424, respectively, in the number of suits instituted, the figures for those years showing 206,557 and 192,049 as the total number of suits instituted in the Subordinate Courts collectively. It must not be overlooked that previous to 1870 no account was taken of revenue suits. As these suits, however, do not amount to 3,000 during the year, it is clear that there is a steady increase in the litigation of the Presidency. In the present year there is an increase of more than seven per cent. in the number of suits instituted, as compared with 1870. The increase is principally in the Courts of the District Munsiffs, and, if litigation increases in the same ratio in future, additional Courts of that class will soon be necessary.

10. Classifying the suits according to the nature of the claim, the following result is obtained :—

Classification of suits according to the nature of the claim.

Nature of the Claim.	Number.	Per-centage.	
On contract ... On written promise	94,792	42·80	78·90
On contract ... On unwritten promise	42,031	18·98	
On contract ... Other suits	37,921	17·12	
For rent	8,103	3·66	21·10
For recovery of personal property	6,412	2·90	
Relating to real property	21,870	9·87	
Revenue suits	2,854	1·29	
Other suits	7,490	3·38	
Total ...	221,473	100·00	

Of the suits on written obligations, 72·60 were disposed of by District Munsiffs, 9·35 by Village Munsiffs, and 6·39 by the Madras Court of Small Causes; and of those on unwritten obligations 52·70 per cent. were instituted before Village Munsiffs and 41·67 per cent. before District Munsiffs. Of the suits for rent, 81·48 were cognizable as small causes. Of those relating to immoveable property, 21,013, or 96·08 per cent., were filed before District Munsiffs, 501, or 2·29 per cent., before Principal Sadr Amins and Small Cause Court Judges as Principal Sadr Amins, 161, or ·74 per cent., before Civil Judges, and 195, or ·89 per cent., in the Madras Court of Small Causes. Of the suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes, 19,576, or nearly

79 per cent., were for money due on contract. The tables do not afford the means of classifying the appeals according to the nature of the claim.

In the High Court, Original Side, 772 suits were instituted as against 806 last year. Of this number, about 65 per cent. were suits for money due on contract and about 24 per cent. were suits relating to real property.

Classification of suits according to value.

11. Table III. in the Appendix shows the valuation of the suits *disposed of* according to the Court Fees' Act. The following table is an abstract statement of the results :—

Value.	Mofussil Courts.		Madras Small Cause Court.	Courts combined.
	Ordinary	Small Causes.		
	Per cent. of Suits.			
Below 5 rupees	22·03	5·58	32·88	16·44
Below 20 rupees	25·27	35·04	38·33	30·71
Below 100 rupees	26·12	52·69	22·56	36·67
Between 100 and 500 rupees	21·36	6·69	5·71	13·62
Between 500 and 1,000 rupees	3·03	...	·52	1·51
Between 1,000 and 10,000 rupees	1·71	...	...	·82
Above 10,000 rupees	·15	...	...	·07
Not capable of valuation	·33	...	...	·16
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The total value of the suits disposed of in the Subordinate Courts collectively according to this return was Rupees 2,26,25,314. Of this sum, Rupees 1,83,60,208 represents the value of the ordinary suits and Rupees 42,65,106 of the small causes. The value of the suits disposed of in the Madras Court of Small Causes was Rupees 7,32,648, or rather more than 17 per cent. of the total value of the suits cognizable as small causes. The decrease in the value of suits disposed of, as compared with 1870, may probably be accounted for by the fact that the large majority of suits disposed of in 1870 were valued under the old Stamp Act previous to the introduction of Act VII. of 1870. In the High Court, Original Side, of the suits instituted, above 75 per cent. were valued under Rupees 5,000 ; 12 per cent. were suits of which it was impossible to estimate the money value : there was one suit exceeding in value one lakh.

Disposal of Suits.

12. Table IV. in the Appendix shows the working of the several Courts in the disposal of suits. The total number of suits on the files of the Subordinate Courts for disposal was 287,181 as against 268,396 in 1870, an increase of 18,785 suits.

The total number of suits disposed of was 222,906 as against 205,600 in 1870 and 197,838 in 1869, an increase of 17,306 on the former year, and of 25,068 on the latter. The number pending at the close of the year was 60,968. The following table shows in detail the extent to which the several classes of Courts disposed of the suits which came on their files :—

Courts.	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Per-centage of Suits disposed of to Suits for Disposal.	
	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary	Small Causes.
Village Munsiffs	54,723	...	44,108	...	80·61	...
Revenue Courts...	4,019	...	2,964	...	73·75	...
District Munsiffs, &c.	96,581	84,051	57,559	77,549	59·60	92·26
Principal Sadr Amins	2,253	3,080	1,282	2,159	56·90	70·09
Small Cause Courts	654	13,052	420	11,910	64·22	91·25
Civil Courts	1,702	129	648	117	38·07	90·70
Total ...	159,932	100,312	106,981	91,735	66·89	91·45

The following table shows the distribution of the suits newly instituted, of the total suits on the files, of the suits disposed of and pending among the several classes of Courts, and also the proportion of suits on the files disposed of in each class :—

Courts.	Newly instituted Suits, per cent.	Files, per cent. of the whole.	Suits disposed of, per cent.	Arrears, per cent.	Per-centage of Suits on the files disposed of.
Village Munsiffs	19·39	18·98	19·73	17·25	80·61
Revenue Courts	1·32	1·39	1·33	1·47	73·75
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	60·06	62·64	60·44	70·10	74·55
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	5·51	4·75	5·52	2·18	89·96
Principal Sadr Amins	1·91	1·85	1·54	2·80	64·52
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	·56	·64	·34	·83	41·78
Madras Small Cause Court	10·91	9·34	10·82	4·47	89·80
High Court	·34	·41	·28	·90	53·12
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	77·52

The proportions of the new institutions, of the files, and of the suits disposed of are, as will be seen, singularly uniform. The great bulk of the arrears are on the files of the District Munsiffs, and the proportion of suits disposed of is lowest in the Civil Courts and highest in the Courts of Small Causes.

The following table shows the manner in which the suits were disposed of :—

Mode of Disposal.	Mofussil Courts.		Madras Court of Small Causes.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Uncontested { Decreed for plaintiff.	69,731		10,856	
Uncontested { Otherwise disposed of	63,916		8,315	
	133,647	67·27	19,171	79·25
Contested ... { Decreed for plaintiff.	48,366		4,471	
Contested ... { Decreed for defendant	16,703		548	
	65,069	32·73	5,019	20·75
Total ...	198,716	100·00	24,190	100·00

The average duration of a contested ordinary suit in all the Courts (Village and Revenue Courts excepted) was between 10 and 11 months, and of an uncontested ordinary suit in the same Courts between 5 and 6 months. The average duration of all small causes was between 5 and 6 weeks. The information is not given for the High Court and Court of Small Causes, Madras. In the High Court, Original Side, 1,186 suits, as against 1,094 last year, were on the file for disposal. Of this number, 630, or about 53 per cent., were disposed of during the year, and of these, 409 were contested.

Disposal of appeals.

13. The number of appeals on the files of the Lower Appellate Courts for disposal was 11,580; of which 5,599 were pending from the previous year. The total number of appeals disposed of (not including transfers) was 6,589. This shows an increase of 131 appeals on 6,458, the number disposed of in 1870. The following table shows the proportion in which the two classes of tribunals contributed to the disposal of the appeals:—

Tribunal.	Number disposed of.	Per-centage.	Number pending.	Per-centage.
Principal Sadr Amins	3,326	50·48	1,788	35·82
Civil Courts	3,263	49·52	3,204	64·18
Total ...	6,589	100·00	4,992	100·00

The mode of disposal is shown below:—

Mode of Disposal.			Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Dismissed for default				475	7·20
Uncontested				425	6·45
Remanded				316	4·80
Contested ...	Confirmed	3,536	65·81		
	Modified	636	11·84		
	Reversed	1,201	22·35		
		5,373	100·00	5,373	81·55
			Total ...	6,589	100·00

High Court.

14. In the High Court, Appellate Side, 245 regular and 1,056 special appeals were on the files for disposal, 106 of the former and 401 of the latter being the balance remaining from last year. Of the total file, 140 regular and 757 special appeals were disposed of, or 57·1 and 71·7 per cent. respectively. The mode of disposal was as follows:—

Mode of Disposal.	Regular.	Special.
Dismissed for default	2	31
Uncontested	...	129
Remanded	11	15
Contested	127	582
Total ...	140	757

Of the suits decided on the merits, the following was the result:—

Nature of Result.	Regular.		Special.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Confirmed	87	68·50	461	79·21
Modified	22	17·33	59	10·14
Reversed	18	14·17	62	10·65
Total ...	127	100·00	582	100·00

The accompanying table shows the proportions in which the several zillahs contributed to the appellate litigation of the Presidency:—

Zillahs.	Number of Original Appealable Suits instituted.*	Number of Appeals instituted in the Lower Appellate Courts.	No. of Appeals instituted in the High Court.		Per-centage of Appeals to Original (Appealable) Suits instituted during the year.	Per-centage of Special Appeals to Appeals.	Per-centage of Regular and Special Appeals (Columns 4 and 5) to Original (Appealable) Suits instituted during the year.
			Regular.	Special.			
Bellary ...	3,381	209	5	10	6·2	4·7	·44
Berhampore...	1,672	81	4	3	4·8	3·7	·41
Calicut ...	4,467	658	3	84	14·7	12·7	1·94
Chingleput ...	2,034	132	7	18	6·5	13·6	1·22
Chittoor ...	2,005	160	9	45	7·9	28·1	2·69
Coimbatore ...	3,082	264	7	14	8·6	5·3	·68
Cuddalore ...	2,253	133	2	16	5·9	12·0	·79
Cuddapah ...	3,477	240	...	14	6·9	5·8	·40
Guntoor ...	3,122	277	4	11	8·9	3·9	·48
Madura ...	3,042	255	11	66	8·4	25·8	2·53
Mangalore ...	2,348	669	...	49	2·8	7·3	2·08
Nellore ...	2,685	174	4	11	6·5	6·3	·55
Nundial ...	2,059	75	5	6	3·6	8	·53
Ootacamund...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry.	4,740	433	3	26	9·1	6·0	·61
Salem ...	3,239	220	10	27	6·8	12·2	1·14
Tanjore ...	3,329	281	27	20	8·4	7·1	1·41
Tellicherry ...	1,756	515	2	58	29·3	11·2	3·41
Tinnevelly ...	4,713	467	10	88	9·9	18·8	2·07
Tranquebar ...	2,417	366	6	62	15·1	16·9	2·81
Trichinopoly.	1,804	146	13	9	8·1	6·1	1·21
Vizagapatam.	3,097	223	7	18	7·2	8·0	·80
Agent at Ganjam ...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. at Vizagapatam ...	313	3	...	...	0·9	...	...
Total ...	61,227	5,981	139	655	9·7	2·3	1·3

15. Table VI. in the Appendix shows that 46,700 original and 4,992 appeal suits, as against 46,886 and 5,599 last year, were pending at the close of 1871. No information on this point is given for the Madras Small Cause Court.

Length of pendency of suits, original and appeal.

About 84 per cent. (84·10) of the pending original suits and above 71 per cent. (71·32) of the pending appeal suits were filed in 1871, and have, therefore, been less than a year on the files of the Subordinate Courts. 7,425 original and 1,432 appeal suits have been pending for more than a

* *i.e.*, all original suits, except those cognizable by Village Courts and Small Causes.

year, and 1,579 original and 268 appeal suits have been pending for more than two years. In last year's report an error was committed in preparing the returns in this form for the High Court, Appellate Side, the suits having been entered under the year of their institution in the Original not the Appellate Court. At the close of 1871 there were no appeals on the file of the High Court of older standing than 1869, and of that year there were only two. There were 17 appeals of 1870 undisposed of. In the two following tables the pending suits, original and appeal, are classified with respect to the years in which the suits originated. The requisite information is not available as regards original suits in the High Court or suits in the Madras Small Cause Court. The Mofussil Small Cause Courts suits are shown separately, as their inclusion prevents accurate inferences being drawn. The table shows that 81·26 of the suits in all the Courts combined had been less than a year on the files. The proportions for the several classes of Courts are given and the mean age of the pending suits in months, the average pendency of suits less than a year on the file being assumed to be six months for the purposes of this calculation, and so on.

Period of Pendency.	District Munsiffs and Asst. Agents.	Principal Sadr Amins and Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, & Judicial Commissioner	All Courts combined.	Mofussil Small Cause Courts.
Under 1 year	81·48	75·55	77·58	81·26	96·92
Between 1 and 2 years	14·61	13·52	17·58	14·62	3·07
Do. 2 ,, 3 ,, ...	2·72	9·91	3·03	2·93	·01
Do. 3 ,, 4 ,, ...	·80	·46	1·01	·80	...
Do. 4 ,, 5 ,, ...	·32	·28	...	·31	...
Over 5 years	·07	·28	·80	·08	...
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Mean age in months ...	8·88	10·5	9·7	8·94	6·5

The next table shows the proportions for the different Courts as regards appellate suits pending :—

Period of Pendency.	Principal Sadr Amins and Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	High Court.		All Courts combined.
			Regular.	Special.	
Under 1 year	79·75	66·60	94·29	95·65	73·11
Between 1 and 2 years	15·83	27·50	3·81	4·35	21·89
Do. 2 ,, 3 ,, ...	3·69	5·78	1·90	...	4·69
Do. 3 ,, 4 ,, ...	·56	·12	...	...	·26
Over 4 years	·17	...	...	...	·05
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Mean age in months ...	9·0	10·7	6·9	6·5	9·2

16. Table VII. shows that 151,305 applications for execution of decrees, as contrasted with 133,906 last year, came before the Subordinate Courts during the year. It is to be observed that the returns this year include for the first time applications for execution of decrees in revenue suits. Of this number, 131,851, or above 87 per cent., were disposed of by the Courts, and 19,454 applications were pending at the close of 1871. Complete execution appears to have been obtained in the case of 64,635 decrees and partial execution only in the case of 40,463 decrees—total 105,098. Execution of decrees.

17. The High Court disposed of 141 out of a file of 181 civil miscellaneous regular and special appeals, *i.e.*, appeals from orders passed by the Lower Courts. Miscellaneous work of the High Court.

The following table shows in detail the manner in which the civil miscellaneous appeals were disposed of:—

—	Remaining on 31st December 1870.	Filed in 1871.	Total.	Dismissed for default.	Heard ex parte.			Contested.			Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
Civil miscellaneous regular and special appeals ...	32	149	181	4	29	...	9	75	3	21	...	141	40

249 civil miscellaneous petitions, 57 references under Act XI. of 1865 (Mofussil Small Cause Courts), three references under Act IV. of 1869 (Indian Divorce Act), and one reference under Act XVIII. of 1869 (General Stamp Act) were also disposed of by the High Court during the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

18. Table I. shows the working of the various appellate tribunals. Appeals from 8,566 persons, as contrasted with 8,563 in 1870, were on the files for disposal. Of this number, 8,079, or above 94 per cent., were disposed of during the year. The following table shows the mode of disposal:— Appeals in criminal cases.

Mode of Disposal.		Number.	Per centage.
On perusal of records	Rejected	1,665	20·61
	Confirmed	3,769	46·65
	Modified	795	9·84
	Reversed	1,850	22·90
	Total ...	8,079	100·00

In the High Court appeals from 689 persons were on the file for disposal, and of these 631 persons, or 91½ per cent., had their appeals disposed of during the year with the following results :—

Mode of Disposal.		Number.	Per-centage.
On perusal of the records	Rejected	412	65·29
	Confirmed...	112	17·75
	Modified	68	10·78
	Reversed	39	6·18
		631	100·00

The following table shows the zillahs from which the appeals were preferred ; the average for all zillahs was 23·40 :—

Zillahs.	Number of Trials in Session Courts.	Number of Appeals filed in the High Court.	Per-centage of Appeals to Trials.
Bellary	128	45	35·1
Berhampore	32	10	31·2
Calicut	81	6	7·4
Chingleput	44	9	20·4
Chittoor	123	18	14·6
Coimbatore	84	2	2·3
Cuddalore...	56	32	57·1
Cuddapah...	69	8	11·5
Guntoor	62	19	30·6
Madura	81	10	12·3
Mangalore	47	8	17·02
Nellore	38	3	7·8
Nundial	38	3	7·8
Ootacamund	8	1	12·5
Rajahmundry	73	37	50·6
Salem	103	14	13·5
Tanjore	64	37	57·8
Tellicherry	45	11	24·4
Tinnevelly...	154	35	22·07
Tranquebar	45	26	57·7
Trichinopoly	45	17	37·7
Vizagapatam	85	11	12·9
Agent at Ganjam	15	...	...
Do. at Vizagapatam	27	...	...
Total ...	1,547	362	23·40

19. Table II. shows the use of Juries and Assessors in criminal trials. In 84¼ per cent. of the trials with Assessors the Judge concurred with both Assessors. At the Quarterly Sessions of the High Court 72 persons were put on their trial, and convictions resulted in the case of 47.

Trial by Jury and Assessors.

20. On the Appellate Side, the High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision disposed of—

High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision.

(1.) 71 references for confirmation of sentence of death in which 86 persons were concerned. The sentences were confirmed in the case of 67 persons, and in the case of 19 commuted.

(2.) 131 references under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In 53 cases the convictions were quashed, in 23 cases the sentences were modified, and in the remaining 55 cases the Court declined to interfere.

(3.) 26 applications for revision under Section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Court found interference necessary in four cases only.

Table IV. in the Appendix shows the total number of offences committed in 1871 and the judicial action with respect to them, as compared with the results of the three preceding years.

Offences of all kinds.

21. The offences of all kinds reported during the year were 148,588 in number, against 143,906 in 1870, showing an increase of 4,682 cases, viz., 4,022 under the Penal Code and 660 under Special Laws. Of 290,265 persons arrested or summoned in the above cases, 206,928, or 71·3 per cent., were tried. Of these, 121,593, or 58·8 per cent., were convicted and punished. 100,024, or 64 per cent., of offences reported, came up for trial. Of these, 71,420, or 71·4 per cent., were convicted. 38,163 cases, against 87,443 persons, went by default. Of 121,593 persons convicted, 111,841 were males, 8,850 were females, and 902 were juveniles, 109 of the latter being females. The value of property lost was Rs. 11,08,406, of which Rs. 1,98,117, or 17·9 per cent., was recovered.

Offences under the Penal Code.

22. As exhibited in Table V. of the Appendix, 89,606 offences were reported under the Penal Code in 1871, against 85,584 in the previous year. 53·2 per cent. of all offences committed under the Penal Code were brought to trial, and 57·1 per cent. of cases tried resulted in conviction, against 64·4 per cent. in 1870. Of the balance of offences actually committed, 32·6 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, and 29·4 per cent. of the total committed and charged went by default. 28·2 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were convicted and punished, and 36·8 per cent. were concerned in cases that went by default; 44·2 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted. Of Rs. 11,03,866 lost, only Rs. 1,94,843, or 17·7 per cent., were recovered. 54,802 persons were convicted under the Penal Code, against 53,651 in the previous year. Of these, 51,778 were males, 2,527 were females, and 497 juveniles (including 44 females). The table shows that there has been a steady increase in crime accompanied unfortunately by a falling off in the per-centage of convictions year by year since 1868.

Offences against the person.

23. There were 36,495 offences against the person, against 32,618 in 1870. The increase is chiefly under the heads of petty cases of hurt and assault. Of the total number committed and charged, 18,272, or 46·6 per cent., were brought to trial before the different Courts, and convictions were obtained in 9,315, or 25·5 per cent. of those actually committed. 36·5 per cent. of all persons brought to trial were judicially punished. 1,619 persons appeared in Courts without any process, and these were chiefly concerned in cases of petty hurt and assault. 19,774 cases in which 48,407 persons were concerned were "otherwise disposed of." 31 cases with 62 persons were bailed by the Police.

Murders and culpable homicides.

24. The murders reported in 1871 numbered 242, against 219 in the previous year. In these cases 268 lives were taken, viz., 151 males and 117 females. Exclusive of these, there were 59

mere attempts against 57 in 1870. There were 100 cases of culpable homicide (including 5 attempts), against 108 (including 1 attempt) in the preceding year. The total number of cases under these heads was 401, against 384 in 1870. Of 242 cases reported under the head of murder, convictions were obtained in 99 only, or 40·9 per cent. Of 596 persons said to be concerned in murders, 498 persons (including 9 who appeared voluntarily) were put upon their trial, of whom 125, or 25·1 per cent., were convicted and sentenced. Of these, 108 were males and 17 were females. 73 persons were sentenced to death, 51 transported for life, and one was found to be insane. 21 persons committed suicide, none of them being at the time in the custody of the Police. Taking all offences under the heads of murder and culpable homicide together, 43·6 per cent. of the total number (401) were prosecuted to conviction and 67 persons punished to every 100 offences committed. The following table gives the general results for each range:—

Ranges.	MURDER.						CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.					
	Cases			Persons			Cases			Persons		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent.
Madras Town	5	1	20	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range	57	21	36·8	108	24	22·2	26	13	50	42	16	38·1
Central do.	91	30	33	174	35	20·1	20	12	60	69	30	43·5
Southern do.	89	47	52·8	215	65	30·2	49	33	67·3	191	73	38·2
Total ...	242	99	40·9	498	125	25·1	95	58	61·1	302	119	39·4
Compare 1870 ...	219	83	37·9	382	111	29·1	107	59	55·1	183	83	45·4

Attempts to commit suicides, &c.

25. Of attempt to commit suicide, 247 cases were charged, and in 148 of these convictions followed. Under the heads of causing miscarriage, exposure of children, and concealment of birth, only 171 cases were reported, and in 47 convictions were obtained. 59 persons were punished, of whom 9 were males and 50 were females. There were 386 cases of grievous hurt, against 365 in 1870. Under the head of causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, there were 31 cases, against 23 in the preceding year. Only 6 cases in which 19 persons were punished were established. The number of cases of kidnapping was 77, against 98 in the previous year, and 48 persons were punished in 29 cases. The charges preferred under the head of rape were 87, against 95 in the preceding year; of these 18 only were established, and 24 persons were convicted and punished. Four cases of prostitution of minors were reported during the year, but none of them were established. There were 6 cases of unnatural offence, against 19 in the previous year; 6 persons (of whom 1 was a juvenile) were punished in 5 cases.

Petty offences against the person.

26. Under the head of petty offences against the person, 34,322 cases were reported, against 30,645 in the preceding year. Of the total number of offences committed and charged, 16,576 were

brought to trial, and 8,260, or 24·1 per cent. of those actually committed, resulted in convictions. 19,715 cases in which 48,262 persons were concerned were withdrawn by parties, or suffered to go by default. The table below shows that, whilst there was a steady increase in the number of offences of this description for the past four years, there was an equally marked falling off in the results year by year:—

Year.	No. of Cases committed.	No. of Persons arrested and summoned.	Cases in which convictions resulted.	Per cent.	Persons convicted.	Per cent.
1871	34,322	89,778	8,260	24·1	15,193	16·9
1870	30,645	74,572	7,796	25·4	14,490	19·4
1869	26,796	65,178	7,356	27·5	13,373	20·5
1868	25,607	60,668	7,211	28·2	13,225	21·8

27. As regards offences against property with violence 7,500 were reported, against 7,431 cases in 1870; 30·9 per cent. of these cases were successfully prosecuted, against 30 per cent. in the preceding year. 50·5 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted, against 58·2 per cent. in 1870. Of cases actually tried, 71·2 per cent. resulted in conviction, and of persons tried, 59·4 per cent. were punished. 47 persons were convicted to every 100 offences. The table below gives the general results, as compared with those of the previous year, the difference being inconsiderable:—

Offences against property with violence.

Ranges.	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Madras Town ...	195	64	32·8	105	77	73·3	7,293	1,644	22·5
Northern Range.	1,745	614	35·2	1,499	915	61	76,598	15,754	20·6
Central do ...	2,888	792	27·4	2,489	1,131	45·4	2,59,460	31,516	12·1
Southern do ...	2,672	849	31·8	2,955	1,439	48·7	2,40,063	31,065	12·9
Total ...	7,509	2,319	30·9	7,048	3,562	50·5	5,83,414	79,979	13·7
Compare 1870 ...	7,431	2,231	30	6,173	3,593	58·2	5,58,854	76,602	13·7

28. The number of cases reported during the preceding six years, excluding 1866 (the famine year), is marginally noted. The following table gives details under the three heads—dacoities in houses, fields, and highways, the corresponding figures for 1870 being noted below. A comparison of results shows, 1stly, that there was a small increase of four cases (304 to 300 in 1870); 2ndly, that 77 were detected, against 88 in the previous year (25 per cent. to 29 per cent.); 3rdly, that, though more persons were concerned (3,777 to 3,545), fewer of those arrested were convicted (316 to 379), 22 to 32 per cent.; 4thly, that the value of property lost was not so

Dacoities.

1864	926
1865	571
1867	533
1868	486
1869	400
1870	300
1871	304

large, but the proportion of that recovered was at the same time smaller, 6·7 per cent., against 10·3 per cent. in 1870. There were no dacoities in Madras Town in either year, and during the past year there were none in Ganjam, Jeypore, or Nellore. Bellary was entirely free from house dacoities, a description of crime particularly prevalent in the district a few years ago; Kurnool was also free from house dacoities:—

	Offences			Persons				Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per cent.
								RS.	RS.	
In houses or villages	99	29	29·3	1,609	663	158	23·8	61,273	1,926	3·1
1870 ...	124	45	36·3	1,845	677	209	30·9	85,132	8,091	9·5
In fields or jungles	73	14	19·2	893	360	50	13·9	6,263	1,867	29·8
1870 ...	79	21	26·6	757	249	89	35·7	6,455	2,311	35·8
On highways and thoroughfares ...	132	34	25·8	1,275	427	108	25·3	31,106	2,805	9
1870 ...	97	22	22·7	943	263	81	30·8	14,766	539	3·7
1871 ...	304	77	25·3	3,777	1,450	316	21·8	98,642	6,598	6·7
1870 ...	300	88	29·3	3,545	1,189	379	31·9	1,06,353	10,941	10·3

Eight districts show an increase, viz., Tanjore 15, Coimbatore 8, North Arcot 7, Godavery and Madura 3, Vizagapatam 2, Bellary and Salem 1 each. In all other districts there was a decrease. South Arcot heads the list with 45 cases; then follow in order Tanjore 40, North Arcot 35, Cuddapah 31, Salem 30, Coimbatore 28, and Bellary 21. Comparing the general details of dacoities in 1871 with those of the previous year under the three specified heads, the following points are observable:—In houses 99 cases occurred, against 124; in fields or jungles 73, against 79; on highways 132, against 97: so that while cases in houses have decreased generally by 25, and in fields and jungles by 6, on highways there has been an increase of 35 cases. Of 1,609 persons concerned in house dacoities, 663 were arrested and 158, or 23 per cent., convicted, against 30 per cent. in 1870; of 893 persons concerned in cases in fields and jungles, 360 were arrested, and 50, or 14 per cent., convicted, against 35 per cent. in 1870; of 1,275 persons concerned in cases on highways, 427 were arrested, of whom 108, or 25 per cent., were convicted, against 30 per cent. in 1870. Four dacoits were transported for life, and the remainder were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from 10 years to 1 year. Of the 304 cases reported throughout the Presidency, 143 were committed by members of *hereditary* criminal classes, 93 by other than *hereditary* criminals, and the remainder by persons not included in the local criminal classes. In all 9 assailants and 9 assailed were killed on the spot or died of the injuries received, and in 27 cases steel or firearms were used.

Robberies.

29. There wasa slight decrease under this head of offence during the year under report. 529 cases of robbery (including 21 attempts) occurred in 1871, against 534 (including 33 attempts) in 1870. Of the total number, 200 occurred in the three districts

of Bellary, Salem, and Cuddapah. 41 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, against 38·8 in the preceding year. 45·4 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted, and 68 persons were convicted to every 100 offences, against 66 in 1870. There were 3 cases of robbery by drugging (including 1 attempt), in one of which 1 person was convicted. Of 794 persons arrested, 360 in all were convicted of robbery, being 45·4 per cent. Of Rupees 19,749 lost by robbery, Rupees 2,927, or 14·8 per cent., were recovered. Highway robberies slightly increased, the figures being 174, against 160; the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah head the list. The losses were, with few exceptions, very small in each case.

House-breaking.

30. The cases of house-breaking numbered 6,263, against 6,250 in the preceding year. 29·6 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 61·6 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. 41 persons were convicted to every 100 offences. The value of property lost was Rupees 4,58,305, of which property valued at Rupees 69,397, or 15·1 per cent., was recovered, against 13·2 per cent. in 1870. Of the total number of house-breaking cases, 839 were committed by day; 450 of these cases resulted in conviction, and 527 persons were punished. Of 5,424 committed by night, convictions were obtained in 1,404 cases, 2,063 persons being sentenced. In towns 35·6 per cent. of all house-breaking cases were detected, 73·8 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and 25·9 per cent. of property lost was recovered. The results in Madras Town continued satisfactory. Of the total cases reported, 947 were unsuccessful attempts, no property being lost; in 1,037 cases the value of the property lost in each case was under 5 rupees. The general results in rural parts were not far behind those in town cases.

Results in grave cases.

31. The figures for the two years in the marginal table under the head results in grave cases, show but little variation, but the progress in dealing with this class of crime has been steady. In detection Trichinopoly carries off the palm, whilst South Arcot shows to least advantage. Tanjore furnished the greatest number of cases, viz., 589, then follow Cuddapah 586, North Arcot 499, Tinnevelly 456, and Vizagapatam 444; Madras Town contributed 200 towards the total.

Abstract of Results in Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, and House-breaking Cases.

Ranges.	1870.			1871.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.
Madras Town ...	221	84	38	200	65	32·5
Northern Range.	1,476	453	30·7	1,676	590	35·2
Central do ...	2,930	838	28·6	2,825	762	27
Southern do ...	2,676	784	29·3	2,637	830	31·5
Total ...	7,303	2,159	29·6	7,338	2,247	30·6

Offences against property without violence.

32. There was a slight decrease in the number of offences against property without violence. 20,674 cases were reported, against 20,973 in the previous year. Of these, 43·8 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, and 50·5 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were judicially punished. Of cases brought to trial, 65·1 per cent. resulted in conviction, and of persons tried, 53 per cent. were convicted

and punished. 438 cases of receiving stolen property were charged, against 544 in 1870; 369 persons were convicted in 274 cases. Only 57 cases of frauds relating to weights and measures were reported during the year, against 75 in 1870. 72 persons were convicted, against 67 in the preceding year.

Malicious offences against property.

33. There was an increase of 339 cases under the head of malicious offences against property, 5,794 cases having been committed, against 5,455 in 1870. The increase was chiefly under the head of ordinary mischief as in the previous year. 285 cases of mischief by fire occurred, in only 25 of which convictions followed, and 31 persons were punished. There were 65 cases of injury to Public Works, causing inundation, &c. 78 persons were convicted in 27 cases. 20·3 per cent. of all malicious offences against property were prosecuted to conviction, and 16·3 per cent. of all persons produced were punished. 1,216 persons were arrested with and without warrant under this head of offence, and 15,383 persons appeared by summons.

Forgery and offences against the currency.

34. There was a slight decrease under the heads of forgery and offences against the currency. 323 offences were reported, against 330 in 1870; 30·3 per cent. were detected, and 18·5 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted. There were only 179 forgery cases, against 209 in 1870, and 53 persons were convicted in 33 cases. There were 6 cases relating to trade and property marks, against 8 in the previous year; 4 persons were convicted in 3 cases. Six cases of counterfeiting coin were reported, in 1 of which 5 persons were convicted. Of 4 cases of frauds relating to stamps reported, 1 case was prosecuted to conviction, 1 person being sentenced.

Contempts and offences against public justice.

35. The number of contempts and offences against public justice increased from 3,896 in 1870 to 4,117 in 1871. The increase was chiefly under the head of contempt of legal process or orders. 3,068 cases were established before Courts, and 4,881 persons were convicted. There were 2,572 cases of contempt of legal process or orders, against 2,441 in 1870. 3,676 persons were punished in 2,173 cases. 339 cases of giving false evidence were charged, and 156 persons were punished in 153 cases. There were 186 complaints of false charge, in 74 of which 86 persons were convicted. As in the year before, only 14 cases of harbouring offenders were charged, and 13 persons were convicted in 9 cases. 41 cases of withholding information were reported, and in 20 of these 30 persons were convicted. 272 escapes occurred, and 260 persons were convicted in 205 cases. There were 110 cases of giving false information, in 57 of which 63 persons were convicted. 461 persons (including 10 who appeared voluntarily) were charged in 192 cases of obstructing or omitting to aid public servants, and 229 persons were convicted in 111 cases. 129 contempts of Court occurred, and 129 persons were punished in 124 cases; 55 of these offences were committed against Civil Courts.

Miscellaneous offences.

36. There was a slight decrease under the head of miscellaneous offences. 14,703 cases were reported, against 14,881 in the previous year. There were 12 cases of bigamy, in 2 of which 3 persons were convicted. Out of 119 complaints of adultery 13 were successfully prosecuted. Nearly half of the miscellaneous cases reported fall under the single head of criminal trespass as in the preceding year.

37. The number of offences against Special Laws was 58,982, in which 95,730 persons were arrested or summoned, exhibiting a slight increase over the figures for 1870. 81·4 per cent. of the total cases were brought to trial. 42,204 cases, or 71·6 per cent., were detected and punished, 69·8 per cent. of persons arrested being convicted. 16·5 per cent. of charges preferred went by default, or were dismissed without trial. An analysis of the offences against Special Laws shows that there were 14,180 petty assaults, and 8,854 petty thefts triable by heads of villages under Regulations XI. of 1816 and IV. of 1821, respectively; 9,235 offences against Police Act XXIV. of 1859 committed by private persons, and 142 offences against the Act committed by members of the force; 6,475 breaches of Municipal Acts X. of 1865 and III. of 1871; 2,836 cases of cattle trespass, 2,805 infractions of the Municipal Act, Madras Town, and 2,014 of the Abkari Acts; 1,586 breaches of contract, 15 cases of trespass by European British subjects, 670 infringements of the Railway Act; 875 applications for maintenance of wives and children; 41 cases under the Contagious Disease Act, and 1,802 under the Income-tax Act. 2,846 cases under the Madras Town Police Act, VIII. of 1867, were committed and charged, and 5,221 persons were arrested or summoned. 93·7 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. Offences against Special Laws.

38. The total number of offences against Revenue Laws was 2,761, against 2,838 in 1870. 84 per cent. of the cases were detected, and 83 per cent. of persons arrested or summoned were convicted. The number of infringements of the Salt Laws (I. of 1805, XVII. of 1840, VII. of 1852, and VI. of 1871) was 666, the breaches of the Abkari Acts (XIX. of 1852, Madras Town, and Act III. of 1864) were 2,014 in number, the Stamp and Registration Acts (XVIII. of 1869 and VIII. of 1871) contributed 77 cases to the list, and the consolidated Sea Customs Act (VI. of 1863) added 4 more. Offences against Revenue Laws.

39. The total number of cases disposed of by heads of villages was 23,034.* 86 per cent. of the total cases were tried, and of these 84·5 per cent. were convicted, 24,559 persons being punished. In the margin is given a comparative table of results for the past four years. Cases tried by heads of villages.

Year.	Offences committed.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Convicted and punished.			
			Cases.	Per cent.	Persons.	Per cent.
1871 ...	23,034	34,284	16,810	73	24,559	71·6
1870 ...	22,711	34,331	17,062	75·1	24,170	70·4
1869 ...	25,449	38,141	19,571	76·9	27,351	71·7
1868 ...	25,992	38,390	19,710	75·8	27,140	70·7

Of the total cases, 14,180 were petty assaults and 8,854 petty thefts; of the latter 7,706 were detected, property valued at Rupees 1,947 being recovered out of a total of Rupees 2,618 lost. Of the thefts, 1,080 occurred in Nellore.

40. The number of cases under the Penal Code, summarily determined by Magistrates, was 49,729, against 43,201 in the preceding year, showing a considerable increase. Of these, 10,429 Criminal proceedings in cases summarily determined.

* The total is given as 27,962 in the High Court Returns, Table I. of the Appendix. The discrepancy is probably chiefly due to defective compilation of the Magisterial Returns, on which the entry in the Statistical Tables furnished by the High Court is based.

were tried by full power Magistrates, 15,186 by 1st-class Magistrates, 24,114 by 2nd-class Magistrates. Of 120,953 persons tried, 53,288 persons, or 44 per cent., were convicted, against 50 per cent. in 1870. Under Special Laws 28,933 cases were summarily determined as follows:—By full power Magistrates 8,660; by 1st-class Magistrates 4,906; by 2nd-class Magistrates 15,367. 82·5 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. 19,901 cases were summarily disposed of by heads of villages. Table VI. in the Appendix gives the figures for 1870 and 1871 in juxtaposition for purposes of comparison.

The marginal table shows that 98,563 cases in all were summarily disposed of by Magistrates of all grades and heads of villages combined. Of 203,986 persons tried, 120,055 persons were convicted, or 59 per cent., against 65 per cent last year. The increase in the total number of offences is owing to an increase under the head Penal Code, offences against Special Laws remaining almost the same. The results for the past year do not compare favorably with those of previous years.

	Cases tried.	Persons		Per-centage.
		Tried.	Con-victed.	
Under Penal Code.	49,729	120,953	53,288	44·1
Do. Special Laws.	48,834	83,033	66,767	80·4
Total.	98,563	203,986	120,055	58·9
Compare.				
1870	91,680	184,701	119,703	64·8
1869	88,864	179,765	120,200	66·9
1868	83,641	169,398	111,753	65·9

Preliminary inquiries.

41. Table VII. of the Appendix shows the operations of the Magistracy in respect of cases committed to the Higher Courts. Magistrates of all classes held preliminary inquiries in 2,329 cases, involving 5,502 persons, of which 1,477 cases, against 2,967 persons were committed. Of the above inquiries full power Magistrates held 22·5 per cent., 1st-class Magistrates 28·3 per cent., and 2nd-class Magistrates 49·2 per cent.

Operations of the Higher Courts.

42. The number of cases sent for trial by the Higher Courts was 1,461,* involving 2,942 persons. Of the latter, 1,538, or 52·3 per cent., were convicted, against 55·1 in the previous year. The per-centage of convictions has steadily decreased year by year for the past four years. Principal Sadr Amins disposed of 54 cases, involving 92 persons, the per-centage of convictions being 73·9. Sessions Courts tried 2,792 persons in 1,361 cases, the per-centage of convictions being 51·1. 58 offenders in 46 cases came before the High Court, the proportion of convictions amounting to 72·4 per cent. In the margin is given a table of results

Year.	Cases.	Persons		Per cent.
		Tried.	Con-victed.	
1871 ...	1,461	2,942	1,538	52·3
1870 ...	1,437	3,058	1,686	55·1
1869 ...	1,587	3,462	1,963	56·7
1868 ...	1,620	3,556	2,043	57·4

* There is a difference of 16 cases and 25 persons, as compared with the figures given in the preceding section, due to 36 cases, involving 46 persons, never having actually come for trial before the higher tribunals, whilst 20 cases, involving 21 persons, were tried by the superior Courts without the intervention of the Magistracy.

for the Higher Courts combined for the past four years. The following table exhibits the nature of the offences tried by the Higher Courts, viz., 46 by the High Court, 54 by Sadr Amins, and 1,361 by Session Courts :—

High and Session Courts.

Class of Offences.	In Principal Sadr Amins' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Court.	Total.
Under Penal Code.				
1st, offences against the person	4	494	9	507
2nd, Do. property with violence ...	23	258	10	291
3rd, Do. do. without violence ..	17	54	15	86
4th, malicious offences	2	52	...	54
5th, forgery and offences against currency ...	...	103	7	110
6th, offences against justice	5	307	1	313
7th, miscellaneous offences	3	84	4	91
Total ..	54	1,352	46	1,452
Under Special Laws ...	...	9	...	9
Grand Total ...	54	1,361	46	1,461
Compare.				
1870	53	1,329	55	1,437
1869	89	1,435	63	1,587
1868	136	1,432	52	1,620

43. The comparative table of punishments for the past 12 years given in the Appendix exhibits little or no variation between the figures for the past year and the corresponding figures for the year before. The total number of punishments (125,227) is slightly in excess of the number for 1870, viz., 124,634. Punishments.

Seventy-four persons were sentenced to death and 65 to transportation for life, as compared with 73 and 72, respectively, in the year preceding. 47,893 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, the term in 39,893 cases being less than one month, and in 5,518 more being less than six months. The number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment on proof of previous convictions, under the provisions of Section 75 of the Penal Code, was 944, against 702 last year. The Coimbatore District heads the list with 144 old offenders convicted and sentenced; Madras Town follows with 140; Nellore and Salem with 110 and 107, respectively; and Madura with 98. In the other districts this provision of the law was not extensively resorted to. 2,078 persons were punished by whipping, against 2,008 in the previous year. Of these, 297 were whipped in addition to other punishments. Of the total number of persons whipped, 1,654 were thieves and house-breakers; 11 persons were whipped for robbery and 2 for dacoity; 20 persons were whipped for receiving stolen property, 4 persons for rape, and 1 for committing an unnatural offence. Fines were imposed in 75,116 cases, against 75,908 in 1870. The total amount of fines imposed was Rupees 4,50,447, against Rupees 4,08,351 in the previous year. Fines amounting to Rupees 3,70,642 were inflicted

under the Penal Code and to Rupees 79,805 under Special Laws. The largest amounts of fines under the Penal Code were for causing hurt, petty assault, rioting, contempt of legal process or orders, and criminal trespass, and under Special Laws for offences against the Police, Abkari, and Income-tax Acts.

Comparative summary of criminal judicial proceedings.

44. The following is a comparative summary of all criminal judicial proceedings from 1868 to 1871, inclusive. The total number proceeded against rose from 189,478 in 1870 to 209,489 in 1871, 58 per cent. only of the latter being convicted, against 64·1 per cent. of the former :—

—	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against	209,489	189,478	185,351	175,253
N.B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population 1 in	149	130	133	141
Discharged and Acquitted				
Under Penal Code	71,614	54,408	49,947	48,194
Do. Special Laws	16,282	13,681	13,241	13,263
Total discharged, &c. ...	87,896	68,089	63,188	61,457
Per-centage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against	42	35·9	34·1	35·1
Convicted and Sentenced				
To death	74	73	78	98
,, transportation	66	81	105	180
,, imprisonment	47,893	46,564	49,309	47,939
,, whipping	1,781	1,724	1,900	2,132
,, fine	71,597	72,489	70,448	62,836
,, other punishments (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c).	874	620	655	853
Deduct imprisoned in default ...	692	162	332	242
Total convicted ...	121,593	121,389	122,163	113,796
Per-centage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against...	58	64·1	65·9	64·9

Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code and Special Laws.

45. The returns show that the offence of murder was most rife in North Arcot (27), Bellary (23), Cuddapah (17), Salem (17), Godavery (16), Kistna (14), Tinnevelly (14), Madura (13), Coimbatore (13), and Ganjam (12). Petty charges of hurt were more numerous in Ganjam (1,193) than elsewhere. The largest number of culpable homicides occurred in Malabar (11), and Madura (10). Robberies were most prevalent in Bellary (66), Cuddapah (46), Salem (38), South Arcot (28), Coimbatore (25), and Kurnool (24); dacoities in South Arcot (45), Tanjore (39), North Arcot (30), Salem (30), Cuddapah (27), and Coimbatore (26). The largest number (457) of housebreaking cases occurred in Tanjore. This description of crime was also prevalent in Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Tinnevelly. Forgery is still frequent in Tanjore (26). Rioting continued far more prevalent in the districts of Madura (120) and Tinnevelly (139) than elsewhere. Charges of criminal trespass were most numerous in Malabar (892), Tanjore (851), Madura (641), Vizaga-

patam (580), and South Arcot (527). Under Special Laws charges of petty assault were most prevalent in South Arcot (1,048), Tanjore (1,810), Madura (1,609), Tinnevelly (1,920), and Coimbatore (1,120). The largest number (1,080) of petty thefts was disposed of by heads of villages in the district of Nellore. Breaches under the Abkari Act were very prevalent in Godavery (309), South Arcot (233), and Ganjam (201). 2,805 breaches of Municipal laws occurred in Madras Town, 1,525 in Tanjore, and 1,011 in Bellary; offences against this Act were numerous also in Salem, Kistna, and Madura.

46. The following table exhibits the castes of those convicted in respect of some of the gravest offences under the Penal Code. The largest number of convictions was amongst Pariahs and low-caste Hindus; 1,871 Brahmins, 2,510 Mussulmans, 1,180 Moplahs, 1,344 Nairs and Bhunts, 1,833 Shanars and Tiers were convicted of various offences :—

Castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code.

Castes.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Causing Miscarriage.	Causing Grievous Hurt.	Kidnapping or Abducting.	Robbery.	Dacoity.	House-breaking by Night.	Theft.	Receiving or possessing Stolen Property	Cheating.	Forgery.
Europeans	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1
East Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	1	2
Foreigners (not British Subjects)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Brahmins	4	6	...	4	1	3	2	24	183	8	8	9
Rajputs and Kshatrias	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	60	2	...	...
Comaties	2	...	...	6	1	1	...	12	96	7	9	...
Battans and Acharies.	2	2	...	11	...	...	...	25	88	10	2	...
Nairs and Bhunts ...	6	2	...	18	1	3	...	32	193	9	9	11
Shanars and Tiers ...	8	4	...	27	...	1	11	37	355	5	3	1
Oriyahs	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	116	3	1	...
Other Hindu Castes (Vaishyas and Sudras)	57	43	15	156	11	86	34	755	5,757	172	63	22
Pariahs	17	8	3	82	5	39	55	415	2,531	48	12	...
Christians	2	1	...	9	1	...	...	7	77	6	2	...
Mussulmans	4	5	...	8	3	12	3	77	482	22	14	2
Lubbays	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	38	1	...	...
Moplahs	3	...	3	7	...	...	8	32	214	1	10	4
Khonds, Panos, Sowrahs, Burghers, Mulcers, and other Hill Tribes	11	9	...	13	17	10	1	47	248	3	...	1
Oopparas and Wudders	...	...	..	4	...	4	3	28	178	1	1	...
Yenadies	...	1	...	2	...	3	20	73	126	9	...	...
Murravers and Kullers	2	27	...	18	...	10	55	168	654	20	3	...
Other local criminal castes	4	9	...	10	2	13	36	102	659	7	3	...
Brinjaries, Lumbadies, and Soogalies ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	10	44	1	...	...
Koravers and Yerkalas	...	...	...	...	...	44	69	141	290	31	...	...
Other wandering criminal castes ...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	45	165	2	...	...
Total ...	125	119	21	381	42	241	316	2,062	12,563	369	142	53

Sex of persons convicted under the Penal Code and Special Laws.

47. Of all persons convicted under the Penal Code, 51,778 were males, 2,527 were females, and 497 were juveniles (of whom 44 were females). The majority of the females were convicted of the offences of theft, petty hurt, and assault. The offences of juveniles were mainly theft, under which head 229 were convicted. Of 66,791 persons convicted under Special Laws, 60,063 were males, 6,323 were females, and 405 juveniles (including 65 females). The offences committed by women were chiefly breaches of the peace (under the Madras Town Police Act) and petty thefts and assaults triable by heads of villages.

POLICE.

With the exception of the financial and numerical returns of the force, which relate to the *official* year, the statistics of the Police have reference to the *calendar* year.

Strength of the force.

48. The strength of the Madras Constabulary stood as follows on the 31st March 1872:—

Inspector-General and supervising staff	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town	3
Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents	20
Office Establishment	76
Inspectors	381
Constabulary of all ranks	21,331
Total ...	21,836

This was 1,024, or nearly five per cent. below the Budget allotment. The force has now been fully reduced to the strength sanctioned by Government.

Distribution.

49. The force was distributed as follows:—

Madras Town	1,061
Rural Police	17,862.
Total ...	18,923

State Services.

Revenue—Salt Preventive	1,661
Do. Land Customs	171
	1,832
Jail Guard	1,081
Total ...	2,913

Deducting the Police employed in Madras Town and those on State services, the proportion to population was 1 to 1,742.

Local Village Watchers.

50. 406 Local Village Watchers were employed in the hill tracts, &c., of the districts of the Northern Range, and in Nellore and Coimbatore, at a cost of Rupees 12,588.

51. The cost of the Police was as follows:— Cost of the Police.

	RS.
Pay and allowances	29,44,718
Clothing and accoutrements	1,75,399
Miscellaneous charges	2,06,738
Village Watchers	12,588
Total ...	33,39,443

Of this sum, Rupees 3,00,098 are debitable to purely State services, viz. :—

	RS.
Salt Preventive Establishment	1,52,138
Land Customs	19,635
	1,71,773
Jail Guards	1,28,325
Total ...	3,00,098

The cost of the Police, excluding State services, was consequently Rupees 30,39,345, or at the rate of Rupees 161 for each Constable and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head of the population. A saving of Rupees 2,60,557 was effected on the Budget-estimate, owing to the increased rates of pay sanctioned by Government not having come into operation until July, as well as to the suspension of orders for clothing, &c., from England, consequent on the Jails undertaking the supply.

52. The Land Customs Force was distributed as follows:— Land Customs Preventive Force.

Godavery	13
South Arcot	83
Tanjore	47
Malabar	28
Total ...	171

53. In addition to the force already specified, 162 Police men were furnished to Banks, Public Companies, or private individuals, at a cost of Rupees 25,168 paid by their employers. Police supplied on payment to Companies, &c.

54. The cost of the Madras Marine Police was Rupees 24,547, the amount realized by fees, fines, &c., being only Rupees 18,717. There was consequently a deficit of Rupees 5,830 to be borne by the State. Government have, however, recently decided that the force need not be self-supporting. Madras Marine Police.

55. In the district of South Arcot, where 83 Constables were employed on the Preventive Establishment, the Land Customs Revenue increased during the past year by the very large sum of Rupees 42,424, owing partly to increased watchfulness and the introduction of a patrol system of watch. The force is, however, reported to be numerically too weak to admit of so vigorous a patrol as to check smuggling on the person or by parties carrying loads. The necessity for an augmentation of the Police Force, to be devoted exclusively to the Customs Department of Sayer Revenue.

this district, was admitted by the Board of Revenue as satisfactorily proved, and they were further of opinion that the cost of the proposed increase, if sanctioned, would be more than covered by the increased Customs Receipts.

Casualties.

56. The per-centage of casualties was 12·3, against 13·7 for the preceding year. The following table shows how steadily the rate has decreased for some years past, but, if the service is ever to become popular, it is clear that even this per-centage must be still further lowered. The enlistments are scarcely equal to the casualties. The increased rates of pay sanctioned in March 1871 have not as yet had any apparent effect on enlistment, but it would be premature at present to pass any judgment on the ultimate result of that measure. Hindu recruits are not to be had in Bellary and Cuddapah, and both districts are below strength. There were 1,146 dismissals during the year, and 385 men were discharged "on medical grounds;" these figures are nearly the same as those for 1870. Dismissals have been most frequent in Ganjam, North Arcot, and Malabar:—

Ranges.	Force on 31st March 1872.	Casualties.					Fresh Entertainments during the year.	Treated in Hospital.	
		Dismissed and discharged.	Resigned and deserted.	Died.	Total.	Per-centage.		Number.	Per-centage.
Madras Town *	1,007	80	25	6	111	11	116	321	31·9
Northern Range	5,522	467	150	73	690	12·4	777	2,589	46·9
Central Range	7,171	518	330	71	919	12·8	827	2,601	36·3
Southern Range	7,996	466	424	60	950	11·8	821	3,698	46·2
Total ...	21,696	1,531	929	210	2,670	12·3	2,541	9,209	42·4
1870-71	21,855	1,551	1,130	304	2,985	13·7	1,708	10,722	49·1
1869-70	23,135	1,879	1,520	300	3,699	15·9	2,237	11,751	50·8
1868-69	24,677	1,706	1,507	276	3,489	14·1	3,473	12,468	50·5
1867-68	24,706	1,922	1,632	309	3,863	15·6	3,657	10,935	44·3

Punishments.

57. 2,015 men were reduced, the figures for Malabar (460) and Madura (396) being six or eight times in excess of those appertaining to other districts. 929 men resigned or deserted, the greatest number under this head being in Canara (122). 11,092 men (or half the force) were fined, the total amount being Rupees 9,865, or 14 annas each. Fines appear to have been most frequent in South Arcot and Tanjore. In Malabar they are principally stoppages of pay on account of absence without leave, a peculiar weakness of the Nair and Moplah Constable, which no punishment will stop, and which has consequently to be quietly submitted to.

Sickness and mortality.

58. 42·4 per cent. of the force were admitted into hospital during the year, against 49·1 per cent. last year, Ganjam and Malabar (Wynaad) contributing the largest numbers. The number of deaths was 210, against 304 during the preceding year. Deaths were most frequent—in Vizagapatam (20), Kistna and North Arcot (18 each), and Ganjam (17).

* The districts comprised in each Range are noted in the table at page 32.

59. 63·2 per cent. of the force can read and write. The Police of the Northern and Central Ranges are the most illiterate, only 50 per cent. being able to read and write, while 79 per cent. in the Southern Range are educated men. In the district of Madura there were only 53 out of 1,095 unable to write. 2,936 men were instructed during the year in the District Schools, of whom 2,784 were Constables, 144 Head Constables, and 8 Inspectors; of these 1,450 passed the required examinations, and 8 passed the Inspector's Test. The marginal table gives further details. The new Procedure and Evidence Codes will necessitate a re-casting of the Police Manual of Instruction at present in use.

State of education and instruction.

Ranges.	Total Force.	Can read and write.	Per-centage.	Passed General Test.
Madras Town ...	937	668	71·3	...
Northern Range.	5,196	2,571	49·5	15
Central do....	7,100	3,852	54·3	40
Southern do....	8,088	6,390	79	66
Total ...	21,321	13,481	63·2	121

Ranges.	Strength of Force.	INSTRUCTED.		Passed prescribed Test.	Passed Inspector's Test.
		No.	Per-centage.		
Madras Town ...	937	92	9·8	42	...
Northern Range...	5,196	834	16·1	471	2
Central do. ...	7,100	957	13·5	281	3
Southern do. ...	8,088	1,053	13·	656	3
Total ...	21,321	2,936	13·8	1,450	8
Compare 1870 ...	21,732	2,495	11·5	1,186	4
Do. 1869 ...	23,878	4,542	19	2,216	22

60. The number of officers convicted during the last three years is shown in the margin, as also the number in each grade convicted by Magistrates and Courts of Session respectively. The totals for the last two years are almost identical, though the numbers convicted by Courts were six more in 1871 than in 1870. The following are the details :—

Police Officers convicted.

	Convicted by Magistrates.	Convicted by Courts.
1869 ...	368	16
1870 ...	341	17
1871 ...	333	23
Inspectors ...	7	1
Head Constables	57	7
Constables ...	269	15

Of convictions by Magistrates, 83 were for neglect of duty, 47 for negligently permitting escapes, 43 for assault and criminal force, 31 for theft and receiving, 34 for extortion and bribery and receiving unauthorized fees, 28 for causing hurt and grievous hurt, 10 for criminal breach of trust, 3 for house-breaking, 9 for wrongful confinement, and 18 for various offences against public justice. Of convictions by Courts, 4 were for perjury, 1 for forgery, 1 for extortion, 4 for causing hurt and grievous hurt, 4 for bringing false charges, 1 for murder, 1 for an unnatural offence, 2 for attempt at robbery, 2 for bribery, and 3 for omissions to apprehend.

The murder case occurred in the Kurnool District. A Head Constable, Ragavandra Row, believing, with reason it is supposed, that his Inspector Menatchiah was conspiring to ruin him, attacked him with a sword as he lay asleep in the dead of night and cut him and the woman with whom he was

sleeping to pieces. He then proceeded to the station-house and hacked away at a sleeping comrade, who is now a cripple for life. After keeping all at bay for some time, he eventually surrendered quietly. He was tried and duly executed. In South Arcot an Inspector was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for getting up a false charge of dacoity against certain parties, six of his men accompanying him to jail for the same offence.

The marginal table gives the general per-centages of ranges. It corresponds almost exactly with a like return for 1870. Analyzing the results district by district, it appears that the largest number of convictions occurred in the following, viz. :—Malabar 38 ; Godavery 26 ; Jeypore 24 ; Ganjam, Bellary, and South Arcot 23 each, whilst the proportion was lowest in Canara, Madras Town, and Nellore with 2, 6, and 7 convictions respectively.

Ranges.	Total Force.	Total No. convicted.	Per-centage.
Madras Town ...	937	6	·6
Northern Range...	5,196	101	1·9
Central do. ...	7,100	110	1·5
Southern do. ...	8,088	139	1·7
Total ...	21,321	356	1·7

Classification of the force according to caste and race.

61. On the 31st March 1872 the number of Inspectors in the force exactly came up to the sanctioned strength, viz., 381 ; indeed, no district *can* now be efficiently worked with a staff below its allotment in this responsible grade. Of the above number, 56 were Europeans, 43 East Indians, 5 Foreigners, not British subjects, 81 Brahmins, 16 Rajputs and Mahrattas, 109 Naidus and Mudelliars, 7 Nairs, 3 Moplas, 17 Christians, and 24 Mahomedans, the remainder being Hindus of various castes. Of the Constabulary, amounting to 21,294 of all grades, excluding Inspectors, there were on the 31st March 45 Europeans, 77 East Indians, 3 Foreigners, 559 Brahmins, 1,129 Rajputs and Mahrattas, 8,006 Naidus and Mudelliars, 690 Nairs, 79 Moplas, 155 Tiers, 822 Oryas, 441 Christians, and 6,174 Mahomedans, the remainder being Hindus of various castes. The general per-centage of Mahomedans to other castes was 28, but in the Central Range it rose to 44. The districts of Bellary (566), Nellore (518), and Kurnool (467) had the largest number of Mahomedans.

62. *In grave cases* 11,074 warrants were issued for the arrest of 11,144 persons and 1,823 warrants for 1,825 persons on neglect of summons. There was a small increase under these heads during the past year. 98,824 summonses for 98,848 persons were issued in 1871, being an increase of 6,805 processes for 6,815 persons over the preceding year. In the year 1863 the returns in like cases gave only 47,711 summonses for 60,269 persons, excluding Jeypore and Madras Town. The present year's

Processes served by the Police.

Years.	Total Warrants.		Total Summons.	
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons.
1869 ...	31,069	31,531	358,452	369,820
1870 ...	30,675	30,967	397,155	401,440
1871 ...	33,145	33,355	434,461	438,875

returns show that in grave cases 1 in 241 of the population appeared in Court, as against 1 in 240 for 1870.

In petty cases 9,044 warrants were issued for 9,165 persons. 11,204 warrants on neglect of summons were issued for 11,221 persons, showing a considerable increase over the previous year when the figures were 9,564 warrants for 9,673 persons. The number of summonses issued in petty cases was 335,637 for 340,027 persons, or an increase of 32,333 processes for an additional number of 30,878 persons. The marginal table shows the enormous increase in this kind of litigation which has taken place in the past few years. The miscellaneous processes amounted to 37,421, against 34,633 in 1870; of these 1,541 were warrants for the search of 1,623 houses, showing a slight increase under this head, as compared with last year. It is worthy of remark that South Canara, with a population less than that of any other district (excluding Madras Town, Jeypore, and the Neilgherries) heads the list in the matter of search warrants and stood second in the two previous years, Tanjore heading the list. This fact may be a consequence of the peculiar law (Aliya Santana) which regulates succession to property in that district.

Total processes in petty cases.

Years.	No. of Processes.	No. of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
1867 ...	234,972	231,269	115
1868 ...	271,665	270,033	98
1869 ...	290,961	293,157	91
1870 ...	323,552	318,314	83
1871 ...	355,885	349,192	76

63. The total average number of convicts guarded in District and Central Jails for the year was 9,173, against 9,384 in 1870. The Police guards amounted to 1,114 men, at a cost of Rupees 1,22,676 debited to the budget of this department. 16,115 prisoners were guarded by the Police in 302 Subsidiary Jails during the year, the average duration of imprisonment being 10·4 days. From these Jails 62 prisoners escaped, of whom 46 were re-captured. From other Jails 12 prisoners escaped, of whom 7 were re-captured, while of 268 prisoners escaping from Police custody 215 were re-taken. The gross result for the year was escapes 342, re-captures 268, or 78·4 per cent. Two life-prisoners escaped from Jail in Canara, of whom one was re-captured, the other hanged himself at his wife's door. It was owing to her incontinence that he committed the murder for which he was imprisoned.

Convicts guarded in Jails and escapes.

64. The following table gives the operations during the year. The total expenditure was Rupees 41,320, at the rate of Rupees 1-12-11 per man of the sanctioned force; of which sum Rupees 20,111 was expended on 334 huts, Rupees 15,014 on 55 station-houses, Rupees 1,711 on 3 hospitals, and Rupees 4,484 on 41 miscellaneous buildings. Of the entire grant of Rupees 53,382, Rupees 12,062 lapsed, a very large proportion. Of this sum Rupees 2,633 was unspent in Ganjam for causes not explained, Rupees 1,899 lapsed in Madura, owing to failure on the part of the Public Works Department, and Rupees 1,412 in the Kistna, owing to delay in the submission of estimates to Government; Rupees 1,118 lapsed in North Arcot, the reason not being reported.

Hutting and building, 1871-72.

Ranges.	Huts.		Station-houses.		Hospitals.		Miscellaneous Works.		Total.
	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,340	1,340
Northern Range ...	162	3,919	19	5,457	...	...	6	1,248	10,624
Central do ...	117	8,870	19	3,239	...	...	31	1,069	13,178
Southern do. ...	55	7,322	17	6,318	3	1,711	3	827	16,178
Total ...	334	20,111	55	15,014	3	1,711	41	4,484	41,320

Accidental deaths and suicides.

65. 8,456 accidental deaths were reported, being an increase of 758 over 1870, the districts of Cuddapah (186), Malabar (144), Trichinopoly (103), and South Arcot (80) being chiefly responsible for the increase. Of the total number, nearly 6,000 were by drowning, 247 by wild beasts, 585 by snake-bite, 15 by railway accidents, and 1,611 from other causes. North Arcot again heads the list with 859, viz., 395 males and 464 females. Of the 859 accidental deaths in North Arcot, 722 were by drowning, viz., 298 males and 424 females. In the Godavery District the accidental deaths by drowning were 225. The loss of life (247) from wild beasts was slightly in excess of that for 1870. Of the total, 160 males and 29 females were destroyed by tigers, principally in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Kurnool, and Coimbatore Districts. Deaths from snake-bites rose from 307 to 585; the greatest mortality occurred in the Nellore District (101).

1,607 suicides were reported during the year, viz., 600 males and 1,007 females; 1,055 occurred by drowning, and of these 806 were females. Of 482 suicides by hanging, 309 were males; 10 males and 21 females took poison, and 22 males used some deadly instrument or other. The Godavery District again heads the list with 145 cases, of which 110 are returned as suicides of females by drowning, against 98 cases of self-destruction by similar means last year.

66. 7,892 fires occurred during the year, destroying 36,875 houses and property valued at 6,54,461 rupees. 141 lives were lost. The marginal table gives the results for three years, from which it will be observed that the variation is inconsiderable.

Fires.

Years.	No. of Fires.	No. of Houses.	Value of Property.	Lives lost.
			Rs.	
1869 ...	7,119	37,263	7,44,932	123
1870 ...	7,308	38,624	8,10,384	115
1871 ...	7,892	36,875	6,54,461	141

67. The returns are not as yet so reliable as they ought to be; great care, however, is being bestowed on the matter, and in future years improvement may be confidently looked for. The following table shows the corresponding results during the two past years :—

Known depredators and suspected persons.

	1870.		1871.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known thieves and depredators	18,338	701	27,202	1,074
Receivers	1,706	230	1,786	315
Suspected persons	13,884	561	12,787	597
Wandering gangs	15,647	13,364	33,249	27,202
Total ...	49,575	14,856	75,024	29,188

The totals under the head of known thieves and depredators must now regularly increase from year to year, all persons convicted of an offence cognizable by the Police under Chapters XII., XVI., and XVII. of the Penal Code, or of being Vagrants, being brought forward in the Annual Returns. The reduction of the force has naturally affected Police supervision of wandering gangs in the Nellore, Cuddapah, and Bellary Districts, but not to any marked extent in the year under review. Were dearth or famine to occur, an increase to the force would be inevitable. 2,589 known depredators and 3,356 suspected characters were re-convicted during the year. In the town of Madras the registration of old offenders was carefully attended to. 16 of them were tried by the High Court and sentenced as follows :—1 transported for life, 3 imprisoned for 7 years, 2 for 6 years, 5 for 5 years, and 5 for 3 years. 25 were sentenced by the Magistrates to 2 years' imprisonment each.

Under the new Procedure Code, the committal to the Sessions of old offenders will be imperative on Magistrates hereafter. It is becoming quite evident that the known depredator and the professional robber or thief now takes considerable advantage of the railway to vary his hunting grounds and to dispose of his gains, a circumstance which in no way tends to benefit society or help the Police. It may become necessary at no distant date to have selected detectives specially employed at all important railway stations.

68. The following table gives an abstract of all offences cognizable by the Police, with the detective results. 63,938 cases in all were reported during the year, of which 34,145, or 53·4 per cent. were detected ; of 110,493 persons arrested, 61,064, or 55·3 per cent., were convicted, 17·8 per cent. of property lost being recovered. The corresponding figures for 1870 are shown at the foot of the table.

Results in cases cognizable by the Police.

Ranges.	Districts.	ABSTRACT OF ALL OFFENCES.								
		CASES			PERSONS			PROPERTY		
		Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
	Madras Town ...	1,946	1,244	64	2,218	1,599	72·1	31,914	9,122	28·5
Northern Range.	Ganjam	2,563	1,224	47·8	5,127	2,389	46·4	26,646	8,874	33·3
	Vizagapatam ...	3,737	1,481	39·6	6,396	3,350	52·4	57,165	7,188	12 6
	Jeypore	466	233	50	465	340	73·1	7,772	2,577	33·2
	Godavery ...	2,917	1,606	55·1	5,368	3,156	58·8	39,891	9,836	24·7
	Kistna	2,989	1,384	46·3	5,393	2,763	51·2	40,542	8,436	20 8
	Total ...	12,672	5,928	46·8	22,749	11,998	52·7	1,72,016	36,911	21·5
Central Range.	Nellore	3,219	1,882	58·5	4,732	3,267	69	35,801	9,849	25
	Kurnool	2,296	964	42	4,047	1,895	46·8	61,473	12,319	20
	Bellary	4,479	2,486	55·5	5,804	3,643	62·8	1,16,781	16,511	14·1
	Cuddapah ...	2,766	936	33·8	3,206	1,631	50·9	75,439	8,018	10·6
	North Arcot ...	3,812	2,038	53·5	6,036	3,465	57·4	44,263	8,734	19·7
	Chingleput ...	3,722	2,340	62·9	4,910	3,712	75 6	27,269	6,113	22·4
	South Arcot ...	3,326	1,881	59·6	6,844	3,321	48·5	48,844	7,886	16·1
	Total ...	23,620	12,527	53	35,579	20,934	58·8	4,09,870	69,430	16·9
Southern Range.	Tanjore	4,971	2,538	51·1	7,928	3,858	48·7	1,06,756	8,527	8
	Trichinopoly ...	2,539	1,531	60·3	5,869	3,938	67·1	27,980	5,377	19·2
	Madura	4,708	2,819	59·9	9,035	5,250	58·1	75.980	13,812	18·2
	Tinnevelly ...	3,473	2,017	58·1	8,654	4,295	49·6	79,869	9,490	11·9
	Salem	2,645	1,511	57·1	4,413	2,420	54·8	46,635	8,633	18 5
	Coimbatore ...	3,204	1,791	55·9	5,144	2,990	58·1	33,117	8,615	26
	Neilgherries ...	251	168	66·9	376	250	66·5	5,717	890	15 6
	Malabar	3,121	1,527	48·9	6,905	2,572	37·2	64,558	10,930	16·9
	South Canara ...	788	544	69	1,623	960	59·1	16,919	9,229	54·5
	Total ...	25,700	14,446	56·2	49,947	26,533	53·1	4,57,531	75,503	16·5
	Grand Total...	63,938	34,145	53·4	110,493	61,064	55·3	10,71,331	1,90,966	17·8
	Compare 1870 ...	62,550	32,640	52·2	100,334	58,538	58·3	10,54,661	1,96,836	18·7

Cases referred by the Police for order of the Magistrate and struck off as false.

69. Under the four heads—murder, dacoity, robbery, and house-breaking—the total cases reported and believed to be true were 7,138, exclusive of which, 2,604 cases were also reported, and, being discredited by the Police, were referred accordingly. Of this latter number, 2,510 cases were struck off the criminal registers as false by order of the Magistracy. It thus appears that the ratio of false to true cases was 26·7 per cent., against 29·5 the preceding year; and that, while the rate was 18 per cent. in the Northern Range, it was 23 in the Central and 34·6 in the Southern Range. The variations in districts are still more remarkable, for, while in Jeypore only about one case in a hundred was false, in Coimbatore nearly every other case was deemed so. In the district of Tinnevelly there were 16 false charges of murder to 14 true ones; in Madura 59 charges of dacoity were referred as false to 16 accepted, Coimbatore following with 70 to 27. Under the head robberies this latter district had 122 false to 41 true cases. In the matter of house-breakings, while Jeypore had but one case referred to 175 believed, Malabar threw out 112 to 195 accepted.

It is quite obvious that such discordant results can only be accounted for by attributing them to differing systems of registration and local peculiarities. The explanation is probably to be found in the following considerations :—Where the Police *bonâ fide* report to the Magistrate cases as having occurred on either the *ipse dixit* of a complainant, or on any other information *without* previous local inquiry, it may be assumed that one-half to one-third will turn out false *after* such inquiry. The orders of the department are that *immediate* report shall *precede* local investigation. Where this rule is adhered to, the referred cases bear a larger proportion to those accepted than in districts where local inquiry is made *before* report to the Magistrate. There seems no doubt that the law contemplated the system laid down for the guidance of this Constabulary ; but, judging by the Criminal Statistical Returns of other Provinces, it is doubtful whether its provisions are enforced elsewhere. Peculiarities of race affect the matter in this way ; wherever the people are litigious or revengeful, a complainant almost invariably tries to get the Police to help him in his efforts to injure his neighbour. A false charge of a *cognizable* offence is the first step ; it must be sufficiently grave, for, if *non*-cognizable, the Police will not heed it. Dacoity or robbery is always attended to, and the case accordingly so presents itself in the first instance to the Magistrate's eye on a Police "Occurrence Report." This is followed by a "Referred Charge Sheet," when, after inquiry, the Police have ascertained that the dacoity was a myth.

Exclusive of the cases referred as false under the heading "grave cases," 8,863 cases under other minor heads of offence were also reported false by the Police, of which 8,536 were ordered to be struck off by the Magistrates. The details in the returns show results as variable as those in grave offences. 4,434 cases were referred by the Magistrates to the Police for inquiry under Section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of which 3,397 were struck off as false. These were nearly all "non-cognizable cases ;" the power of referring which has now been wisely limited to Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes under the revised Procedure Code.

Table of Grave Cases referred by Police to Magistrates for orders under Sections 137 and 153, C. C. P.

Ranges.	MURDER		DACOITY		ROBBERY		LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS AND HOUSE-BREAKING		TOTAL			Per-centage of Referred to Total Cases.
	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Struck off as false.	
Madras Town ...	*Inapplicable.—Vide Act VIII. of 1867.*											
Northern Range	57	18	11	52	59	91	1,549	206	1,676	367	350	18
Central do.	91	22	148	78	297	224	2,289	519	2,825	843	798	23
Southern do.	89	47	145	231	176	368	2 233	748	2,637	1,394	1,362	34·6
Total ...	237	87	304	361	526	683	6,071	1,473	*7,138	2,604	2,510	26·7
Compare 1870 ...	217	102	300	398	533	702	6,032	1,765	7,082	2,967	2,881	29·5

* This total differs from that given above at para. 31, because 200 cases settled by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, are not taken into account here.

Cases disposed of by High and Sessions Courts.

70. Forty-eight* criminal cases were tried by the High Court during the year including cases from the mofussil; in 35 of these (73 per cent.) convictions were obtained. Of 60 persons tried, 43, or 71·7 per cent., were variously sentenced. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 68·7 and 66·7; there was consequently some improvement during the year 1871. 1,408 cases (including Sessions and High Court) were tried, of which 871, or 62 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction, against 67·3 in 1870; of 2,862 persons, 1,474, or 15·5 were convicted. Results were best in the Southern Range, where convictions in cases were 69 per cent., and in persons 56 per cent.; they were worst in the Central Range, viz., 52·4 and 44·1 per cent. In districts the best results were obtained in Madras Town (72·3), Chingleput (72·1), Jeypore (68·6), Salem (65·5), Trichinopoly (65·3), and Canara (65); the lowest district was Bellary, with 43 per cent. only. In England about 75 per cent. of persons tried are convicted.

Ranges.	Cases			Persons		
	Tried.	In which detection resulted.	Per-centage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
Madras Town†	48	35	72·9	60	43	71·7
Northern Range	254	151	59·4	435	209	48
Central do.	468	245	52·4	851	375	44·1
Southern do.	638	440	69	1,516	847	55·9
Total ...	1,408	871	61·9	2,862	1,474	51·5

Vagrants.

71. Ninety-five cases of vagrancy (64 of which were in Madras Town, the remainder in the mofussil) have been dealt with under Act XXI. of 1869 during the year. The Act is reported by the Acting Commissioner, Madras, "to have put down Europeans begging in the town, but at the same time to have created a class of voluntary vagrants," who declare themselves such before a Magistrate and go straight to the work-house on their own representations. It seems open to question if this was contemplated by the legislature.

* The difference of two between this total and that given at para. 42 is due to the inclusion of two cases committed from Mysore and Coorg which are omitted above.

† Inclusive of mofussil cases.

The following table exhibits further particulars :—

District in which arrested.	Number.	Country to which deported.	Number.	Race.	Number.	Trade.	Number.
Madras Town..	64	England ...	34	Europeans ...	73	Grooms ...	19
Ganjam ...	8	Australian Colonies ...	42	Australians ...	3	Laborers ...	10
Tanjore ...	6	Mauritius ...	6	Americans ...	3	Soldiers ...	8
Godavery ...	4	New Zealand...	1	Greek ...	1	Engine Drivers... ...	5
Malabar ...	3	Suez	1	Creole ...	1	Smiths ...	5
Bellary ...	2	Rangoon ...	1	African ...	1	Sailors ...	4
Vizagapatam..	2			German ...	1	Railway employés ...	4
Chingleput ...	2	Total ...	85	Native of Mauritius ...	1	Servants ...	3
Kurnool ...	1	Add otherwise disposed of, viz., escaped, died, sent to employment, &c.	10	Penang ...	1	Printers ...	2
Cuddapah ...	1					Firemen ...	2
Salem ...	1					Schoolmasters.	2
North Arcot ...	1					Remainder Miscellaneous ...	...
Total ...	95	Total ...	95	Total ...	85		

The total cost amounted to Rupees 20,942-14-9, or Rupees 220 per vagrant as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Clothing	1,937	9	6
Subsistence money	500	12	3
Bandy-hire	26	3	0
Passage	18,330	6	0
Photographic charges	148	0	0
Total ...	20,942	14	9

In illustration of the difficulties of prohibiting the immigration into India of European grooms from Australia, the "amended European Vagrancy Act XXVIII. of 1871" notwithstanding, the following case is cited:—The French Ship *Bordeau* from Melbourne, chartered to Calcutta, touched at Madras to land horses and grooms. The *owner* of the horses being on board there was neither consignee nor agent for their sale in Madras, nor was there any agent here for the ship. The owner was not the consigner of the horses, another person having acted in *that* capacity. He, however, managed to sell them off in Madras in the usual way without the matter becoming known; and, when the grooms declared themselves vagrants, it was found impossible to sue any one for the cost of their deportation.

Hill tracts of Ganjam.

72. A Khond-rising in the Hachiponga Muta of the Chinna Kimedy Maliahs, in the month of March 1872, was most fortunately prevented, partly owing to the prompt measures taken by the District officers, and partly to the happy circumstance that one of the Khond chiefs, when asked by the other Khonds to join them in their insurrection, absolutely refused to do so. The Assistant Agent was decidedly of opinion that had this chief consented to join all the Khonds would undoubtedly have risen, and there is no saying where the disturbances might have ended. The Assistant Agent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police marched with their men from Baliguda to Mohana, the scene of the riot, a distance of 84 miles, in four days. The Superintendent of Police reached it from Chet-

terpore, a distance of 56 miles, in three days; indeed, all the Police Officers engaged in the affair exhibited the utmost energy. The disturbance originated in the arrest by the Police of two Khonds on a charge of highway robbery, whereupon their fellow villagers rose "*en masse*" to rescue them. One of the chiefs, who appears to have been the ringleader, was tried for the part he took in the rescue, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and the Government authorized the detention of two other chiefs, who joined in the rising, as political prisoners in the Chetterpore Jail.

One other "Khond" incident of the year may prove interesting. Some 15 or 20 years ago there appears to have been a battle royal between certain Khonds in the vicinity of Belghur. After peace was declared, the Maji* of Mallicondah took under his protection the widow and son of a Khond of the opposite faction who had been killed, and has ever since provided for them. In the early part of the year the Ghoballee Khonds demanded the lad of the Maji, in the following terms:—"Why do you adopt the son of our old enemy? Give him to us that we may sacrifice him." On his declining to give him up they retired. Four of them returned at night and attacked the house; the lad was watching the crops and escaped, but the Maji himself was cut about the head with a war-knife as he took to flight. The assailants, after beating one of the chief's servants severely, killed one of his goats and returned to their villages. The Ghoballee Khonds now circulated the arrow as a war token, and trouble seemed imminent. The Assistant Superintendent of Police made a forced march on Belghur, and found the Maji better, but severely wounded. Here he also met the Belghur Patro,† a fine intrepid old man, who, firmly but respectfully declining Police aid, at once started with two Paicks‡ for Mallicondah, with a view to induce the Ghoballee Khonds to surrender the men who attacked the Maji; he succeeded in getting three out of the four, who were sentenced by the Assistant Magistrate to three years' rigorous imprisonment. This episode is worthy of remark, first, as showing that the desire for Meriah does still exist, though it cannot now be openly evinced; and, secondly, as illustrative of the exceedingly delicate nature of Police work among so wild a people. Had the Constabulary endeavoured to do what the Patro successfully achieved, it is perhaps not too much to say that their attempt would have proved as disastrous as his was the reverse. In regard to the thirst for Meriah, it is better to know that it still lingers, and to continue endeavours to repress it, than that through a professed disbelief in its existence, efforts for its eventual extermination should be relaxed.

JAILS.

This portion of the Judicial Section relates to the calendar *not* to the official year.

Average strength of Jail population.

73. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during 1871 was 9,364, being 257 less than the average for the preceding year. The number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1871 was 9,270, being 233 less than on the 31st December 1870.

* The Khond headman of the village.

† The Uriya chief of the 'hundred' or circle of villages.

‡ Armed men of his own caste.

The subjoined tables exhibit the particulars.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

	1871.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts... ...	8578·16	357·71	8935·87	8826·42	345·66	9172·08
Security... ...	29·70	...	29·70	36·07	...	36·07
Under trial ...	151·24	11·48	162·72	165·40	9·14	174·54
Civil	208·96	9·95	218·91	207·80	8·10	215·90
State	·88	...	·88	4·49	...	4·49
Insane	12·61	3·78	16·39	15·78	2·61	18·39
Total ...	8981·55	382·92	9364·47	9255·96	365·51	9621·47

Number and Mode of Disposal of all Inmates of Jails in the Madras Presidency.

	Convicts.	Security.	Under Trial.	Civil Prisoners	State Prisoners	Insane.
Remaining 31st Dec. 1870 ...	9,012	20	158	295	1	17
Received during the year ...	12,510	95	2,635	2,232	2	84
Total Population ...	21,522	115	2,793	2,527	3	101
Transported beyond sea ...	92	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to other Jails ...	2,027	2	33	10	1	5
Do. Lunatic Asylums.	3	...	...	...	...	42
Convicted	...	...	1,208	...	...	...
Released	10,351	56	1,395	2,270	1	37
Escaped...	15	...	4	...	...	...
Died	164	...	2	4	...	3
Executed	66	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st Dec. 1871...	8,804	57	151	243	1	14
Total ...	21,522	115	2,793	2,527	3	101

Religion, age, and previous occupation.

74. Out of 19,439 convicts in prison during the year, 74½ per cent. were Hindus (14,513), 7½ per cent. Mahomedans (1,446), 3⅓ per cent. Christians (609), and 14¾ per cent. Pariahs, Chucklers, &c., (2,871).

The proportion of convicts under 16 years of age (260) was 1¼ per cent., of those between 16 and 40 years (15,249) 78½ per cent., of those between 40 and 60 years (3,606) 18½ per cent., and of those above 60 years of age (324) 13¼ per cent.

The great majority of the male convicts consisted, as usual, of laborers (7,186) and of agriculturists (6,254), the former class composing 37 per cent. and the latter 32 per cent. of the jail population. Shop-keepers and professionals (1,006) were in the proportion of 5 per cent.; Government servants (831) in that of 4¼ per cent.; artizans (689), domestic servants (629), and persons without occupation (593) from 3 to 3½ per cent.; and persons of independent means (102) about ½ per cent. Out of 1,132 female convicts, more than three-fourths were married (874), 10½ per cent. were unmarried (119), and 12¼ per cent. were prostitutes (139).

75. Nearly one-half of the whole number of convicts, viz., 47·67 per cent., were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months, 10·64 per cent. for periods between six months and one year, 24·39 per cent. for periods between one and five years, 11·18 per cent. for periods between five and ten years, and 5·69 per cent. for upwards of ten years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 94·09.

Classification according to length of sentence.

Classes.	Period of Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.	Not exceeding 1 month	2,018	214	2,232
II.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,515	326	3,841
III.	Do. 3 do. 6 do.	2,985	210	3,195
IV.	Do. 6 do. 1 year	1,945	124	2,069
V.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years	2,826	122	2,948
VI.	Do. 3 do. 5 do.	1,735	59	1,794
VII.	Do. 5 do. 10 do.	2,144	32	2,176
VIII.	Exceeding 10 years	1,068	40	1,108
IX.	Transported beyond seas for life	10	...	10
	Do. do. for shorter periods ...	...	...	...
X.	Executed	61	5	66
	Nature of Imprisonment.			
	Simple imprisonment...	935	212	1,147
	Hard labor	16,205	867	17,072
	Medium labor	610	38	648
	Light labor	557	15	572
	Total ...	18,307	1,132	19,439

Previous convictions.

Previous Convictions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted once before.	1,460	61	1,521
Convicted twice before.	400	17	417
Convicted oftener than thrice...	287	22	309
Total ...	2,147	100	2,247

76. The number of male convicts previously convicted was in the proportion of 11·72 per cent., and that of females in the proportion of 8·83 per cent. The rates in the Mofussil Jails for males and females, respectively, were 10·70 and 7·24 per cent., while those in the Madras Penitentiary were 23·24 and 17·31 per cent.

Of the 1,521 persons convicted for the second time, 698 were sentenced for crimes belonging to the same class as those of which they were first convicted, and 823 for different crimes; of the 417 prisoners in Jail for the third time, 228 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before, and 189 for different crimes; of the 309 prisoners convicted oftener than three times, 148 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before, and 161 for different crimes.

77. Fifteen prisoners escaped during the year, viz., six from inside the Jails, three from working parties, and six while on the march from Kurnool to the Central Jail at Rajahmundry. Seven were re-captured and eight are still at large. From each of the three Jails, viz., Masulipatam, Madura, and Mangalore, two prisoners escaped, and from each of those at Chingleput, Tellicherry, and from the Penitentiary one escaped.

Escapes and recaptures.

The escape at Masulipatam took place during the day, owing to the negli-

gence of the Jailer and of the guard. The Jailer was dismissed, the Head Constable was reduced, and two Constables were prosecuted, but acquitted. The prisoner at Chingleput escaped from the bathing gang outside the Jail. Two Police Constables were punished by imprisonment for six months each, and two Warders were dismissed. The escape from Madura was effected through the ridge-ventilator of the ward during the night, and it is supposed that the outer wall was surmounted with the aid of bamboos taken from the garden well. Four Constables on duty were punished by fine. The prisoner at Tellicherry escaped while returning with a gang from a quarry. He was re-taken in a few hours. The two men at Mangalore escaped during the night through the ventilators in the roof. The Superintendent of Police was of opinion that the Police were not to blame. The Deputy Head Constable in charge of the party of convicts, who escaped when on their way to the Central Jail at Rajahmundry, was reduced, and the Constable on duty was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year. The sum of Rupees 485 was paid as rewards for re-captures. Of this Rupees 360 were on account of the re-apprehension of men who had escaped during former years, and Rupees 125 on account of convicts who escaped during the year under review.

78. The number of offences committed in Jail during 1871 was 4,622, for which 4,607 punishments were awarded by Superintendents and 15 by Judicial Officers. The ratio of punishments per cent. was 51·31 in the case of males and 61·50 in that of females. This is a slight improvement upon the ratios for 1870, which were 53·52 and 89·10, respectively. These ratios are calculated with reference to the daily average number in Jail.

Jail offences and punishments.

The table below gives an abstract of the offences and punishments awarded :—

Offences and Punishments.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Offences.			
Criminal offences	15	...	15
Wilful disobedience	1,170	29	1,199
Assault or criminal force	252	20	272
Insulting or threatening language	125	41	166
Indecent or disorderly behaviour	502	48	550
Wilfully disabling themselves for labor	75	3	78
Contumacious refusal to work	241	1	242
Filing or cutting iron bars	2	...	2
Idleness or negligence at work	1,109	34	1,143
Wilful mismanagement of work	221	27	248
Wilful damage to prison property	247	5	252
Conspiring to escape, &c.	443	12	455
Total ...	4,402	220	4,622
Punishments.			
Separate confinement	155	27	182
Confinement in irons	10	...	10
Close confinement with reduced diet	1,066	179	1,245
Corporal punishment	2,650	...	2,650
Additional imprisonment	15	...	15
Reduction and forfeiture of good conduct marks	435	5	440
Other punishments	71	9	80
Total ...	4,402	220	4,622

Education.

Jails.	Daily Average Number under Instruction.	Number of Teachers
Rajahmundry Central Jail ...	793	39
Vellore Central Jail	760	50
Trichinopoly Central Jail ...	746	46
Bellary District Jail	264	8
Cuddalore District Jail... ...	169	13

79. Of the total number of convicts in confinement during the year, 1,289 were taught after their admission to read and write well; 2,393 learned to read and write a little. The table in the margin shows the Jails in which the greatest number of prisoners were taught.

Financial results.

80. A table of expenditure under the several heads is given in the Appendix.

The cost of Jails in the mofussil, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rupees 5,53,614, and that of the Madras Penitentiary Rupees 33,349, being a decrease of Rupees 44,514 in the case of the former, and of Rupees 3,426 in that of the latter, as compared with the cost for the previous year. The decrease was chiefly in the item of rations, in which a saving of Rupees 35,131 was effected. The average cost per convict in the mofussil was Rupees 66-4-8, and in the Penitentiary Rupees 74-15-1 per annum, being a decrease of Rupees 3-3-0 per head as regards the former, and Rupees 5-5-8 as regards the latter, in comparison with the rates during 1870. The saving was owing to the more extended use of dry grain in supersession of rice, and also to the fact that more favorable contracts were obtained. The average cost of rations for native convicts was Rupees 40-1-6 per head, and that of clothing and bedding Rupees 2-12-2 per head. Compared with the rates of the previous year, there was a decrease of Rupees 2-3-1 in the former, and of Rupees 0-5-11 in the latter item. A greater saving would have been shown had it not been that a sum of Rupees 650 incurred for the purchase of cumblies for the Jail at Cuddapah during the latter part of 1870 was debited to the year under review, owing to a retrenchment having been made at the time of the charge, which was subsequently withdrawn. The cost of the European Prison, exclusive of the sum incurred on account of buildings, was Rupees 12,898, being less by Rupees 745 than in the previous year. This decrease was in the item of rations, which cost Rupees 159-11-4 per man, or Rupees 1-5-0 less than in 1870. The cost of all convicts, exclusive of expenditure incurred on account of guards and buildings, was Rupees 5,99,861, being a decrease of Rupees 35,041, as compared with 1870. The charge for guards amounted to Rupees 1,21,681, being a decrease of Rupees 6,157, the total cost, exclusive of buildings, being Rupees 7,21,544, a decrease of Rupees 41,197 as compared with the corresponding figures of the year before. Under the head "Fixed Establishment" there was an increase of Rupees 14,140, which is owing to the salaries of the Superintendents of the new Central Jails having been paid by the Jail Department since their completion, instead of by the Department of Public Works as before; and also to the employment of the full establishment sanctioned for the Jails in question. The gross cost, inclusive of the amount expended on the construction of New Jails, and on additions, alterations, and repairs, was Rupees 8,38,662, being a decrease of Rupees 61,895, as compared with the gross cost of 1870. The average cost per convict, after deducting cash remitted to the treasury on account of sale proceeds of manufactured goods

and on account of the value of labor, was Rupees 81-14-6, being a decrease of Rupees 17-13-0 per head, as compared with the average cost during the previous year.

Employment of convicts and estimated earnings.

81. In the Appendix will be found two tables, showing the employment of convicts during the year, with their estimated earnings and the results of manufactories. The total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor amounted to Rupees 3,41,982, the average earnings per head being Rupees 42-9-0. The average actual *cash* earnings per head were Rupees 10-0-10. The estimated profits of the year on manufactories, are given as Rupees 1,23,549. Of this sum, Rupees 33,756 represents the value of the work turned out by the Printing Department in the Penitentiary under the supervision of an officer of the Government Press. The value of the labor of convicts employed by the Public Works Department or by Municipalities was Rupees 55,702. The average estimated monthly earnings per head under each of the branches of prison industry is shown below :—

Branch of Industry.	Average Estimated Earnings per head per month. RS. A. P.
Jail service	4 1 0
Building and repairing Jail	3 0 0
Grinding grain and making clothing or other articles for prison use	3 3 0
Employment on roads...	3 7 0
Jail garden...	1 13 0
Manufactories	3 5 9

The estimated earnings under the head manufactures for the year 1870 is given as Rupees 1-5-1, so that there has apparently been considerable improvement during the year under review. The average profit per head on manufactures for the year in Mofussil Jails is given as Rupees 35-11-0, whilst in the Penitentiary the average amounted to no less than Rupees 202-5-0, or nearly six times as much. This result is mainly due to the economizing of convict labor by the use of machinery. The manufactures were of the same kind as those enumerated in the reports of previous years.

The subjoined table exhibits the estimated profits of the year on manufactures in the principal Jails :—

Items.	Madras Penitentiary.	European Prison, Ootacamund.	Rajahmundry Central Jail.	Coimbatore Central Jail.	Vellore Central Jail.	Salem Central Jail.	Trichinopoly Central Jail.	Cannanore Central Jail.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cash Receipts.	6,615 11 7	2,386 6 7	17,448 8 2	26,043 10 1	16,212 15 0	11,886 4 10	4,219 8 6	4,347 14 11
Value of Goods in Store ...	2,710 12 9	531 6 0	7,760 6 9	8,741 4 5	4,558 15 2	3,496 15 1	3,527 11 10	1,023 14 5
Value of Raw Materials in Store ...	1,304 13 7	932 5 8	3,578 8 6	2,256 7 9	3,558 1 0	4,921 1 8	3,414 4 1	1,536 15 6
Outstanding Bills ...	1,262 12 11	19 1 0	13,813 8 5	3,093 6 8	2,727 5 9	2,424 7 10	2,209 9 5	803 12 10
Total ...	11,894 2 10	3,869 3 3	42,600 15 10	40,134 12 11	27,057 4 11	22,728 13 5	13,371 1 10	7,712 9 8
Deduct Charges.	7,617 14 2	1,929 10 1	22,482 5 6	20,045 15 6	18,218 11 2	12,480 1 2	11,224 1 0	2,416 9 11
Balance in favor of the Jail Department ...	4,276 4 8	1,939 9 2	20,118 10 4	20,088 13 5	8,838 9 9	10,248 12 3	2,147 0 10	5,295 15 9

Diet scale.

82. The issue of a proportion of dry grain, instead of rice, was commenced about the end of 1869, and the measure was extended during 1870. During 1871 the regular scale of 12 meals of dry grain and 2 meals of rice per week was in force in 24 Jails; in 2 Jails, viz., Russelcondah and Salem, 10 meals of dry grain and 4 meals of rice were given; at Tellicherry and at Cannanore 7 meals of dry grain and 7 meals of rice were issued; at Calicut 6 meals of dry grain and 8 of rice; at Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, and in the Coimbatore District Jail dry grain alone was given; and in one Jail, viz., that at Cochin, which has since been abolished, rice only was used. The Medical Officers in charge of the Cannanore, Calicut, and Mangalore Jails report favorably on the change of diet.

General health of prisoners in comparison with previous years.

83. The health of the prisoners during the year was very good. The per-centage of admissions and of daily sick was somewhat higher than it was during 1870, but the death-rate was lower than it has ever been, viz., 1·84 per cent. of daily average strength including deaths from all causes. The following table shows the death-rates for the last 10 years, all classes of prisoners being included. The rates for the last three years include deaths from all causes, whether in hospital or out of hospital:—

Years.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870.	1871.
Ratio per cent. of daily average strength.	8·94	10·99	12·70	11·25	11·56	4·24	3·51	4·05	2·74	1·84

Sickness during the year.

84. The per-centage to daily average strength of admissions was 80·12, being 4·30 higher than in 1870, and of daily average sick 3·12, being an excess of ·33 per cent. over the proportion for 1870. In six Jails the ratio of daily average sick was under two per cent., in twelve between two and three per cent., in six between three and four, in five between four and five, and in the following Jails it exceeded five per cent., viz., Guntoor (5·13), Cuddapah (5·32), Tranquebar (5·49), Chingleput (6·37), Cochin (6·67), Coimbatore District Jail (9·60), Paumben (11·39). Though the per-centage of admissions into hospital at the last-named place was high, owing to the exposure to which the convicts are subjected by working in the channel, the mortality was very small, only one death having occurred. The death-rate was lower by ·83, having been 1·83, against 2·66 during the preceding year.

Mortality during the year.

* 1. Chingleput.
2. Guntoor.
3. Tellicherry.
4. Masulipatam.
5. Guindy.
6. European Prison.
*. Cochin.

85. In seven Jails* there were no deaths, in four the deaths were under one per cent., in nine between one and two per cent., in nine between two and three per cent., in two between three and four per cent., in three between four and five per cent., and in two between five and six per cent., the highest rates being those at Tanjore and Berhampore, viz., 5·73 per cent. At the former place there were nine deaths, viz., four from dysentery, two from general debility, one from epilepsy, one from dropsy, and one from fever. None of these prisoners had been

imprisoned for a longer period than nine months. Three were between 60 and 70 years of age, four between 45 and 56, and two were about 35 years of age. At the latter place also there were nine deaths, viz., four from general debility, one from dysentery, one from diarrhœa, one from mania, one from epilepsy, and one from abscess. Of these, six were admitted in a bad and two in an indifferent state of health. Three were aged 62, 69, and 70, respectively. In 21 Jails the death-rate has diminished, in 12 it has increased, and in 3 it was the same as in the year preceding. The decrease was greatest at Tellicherry, Tanjore, Rajahmundry District, Nellore, Trichinopoly District, Madura, the Madras Penitentiary, Paumben, Bellary, Cannanore Central, Russelcondah, and Chittoor. In these Jails the improvement ranged from 2·06 per cent. to 5·33 per cent. The increase was greatest at Berhampore, Cuddapah, Vellore Fort, Kurnool, Cuddalore, Tinnevelly, Lawrence Asylum Works, and Coimbatore District. In these Jails the deterioration in health ranged from ·69 per cent. to 2·42 per cent.

86. Of the total number of deaths (164), 27 were caused by dysentery, 21 by diarrhœa, 24 resulted from general debility, 15 from fever, 5 from cholera, and 16 from diseases of the respiratory system. The percentage of admissions and of deaths to daily average strength, with respect to the five diseases which generally prove most fatal, is given in the margin.

Causes of Mortality.

Diseases.	Per-centage to Daily Average Strength.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	17·17	·08
Remittent and continued fever ...	2·97	·07
Cholera	·13	·05
Dysentery	3·82	·30
Diarrhœa	6·24	·23
Total ...	30·33	·73

87. The per-centage of admissions into hospital, of daily sick, and of deaths to the daily average strength during each month of the year is shown below :—

Comparison of the ratios of sickness to daily strength during the several months of the year.

Months.	1871. Ratio per cent. of Daily Average Strength of			1870. Ratio per cent. of Daily Average Strength of		
	Admissions	Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Admissions	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
January ...	6·20	2·90	·14	6·70	2·76	·31
February ...	5·54	2·73	·11	5·90	2·83	·18
March	5·41	2·79	21	5·70	2·65	·19
April	6·42	3·07	·07	5·40	2·71	·17
May	7·20	3·31	·08	6·33	2·76	·19
June	7·41	3·53	·13	6·40	2·97	·17
July	6·90	3·30	·14	7·10	2·84	·19
August... ...	7·42	3·20	·14	7·09	2·96	·24
September ...	6·75	3·26	·19	6·36	2·89	·25
October ...	6·91	3·21	·29	6·32	2·89	·32
November ...	7·25	3·08	·14	6·33	2·59	·26
December ...	6·71	3·24	·19	6·19	2·63	·19
Total ...	80·12	3·12	1·83	75·82	2·79	2·66

The greatest number of admissions took place in August, and the fewest in March, the rates being 7·42 and 5·41, respectively, and the difference 2·01 per cent. The rates were also high in May, June, and November. The proportion of daily sick was highest in June and lowest in March, the rates being 3·53 and 2·70, and the difference ·83 per cent; the proportion was also great in May and July. The greatest number of deaths took place in October and the fewest in April, the rates being ·29 and ·07, and the difference ·22. Although the variation in the health of the general body of convicts has not been great as shown above, it has been considerable in some Jails; for example, in the District Jail at Coimbatore the daily average sick in December was 17·79, whereas in February it was only 5·31, the difference being nearly 12½ per cent.; at Paumben it was 19·82 in March and 6·36 in October, the difference being 13·46 per cent.; at Bellary it ranged from 2·01 per cent. in December to 9·02 in May; and at Tranquebar from 2·74 in February to 8·62 in May.

88. Classing the deaths according to the ages of deceased, it appears that 31 occurred amongst convicts between 20 and 30 years of age, 49 amongst those between 30 and 40 years old, 40 amongst those between 40 and 50 years, and 42 amongst those above 50. The greatest number of deaths in the preceding year also took place amongst those aged between 30 and 40 years. The death-rate was, however, higher in proportion to the ages of the prisoners as shown in the margin.

Death-rate considered with reference to the ages of deceased and the period of incarceration undergone.

Under 16 years	...	No deaths.
16 to 20 do.	...	·28 per cent.
20 to 30 do.	...	·92 do.
30 to 40 do.	...	1·72 do.
40 to 50 do.	...	3·01 do.
Above 50 do.	...	6·48 do.

Nearly one-half of the whole number of deaths occurred during the first year of imprisonment, viz., 50 during the first six months, and 23 during the next six months. 32 deaths occurred in the second year of imprisonment, 23 in the third year, 21 in the fourth and fifth years, and the remainder after five years' imprisonment had been undergone. Of the total number of convicts discharged during the year, 7,595 increased in weight during their incarceration and 1,897 lost weight. Two deaths occurred amongst under-trial prisoners, viz., one at Chittoor from typhoid fever, and one at Tinnevelly from dysentery. Of four deaths amongst Civil prisoners, two resulted from cholera, viz., one at Cuddapah and one at Madura, one from general debility at Cuddalore, and one from diarrhœa at Madura.

Of three deaths amongst insane prisoners, one occurred at Bellary from phthisis, one at Chittoor from tetanus, the result of injuries received before his admission, and one at Mangalore from general debility.

The mortality from all causes, all classes of prisoners included, is exhibited in the subjoined table.

Comparative Statement showing the Mortality in each Jail during 1870 *and* 1871.

Jails.	1871.			1870.		
	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.
Chingleput	170·58	...	...	210·84	1	·47
Guntoor	126·97	...	...	100·82	...	...
Tellicherry	90·49	...	...	93·69	5	5·33
Masulipatam	86·95	...	...	97·13	1	1·02
Guindy	71·86	...	...	74·37	...	...
Cannanore Fort... ...	...	...	...	58·29	...	...
European Prison ...	24·47	...	...	26·49	1	3·77
Cochin	15·01	...	...	15·99	...	...
Penitentiary	472·19	1	·21	489·05	18	3·68
Rajahmundry Central ...	818·47	6	·73	844·12	4	·47
Paumben...	111·04	1	·90	120·33	5	4·15
Vellore Central	767·65	7	·91	576·12	11	1.90
Salem do.	565·78	6	1·06	466·88	2	·42
Rajahmundry District ...	89·78	1	1·11	90·55	5	5·52
Madura	257·88	3	1·16	232·12	11	4·75
Russelcondah	85·53	1	1·16	52·69	2	3·79
Nellore	152·82	2	1·30	182·52	10	5·47
Lawrence Asylum Works	136·84	2	1·46	243·51	1	·41
Bellary	398·55	6	1·50	385·37	18	4·67
Trichinopoly District ...	167·80	3	1·78	184·99	11	5·95
Do. Central ...	775·80	15	1·93	715·97	18	2·50
Chittoor	241·82	5	2·06	291·15	12	4·12
Vellore Fort	94·25	2	2·12	152·22	...	...
Coimbatore District ...	140·81	3	2·13	138.13	2	1·44
Do. Central ...	896·91	20	2·22	926·70	25	2·69
Cuddalore	264·32	6	2·26	303·68	2	·65
Vizagapatam	241·49	6	2·48	266·11	9	3·38
Tinnevelly	342·31	9	2·62	392·70	5	1·27
Cannanore Central ...	505·49	14	2·76	452·20	26	5·74
Ootacamund	179 28	5	2·78	220·84	5	2·26
Tranquebar	129·99	4	3·07	141·14	7	4·95
Kurnool	144·56	5	3·45	145·61	2	1·37
Calicut	130·53	6	4·59	158·53	7	4·41
Mangalore	122 30	6	4·90	146·68	8	5·45
Cuddapah	203 30	10	4·91	227·11	6	2·64
Tanjore	156·87	9	5·73	177·33	18	10·25
Berhampore	157 01	9	5·73	181·00	6	3·31
Debtors' Prison... ...	26 77	...	...	36·50	...	...
Total ...	9364·47	173	1 84	9621·47	264	2·74

89. On the important subject of the comparative health of Central and District Jails, the Inspector-General of Jails remarks as follows:— Comparative healthiness of Central and District Jails.

"In the Annual Reports of the Sanitary Commissioners, comparisons have been drawn between the health of the Central and District Jails considerably to the advantage of the former, but I have hitherto refrained from making any such comparison, inasmuch as the composition of the population of Central Jails has not been of a nature to admit of it; for, so long as these Jails were in course of construction, Superintendents of District Jails were prohibited from transferring to Central Jails any convicts who by reason of age,

disease, or infirmity were unfit for hard labor; consequently while the Central Jails were composed in a great measure of picked men, the District Jails were burdened with an undue proportion of sickly and aged prisoners. As each Central Jail became finished, the restriction above adverted to was removed, and now exists no longer; but the Central Jails will always possess some advantage over District Jails other than that which they may derive from situation and from construction, because the first few months of imprisonment are believed, as a general rule, to be the most unfavorable to health; and in the cases of old and sickly men, there is always a chance that some may succumb before their transfer to a Central Jail, which transfer, unless the distance be short, is generally postponed, pending appeal, or in cases of illness, until the patients are pronounced fit to stand the journey. The marginal table shows that the difference between the death-rates in Central and in District Jails has diminished every successive year, and that from 2·12 per cent. in 1867-68 it fell to about half per cent. in 1871. It is probable, as stated above, that the health of the total population confined in Central Jails will be better than that of the population of District Jails, but there have not as yet been sufficient data whereon to found any satisfactory opinion as to the extent to which this will be the case, and it will be seen on referring to the table of mortality amongst convicts during 1871 that nine District Jails hold the first places and that the six Central Jails rank, respectively, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, and twenty-eighth in the roll of 36 prisons. If the four Jails last on the list are excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the death-rate in the remaining District Jails is less than in the Central Jails."

		Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Per centage of Deaths to Strength.	Difference in favor of Central Jails.
1867-68.	District Jails.	7123·82	341	4·78	2·12
	Central do.	3035·36	81	2·66	
1868-69.	District do.	6707·99	276	4·11	1·76
	Central do.	3444·65	81	2·35	
1869-70.	District do.	6087·17	277	4·55	1·67
	Central do.	3846·22	111	2·88	
1870 ...	District do.	5639·48	178	3·15	·99
	Central do.	3981·99	86	2·16	
1871 ...	District do.	5034·37	105	2·08	·51
	Central do.	4330·10	68	1·57	

It will be observed on reference to the Sanitary Section that the disadvantages under which District Jails labor are, now at any rate, fully admitted.

Foreign Convicts.

90. The number of foreign convicts at the close of the year amounted to 145, of whom 44 were Chinese, 32 Malays, and 69 Burmese. They were confined in the under-mentioned Jails, viz., Rajahmundry Central, Salem, Trichinopoly Central, Cannanore Central, Coimbatore Central, and the Madras Penitentiary. The Chinamen and Burmese are good shoemakers, and the Malays are excellent basketmakers. As a rule, the foreign convicts are good at most trades they are put to, and take an interest in what they are doing. The Chinamen make excellent convict servants.

Juveniles.

91. The number of juvenile prisoners remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1871 was 65, of whom 60 were boys and 5 were girls. At the close of the year preceding the numbers

were 59 boys and 2 girls. The boys are put to suitable work of a light nature, and are taught to read and write.

92. The system has continued to work well at the Rajahmundry and Coimbatore Central Jails, into which it was first introduced. The convict servants are favorably reported upon, and as regards the general body of convicts, the scheme has proved an incentive to good conduct and industry. At the Vellore Central Jail the system did not come into full operation until 1st November 1870, and at the Trichinopoly and Salem Jails it was not extended to the general body of convicts till 1st June and 16th October 1871, respectively, so that sufficient time has not elapsed to enable the Superintendents to form an opinion as to its merits. At the Cannanore Central Jail the system was confined to convict servants until the commencement of the current year when it was made general. Convict servants were employed in 25 District Jails and in the Penitentiary. The reports received were generally favorable. The total number employed during the year was Maistries 975 males and 29 females, Work Overseers 68, and Warders 154. The number reduced for misconduct was 194 males and 2 females, and the number otherwise punished 157 males and 2 females. The following table shows the total number of releases under the remission system for each grade. In one case the proportion of remission to sentence amounted to one-sixth, in another it was between one-sixth and one-seventh, in five cases it was between one-seventh and one-eighth, in 20 more it exceeded one-tenth :—

Remission system and convict servants.

Periods of remission earned.	Grades.												Total.
	Warders.		Overseers.		Maistries.		Convicts. 1st Class.		2nd Class		3rd Class		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
15 days and under	...	...	...	...	7	...	137	2	...	...	1	...	471
Between 15 and 30 days	...	...	..	...	11	...	71	...	2	...	...	..	84
Do. 1 and 2 months ...	2	...	1	...	20	...	236	4	...	...	...	...	263
Do. 2 and 3 do.	4	...	...	...	16	...	67	7	...	...	...	...	94
Do. 3 and 4 do.	6	...	...	...	11	...	64	4	...	...	...	...	85
Do. 4 and 5 do.	5	...	3	...	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	21
Do. 5 and 6 do.	2	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
Do. 6 and 8 do.	9	...	2	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	34
Do. 8 and 10 do.	6	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	13
Do. 10 and 12 do.	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total ...	42	...	16	...	99	2	586	17	2	...	1	...	765

93. The number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1871 was 1,117 males and 76 females, being an increase of 212 males and 15 females, as compared with the number remaining on the 31st December 1870. The daily average number during the year was 1065·16 males and 237·30 females. Accommodation is available for

Subsidiary Jails.

3,085 males and 1,464 females, which is considerably in excess of the number in confinement throughout the Presidency, and, as was the case during 1870, the daily average number of prisoners was, as a general rule, less than the capacity of the Jails, although in several instances they were occasionally crowded.

Health of prisoners.

94. The health of the prisoners was remarkably good. There were 15 deaths, of which six were from cholera, out of a daily average strength of 1302·46, which is less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., viz., 1·15. The per-centage of daily average sick was 40·89, being at the rate of 3·13 per cent. to the daily average strength.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Changes in the Sub-Registry Offices.

95. The total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the Presidency on the 31st of March 1872 was 287, being the same as at the close of the preceding year. Owing to a change in the Revenue and Magisterial Divisions of the talook of Kottayam, corresponding alterations have been made in the Registration Sub-districts, and two Special Sub-Registrars have been appointed, one at Tellicherry and one at Kuttaparamba, in the place of the three previously stationed at Kadirur, Chavacheri, and Tellicherry. This arrangement came into force on the 1st of April 1871. The Sub-Registry Office on the Shervaroy Hills, which had been closed for some time, has been re-established from the 1st January last at the request of the planters and on the recommendation of the present Collector of Salem. A third and important change is the creation of a Special Sub-Registrar for the Presidency Town. This has been necessitated by the large and increasing amount of registrations in the office of the Registrar of Madras, whom it was, therefore, desirable to relieve of a part of his work. The portion of the town comprising the 6th, 7th, and 8th Municipal Divisions, and situated south of the Cooum, has accordingly been formed into a separate sub-district, styled the Mount Road Sub-district, and placed in charge of a Special Sub-Registrar. The arrangement took effect on the 1st of April last. There has been an accession of one to the more important Sub-Registry Offices, the number having been forty-two in 1870-71 and forty-three in 1871-72 as shown in the marginal table. Badagara, in which the registrations were below 4,000 in the former year, has passed that limit in the year under report, though it is very much behind Combaconum and other offices in point of collections.

Registrations in Books I., III, and IV.	1870-71. Offices.	1871-72. Offices.
Above 4,000 and below 5,000 ...	...	1
Above 3,000	6	5
Above 2,000	8	8
Above 1,000	28	29
Total ...	42	43

The new Registration Act.

96. The present Indian Registration Act (VIII. of 1871) came into force on the 1st July of that year, and was thus in operation for the last nine months of the official year, while Act XX. of 1866, which it superseded, was in force for the first three months,

viz., April, May, and June. A new code of rules framed under the provisions of Section 69 of the new Act was submitted for approval on the 26th of May of 1871, and received the sanction of Government on the 20th of June following. The General Registry Office having been abolished as an office of record under the new Act, a considerable reduction has been made in the office establishment of the Inspector-General, and the original indexes and registers and the abstract registers and copies of indexes from the Mofussil have been mostly transferred to the District Registrar's Office. So large a building as that formerly occupied by the General Registry Office being no longer required, the office is now accommodated in a portion of the house occupied by the Inspector-General, at a monthly rent of 40 rupees. The Registrar's Office has also been removed to a smaller building engaged at a monthly rent of 60 rupees, and his office establishment has been thoroughly re-organized. A considerable reduction has been effected in its cost by the employment of a special staff of copyists for copying the documents into the registers.

97. The following statement shows the total number of documents registered in Book I. (Register of documents relating to immoveable property) and Book IV.* (Miscellaneous Register,) in the past as compared with the previous year:— Registrations in Books I. and IV.

* Formerly Book VI.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	Difference.	
			Number of Registrations.	Rate per cent.
Book I.	135,754	142,950	+7,196	5
Book IV.	13,176	11,331	—1,845	14
Total ...	148,930	154,281	+5,351	4

It will be observed that while the registrations in Book No. I. show an increase of 7,196, or more than 5 per cent., those in Book IV. exhibit a falling off of 1,845, or 14 per cent. In the report for 1870-71 the gradual and steady growth of registration in both Books I. and IV. was noticed. The results of the past year show a continuance of this advance in the case of the former, *i.e.*, of documents affecting immoveable property, although the ratio of increase is considerably less than in previous years; but the registration of miscellaneous documents has declined. The falling off under this head is very marked, the number of registrations being not only less than that of the year immediately preceding, but less than that of any previous year except the first year of the series. This decrease occurs chiefly in the districts of Tinnevelly, Godavery, and Madura, and is ascribed principally to the abolition of special registration, the withdrawal of the security afforded, in their opinion, by that form of registration, deterring money-lenders from granting loans as freely as before. That this must have been the chief cause appears to be

Years.	Book I.	Book IV.
1866-67...	59,229	11,196
1867-68...	97,172	11,759
1868-69...	107,740	11,561
1869-70...	121,955	12,008
1870-71...	135,754	13,176
1871-72...	142,950	11,331

Tinnevelly...	888
Godavery ...	551
Madura ...	227

shown by the falling off in the number of bonds registered in the districts above named during the past year, and by the fact that those were districts remarkable for special registration under the former Act.

Classification of documents registered according to their subject matter.

98. The following abstract shows the different classes of documents registered in Books I. and IV. in 1871-72 compared with 1870-71 :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Book I.		
Deeds of gift	419	361
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	32,654	34,797
Deeds of sale under Rupees 100	12,075	13,579
Mortgages	59,705	60,228
Receipts and Acquittances	581	664
Perpetual leases	1,171	1,447
Leases exceeding one year	17,422	21,646
Leases not exceeding one year	2,523	2,318
Awards of arbitration	2	14
Certified copies of decrees and orders of courts	...	207
Other instruments	9,203	7,689
Total ...	135,754	142,950
Book IV.		
Bonds	9,599	7,774
Other documents	3,577	3,557
Total ..	13,176	11,331

Deeds of gift which showed a great decrease in 1870-71, as compared with the previous years, exhibit a further falling off in the year under report. The cause assigned for the decrease under this head on the last occasion was that, with a view to evade the heavy uniform stamp duty of 16 rupees prescribed by the present Stamp Act for deeds of gift, these documents are sometimes drawn up in the form of deeds of sale for a nominal consideration. But, as it was extensively the practice under the former Stamp Act to draw up deeds of gift in the form of deeds of sale, inserting therein a nominal money consideration to bring the document within the lowest conveyance stamp, viz., 1 rupee, the real cause of the falling off in the class of documents in question must probably be looked for elsewhere. The number of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property registered during the year under report was in excess of that for 1870-71, notwithstanding that the latter year surpassed any previous year. The aggregate number of such deeds in the past year was 48,376.* More than one-fourth of this, or 12,239, appertains to the two districts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Nearly one-third more belongs to Malabar, Godavery, Madura, and Coimbatore, while the balance is spread over the remaining districts of the Presidency. The number of mortgages is only 523 in excess of that for 1870-71. Out of a total of 60,228 of this class of documents for the entire Presidency, 14,463 belong to the District of Malabar, 10,220 to Tinnevelly, and 8,113 to Tanjore. In regard to perpetual leases

*Of the value of 100 Rupees and upwards...	34,797
Do. less than 100 Rupees...	13,579
Total ...	48,376

there has been an increase of 450 leases in South Canara, Tellicherry, and the districts named in the margin, and a decrease of 174 leases in Calicut and Coimbatore, resulting in a net increase of 276. Leases exceeding one year also show a large increase amounting to nearly 25 per cent. With a few exceptions, almost every district comes in for a share of this increase. Such an addition to the number of these leases registered during the year, notwithstanding the exemption accorded by Government in favor of leases for more than one but for less than five years, and of which the yearly rent does not exceed 50 rupees, may appear strange; but, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that puttahs and muchilkahs as defined in Section 3 of (Madras) Act VIII. of 1865, which had been exempt from obligatory registration before the present Act came into force, must now be registered when they are for more than one year and the yearly rent exceeds 50 rupees. Leases for terms not exceeding one year show a small decrease. Only 207 certified copies of decrees and orders of court were registered. The number will doubtless increase hereafter, but the Nellore Registrar states that as the decrees passed in appeal contain no specification of the property affected, certified copies of such decrees when presented for registration have to be refused by the registering officer. This is probably the case in other districts as well as Nellore, and may be the cause of the very small number of registrations under this head during the past year.

Nellore.
North Arcot.
Tanjore.
Madura.
Trichinopoly.
Salem.

Book IV. (as already noticed) shows a falling off, the number of bonds registered being 7,774 against 9,599 in 1870-71, or less by 19 per cent. This is a class of documents never likely to be registered in very large numbers. The number of registrations will not even approximately represent the actual transactions which take place. There is, and ever must be, a strong natural disinclination on the part of both borrower and lender to disclose their affairs to the public. Superadded to this is the effect of the present income-tax, which acts as a powerful deterrent to creditors registering their bonds.

99. The value of the documents registered in Books I. and IV. is shown below:— Aggregate value of transactions registered.

——	1870-71.			1871-72.			Difference.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Book I.	516,86,639	5	7	523,02,648	15	11	+6,16,009	10	4
Book IV.	82,72,328	8	1	80,06,054	5	6	—2,66,274	2	7
Total ...	599,58,967	13	8	603,08,703	5	5	+3,49,735	7	9

There is an increase of upwards of three lakhs in the value of the aggregate transactions brought on the books of the Registration Department. Of the 523 lakhs in Book I., 172 lakhs, or about one-third, appertain to the three Tamil districts of Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Madura, more than one-fourth, or 133 lakhs belong to the Western Coast comprising the districts of Calicut, Tellicherry, and South Canara, and 55 lakhs to Madras. Deducting the total of these, viz., 360 lakhs, the balance of 163 lakhs is spread over the remaining 16 districts, giving an average of about 10 lakhs to each. The largest amount

in the Telugu districts appertains to Godavery, and is rather less than 14 lakhs. In Book IV., which comprises transactions affecting moveable property, Madura, the district in which the Nattoocottah Chetties live in large numbers, stands first. The number of documents registered in which no value was stated was 2,177 in Book I. and 739 in Book IV. 16,311 Memoranda of decrees of the aggregate value of Rupees 28,07,002, so far as the value is given, were registered during the year. The continued registration of this class of documents, notwithstanding their exemption from registration by the present Act, is accounted for by the fact that the Memoranda relate to decrees passed prior to Act VIII. of 1871 coming into force.

Average value of transactions registered.

100. The average value of the different classes of documents registered is shown in the subjoined table :—

——	Number.	Aggregate Value in Rupees.	Average Value.
BOOK I.			
		RS.	RS.
Deeds of gift	361	2,16,893	601
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	34,797	1,68,31,352	484
Deeds of sale less than Rupees 100	13,579	7,57,401	56
Total deeds of sale	48,376	1,75,88,753	364
		Annual Rent.	
Perpetual leases	1,447	1,33,018	92
Leases exceeding one year	21,646	51,25,161	237
Leases not exceeding one year	2,318	2,01,403	87
Total leases	25,411	54,59,582	215
		Aggregate Value.	
Mortgages	60,228	2,28,88,296	380
Certified copies of decrees and orders of courts ...	207	91,362	448
Other instruments	8,367	60,33,093	721
BOOK IV.			
Deeds of sale	1,010	4,52,340	448
Bonds	7,774	46,07,856	593
Miscellaneous	2,547	29,45,857	1,157

The average value of a deed of sale of 100 Rupees and upwards was 484 Rupees in the year under report, against 479 Rupees in the year preceding, and 514 in 1869-70. That of mortgages remained almost the same as in 1870-71. Although the number of bonds registered in Book IV. was smaller than in the previous year, the average value of each bond was higher, being 593 against 510 Rupees.

101. It will be interesting to note how the different districts stand relatively to each other in respect of the average value of the more important deeds of sale affecting immoveable property registered in Book I. Omitting Madras and the Neilgherries, it will be seen from the table given in the margin that South Canara stands first. Then follow at some distance the Ryotwary District of Tanjore and the Zemindary District of Vizagapatam. The district of Malabar comes next. Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly stand very nearly on a par. Coimbatore is next in order, and is followed by Ganjam, Chingleput, Bellary, and Godavery in succession. It is noteworthy that the last named district, with its anicut channels and rich alluvial lands, should give so low an average, but this is probably because sales of land in talooks beyond the influence of the Godavery irrigation largely enter into the transactions under this head, and have tended to reduce the average. It will be seen that South Arcot and Salem are exactly on a par. Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Kistna follow these in close succession, while the remaining district of Kurnool stands at the bottom of the list.

Comparison of districts in respect of average value of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property.

Average Value of Deeds of Sale of 100 Rupees and upwards.

South Canara ...	773
Tanjore	519
Vizagapatam... ...	504
Malabar	484
Trichinopoly	453
Madura	448
Tinnevelly	444
Coimbatore	422
Ganjam	405
Chingleput	395
Bellary	379
Godavery	378
South Arcot	329
Salem	329
Nellore	322
Cuddapah	315
North Arcot	310
Kistna	307
Kurnool	238

102. The following table shows the number of compulsory and optional registrations and the per-centage of optional to total registration in the last two years:—

Compulsory and optional registrations.

Registrations.		1870-71.	1871-72.
In Book I.		135,754	142,950
Of which	Compulsory	108,524	111,047
	Optional	27,230	31,903
In Book IV.		13,176	11,331
	Total Optional ...	40,406	43,234
	Rate per cent. of do. ...	27	28

Compulsory registration, which has steadily advanced since the creation of the department, and was higher in 1870-71 than in any preceding year, now shows an increase over that year. There is an increase of nearly 3,000 in the number of optional registrations also, but the ratio of optional to total registrations presents no very marked variation.

103. The registrations in Books I. and IV. in each district are shown in the following table, the districts being placed according to their relative importance in regard to registration.

Registrations in each district.

Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Calicut	26,864	28,596	North Arcot	3,494	3,831
Tanjore	18,226	18,956	Madras	3,815	3,701
Tellicherry	16,408	18,382	Bellary	2,547	2,915
Tinnevelly	20,868	17,986	Chingleput	2,709	2,900
Madura...	9,153	8,174	Vizagapatam	2,403	2,787
South Canara	6,937	7,436	Cuddapah	2,110	2,627
Godavery	5,844	5,940	Kistna	1,857	2,366
Coimbatore	5,900	5,722	Nellore	1,578	1,959
Trichinopoly	4,401	4,953	Ganjam	1,997	1,868
Kurnool	3,338	4,673	Neilgherries	194	262
Salem	4,251	4,135	General Registry Office.	88	24
South Arcot	3,948	4,088			

The above table presents some changes which are deserving of notice. Tinnevelly, which stood second in last year's list, has lost its ground, and ranks fourth on the present occasion. The number of registrations amounted to only 2,882, or nearly 14 per cent. below those of 1870-71. The causes assigned for this are the abolition of special registration and the fact that land is less saleable than before owing to a fall in its value. Tanjore, which stood third last year, has now taken the place of Trichinopoly. Tellicherry, which was fourth on the list, has gained a place, and ranks third. Madura, though occupying the same place as before, shows a decrease due to the abolition of special registration. Coimbatore exhibits a slight falling off, and has been displaced by Godavery, which stood next below it last year. Kurnool, which was noticed in the last report as the only purely official district in which a remarkable advance had been made in registration, shows, it will be seen, still better in the year under report, the number of registrations in it having risen from 3,338 in 1870-71 to 4,673, an advance of nearly 29 per cent. The consequence is that instead of being fourteenth in the list as in last year it now occupies the tenth place next below the district of Trichinopoly. The increase is stated to have accrued chiefly in the talooks of Nundial, Koilkuntla, and Sirwell, and is ascribed to the completion of the Toongabudra channels, and the consequent increased demand for land. Salem and Madras show a slight falling off. The only other district which calls for notice is Ganjam. This district which, after continually receding since 1866-67, showed an improvement in 1870-71, has now again declined, and has fallen below Kistna and Nellore, above which it stood last year. Of Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Ganjam, which were described in the last report as being actually more backward then than they had been five years before in point of registration, the two former show a great improvement this year.

Special Sub-Registry Offices.

104. Tellicherry and Kuttaparamba having been added to the list of Special Sub-Registry Offices during the year under report, the number of these stands at forty-three against forty-one in 1870-71. It is remarkable how rapidly registration is increasing in these offices. The number (66,811) in 1870-71 was higher than in any preceding year; in the year under report it is 71,463, and this constitutes forty-six per cent. of the entire registration of the Presidency. It was stated in the last report that three special offices, viz., Trichinopoly,

Years.	Registrations.
1866-67 ...	... 40,273
1867-68 ...	... 44,392
1868-69 ...	... 51,019
1869-70 ...	... 59,278
1870-71 ...	... 66,811
1871-72 ...	... 71,463

Tanjore, and Virduputty, showed an actual decrease in the registration since 1866-67. The first of these exhibits a decided advance this year. Tanjore also shows a considerable improvement, while Virduputty continues to fall off. Nothing has been done yet towards giving the Special Sub-Registrars fixed salaries, although the question has been under consideration for some time past.

105. Act No. XX. of 1866 having been in operation during the first three months of the year only, the number of special registrations did not exceed 2,078. This item will disappear altogether in the accounts of the current year. Special Registration.

106. The number of translations filed was about the same as in the year previous, and calls for no particular remark. Translations.
1870-71 ... 27
1871-72 ... 29

107. The present law, while reducing by 50 per cent. the penalty leviable under the former Act for delay in the presentation of documents to the registering officer, has imposed, for the first time, a penalty for delay in the appearance of the parties. Penalties have been levied under both these heads in 297 cases during the past year, and the sum collected amounts to Rupees 2,460-8-0, Rupees 1,576-4-0 under Section 24, and Rupees 884-4-0 under Section 34. Of the latter sum, 406 rupees were collected in Vizagapatam, and 305 rupees in Tanjore. The penalties collected in 1870-71 amounted to only Rupees 1,307-9-0. Penalties.

108. The following abstract shows the operations connected with the registration of wills and authorities to adopt:— Wills and Authorities to adopt.

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
Sealed Covers deposited...	12	12
Do. withdrawn	5	7
Do. opened	4	6
Wills presented open	146	242
Authorities to adopt presented open	1	6

The number of sealed covers deposited was the same as in the previous year. They all contained wills, ten of which were executed by Hindus and two by Europeans. The six sealed covers opened also contained wills, five executed by Hindus and one by a Mahomedan. 242 wills were presented open this year against 146 in the previous year; 222 of them were executed by Hindus, 17 by Mahomedans, two by Europeans, and one by an Armenian. The large increase is due to the facilities afforded by the present law which allows wills to be registered either by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar at the option of the parties entitled to present them; for, while only 73 open wills were registered in the several Registry Offices, 169 were registered in the various Sub-Registry Offices. Of the authorities to adopt, the registration of which is obligatory under the present Act, one only was registered in a Registrar's Office, while the remaining five were registered in Sub-Registrar's Offices. The largest number of wills registered was in Tanjore.

Memoranda of Decrees and Orders.

Years.	MEMORANDA UNDER	
	Section 41.	Section 42.
1870-71	791	19,881
1871-72	577	16,311

109. The number of Memoranda received from the Courts under Sections 41 and 42 of Act XX. of 1866 is shown in the margin. As observed above, these Memoranda relate to decrees and orders passed prior to the coming into force of Act VIII. of 1871, and will gradually disappear from the books of the department.

Searches and copies.

110. It will be seen from the figures in the margin that there is a falling off both in the number of searches and copies granted. The decrease occurs chiefly in Tanjore, Tinnevelly, South Canara, and Tellicherry. In the General Registry Office there were but two searches against eight in the previous year. In eight out of the twenty-two Registry Offices there was not a single search, and in three more there was but one search a piece.

Years.	Searches.	Copies granted.
1870-71	2,541	4,869
1871-72	2,342	4,307

Refusals to register.

111. The following statement shows the number of refusals to register, and the result of the appeals to the Departmental Officers, and of the subsequent petitions to the Courts :—

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
Refusals to register	1,030	1,034
Appeals to Registrars and Registrar-General	226	126
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration	36	30
Appeals disposed of by orders refusing registration	190	96
Registrations under an order from a Registrar or Registrar-General.	30	30
Registrations under an order of Court	193	139

The number of refusals to register is nearly the same as in the previous year; but, as a result of the simplification of the procedure as to appeals introduced by the new Act, the intermediate appeals to the Registrar and Registrar-General have very much diminished and will be reduced still further.

Attestation of powers of attorney, attendances at private residences, and summonses.

112. Certain minor operations connected with registration are shown in the following abstract :—

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
Special powers of attorney attested	1,385	1,421
General powers of attorney attested	318	267
Attendances at private residences by Registering Officers in person	2,397	2,317
Attendances at private residences by persons deputed under a commission	242	219
Summonses	2,319	2,740

The number of powers of attorney attested was somewhat below that in the year preceding. The attendances at private residences were also fewer. On the other hand, the number of summonses issued was larger than in 1870-71, or indeed than in any previous year. It is to be hoped that this is not due in any degree to dilatoriness, in the first instance, on the part of Registering Officers in registering the documents presented to them, in consequence of which the parties return to their villages and are afterwards summoned at the convenience of the Registering Officer. Out of the 2,740 persons summoned, it is remarkable that no less than 1,051, or two-fifths, belong to one district, viz., Tanjore. The number of registrations in this district during the year under report was 18,956, so that for every eighteen documents registered there was one person summoned from his home under the Act. In Calicut, with its 28,596 registrations on the other hand, only forty-eight persons were summoned. In Tellicherry also, with registrations very nearly equal to those in Tanjore, not more than six persons were summoned, while in Tinnevelly, in which also the registrations closely approximate to those in Tanjore, there were but fifty-five cases of persons summoned. Like Tanjore, the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, and Salem show badly, the persons summoned in these being 271, 259, and 213 respectively, with registrations as specified in the margin. Of Telugu districts, Vizagapatam appears to least advantage. It is satisfactory to observe that not one person was summoned in Kurnool, with 4,673 registrations, and only five persons in Bellary in which the number of registrations was 2,915.

North Arcot.	3,831
South Arcot.	4,088
Salem ...	4,135

113. There were, during the year, ten prosecutions under Section 81, nine of them for false personations, and one for forgery; of the former three occurred in the district of Tinnevelly; the districts of Trichinopoly and Calicut contributed two each, and the districts of Tanjore and South Canara one each. The case of forgery occurred in the Salem District. Seven prosecutions by private individuals are also reported, five for false personations and forgery, and two for perjury; of these, five occurred in the Tinnevelly District and two in that of Calicut. In the two cases last mentioned the Palghaut Sub-Registrar's Clerk was concerned, and on conviction was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Convictions were obtained in eleven cases. In three more some of the accused were convicted and some acquitted, one broke down for want of sufficient evidence, while the remaining two cases were pending at the close of the year.

Prosecutions.

114. The collections amounted to Rupees 3,51,860-8-7, or Rupees 69,435-4-1 in excess of those of the previous year, as shown in the margin, the actual remittances to the Treasury within the year being Rupees 3,54,686-12-1. The expenditure also was higher by about 40,000 rupees in consequence chiefly of the amount of commission drawn by Sub-Registrars being larger in proportion to the larger collections. The actual receipts and expenditure of the year vary little, it will be seen, from the budget

Financial results.

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
1870-71 ...	2,82,425	4	6
1871-72 ...	3,51,860	8	7
	69,435	4	1

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
1870-71 ...	2,09,144	3	6
1871-72 ...	2,49,757	0	3
	40,612	12	9

	RS.
*Receipts ...	3,54,300
Expenditure ...	2,37,820

estimate.* The net result of the year is a surplus of Rupees 1,04,929-11-10, which, added to the balance (Rupees 2,22,312-1-10) at the beginning of the year, raises the total sum at the credit of the department to Rupees 3,27,241-13-8. From this, however, should be deducted the sum of Rupees 2,030-8-0, being the value of work done at the Government Press for the department in 1870-71, which reduces the available balance to Rupees 3,25,211-5-8. A statement of the work done during 1871-72 has not yet been furnished.

SECTION IV.—REVENUE.

115. The seasons of the year 1871-72 were unfavorable to agriculture, except in Kurnool, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, the Neilgherries, and Malabar. In Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavery a failure of the north-east monsoon was followed by a drought which, but for unusual importations of grain from Cuttack and the prompt measures adopted by Government, would have resulted in overwhelming distress. In South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly a great storm swept over the country in November, doing great damage to the crops, waterworks, and communications. In Madura and Tinnevelly the rainfall was very scanty, and towards the end of the year the state of a portion of the former district gave cause for great anxiety. In South Canara there was too much rain during the first four months of the year.

Season.

Districts.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Ganjam ...	38·46	46·27	29·79
2. Vizagapatam...	34·69	52·63	25·52
3. Godavery ...	37·79	47·24	30·45
4. Kistna ...	32·99	33·87	25·71
5. Nellore ...	30·49	35·38	35·80
6. Cuddapah ...	24·43	34·39	24·37
7. Bellary ...	21·61	24·14	20·69
8. Kurnool ...	24·54	29·38	23·64
9. Chingleput ...	32·27	36·01	47·69
10. Madras ...	...	38·90	53·23
11. North Arcot ...	25·88	37·56	39·43
12. South Arcot ...	35·71	44·93	44·11
13. Tanjore ...	45·16	43·58	41·38
14. Trichinopoly ...	39·73	38·43	32·98
15. Madura ...	44·26	30·69	25·94
16. Tinnevelly ...	38·54	29·88	21·02
17. Coimbatore ...	25·48	21·64	26·29
18. Neilgherries ...	56·53	57·21	55·65
19. Salem ...	34·93	35·16	28·46
20. South Canara.	119·59	111·03	144·62
21. Malabar ...	108·70	98·51	125·12

116. The year was healthy upon the whole, though cholera made its appearance in many districts, and fever and small-pox were prevalent.

Public health.

117. Cattle disease seems to have been unusually severe in South Canara only. Dr. Thacker's method of segregation and medicines were used with effect.

Cattle disease.

118. The effect of good harvests for two years was still felt, and prices again declined. The subjoined table embodies the prices obtained for the last six years.

Prices.

Items.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Price of Rice, 2nd sort, per garce.	522	395	380	383	326	292
Do. Paddy, do. do. ...	242	179	170	168	140	125
Do. Cholum, do. ...	334	224	206	194	173	151
Do. Cumboo, do. ...	296	207	188	181	158	141
Do. Raggy, do. ...	313	219	196	182	155	141
Do. Veragoo, do. ...	208	158	134	126	128	93
Do. Wheat, do. ...	800	623	499	552	663	515
Do. Salt, do. ...	330	299	296	316	337	339
Do. Cotton, per candy ...	166	124	114	146	135	114

119. Increased facilities for emigration were afforded by a Special Agency established in Ceylon, and 68,830 people went there from Madura and 14,627 from Tinnevelly. These emigrants only

Emigration.

leave the country for short periods. The emigration from other districts was not extensive; 54 went from Ganjam, 701 from Vizagapatam, 49 from North Arcot, 930 from Tanjore, 51 from Trichinopoly, 132 from Coimbatore, and 726 from Salem.

120. The receipts amounted to £7,125,582, or £45,524 less than in 1870-71. The alteration in the amount and incidence of the Income-tax more than accounts for this decrease.

General revenue.

Items.	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		Results of 1871-72, compared with 1870-71.	
	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	4,23,97,052	64·9	4,05,87,570	63·8	4,47,60,558	63·8	4,39,33,506	61·2	4,43,53,411	62·2	4,19,905	...
Excise on Spirits & Drugs.	50,67,411	7·8	49,08,431	7·7	57,00,211	8·1	58,92,654	8·2	57,08,924	8·0	...	1,83,730
Assessed Taxes. { Income-tax	215	...	...	...	11,58,531	1·6	*22,33,147	3·1	9,88,593	1·4	...	12,44,554
Assessed Taxes. { License-tax	8,97,135	1·3	5,65,078	0·8	20,126	0·3	1,994	0·3	625	...	...	1,369
Sea Customs... ...	23,71,941	3·7	26,10,459	4·1	25,90,091	3·6	28,66,650	3·9	29,28,050	4·1	61,400	...
Land Customs ...	1,47,080	0·2	1,85,480	0·4	1,74,753	0·2	1,82,128	0·2	2,04,233	0·3	22,105	...
Salt	1,09,38,017	16·7	1,10,70,412	17·4	1,16,47,306	16·6	1,26,42,303	17·6	1,30,78,407	18·4	4,36,104	...
Stamps	35,37,234	5·4	37,25,503	5·8	40,64,530	5·8	39,58,677	5·5	39,93,576	5·6	34,899	...
Total ...	6,52,66,085	100	6,36,52,933	100	7,01,16,111	100	*7,17,11,059	100	7,12,55,819	100	9,74,413	14,29,653
£ Sterling ...	6,526,609	...	6,365,293	...	7,011,611	...	7,171,106	...	7,125,582	...	Net Rs....	4,55,240

* These figures will be found to differ from those given in the similar table in last year's Administration Report. The present figures are correct.

121. The charges were £629,254, or £5,642 more than in 1870-71; the increase results chiefly from a more extensive manufacture of salt. The per-centage of charges to receipts was 8·8. In 1870-71 it was 8·7. Charges.

Charges.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Board of Revenue, Settlement Office, and Revenue Survey	39,94,379	43,20,007	42,13,930	42,81,053	42,34,196
Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	2,16,120	2,49,585	2,36,986	3,10,273	1,71,009
Assessed Taxes	27,160	16,945	26,862	31,809	34,981
Sea Customs	1,58,573	1,62,732	1,62,471	1,63,837	1,38,108
Land Customs	7,824	7,980	7,783	9,560	11,986
Salt	13,48,244	13,33,786	14,14,556	12,72,234	15,44,310
Stamps	1,57,366	1,63,408	1,85,619	1,67,355	1,57,954
Total ...	59,09,666	62,54,443	62,48,207	62,36,121	62,92,544
£ ...	590,967	625,444	624,821	623,612	629,254

122. Deducting charges from receipts, the balance was £6,496,327, or £51,166 less than in 1870-71. Balance.

Items.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	6,52,66,085	6,36,52,933	7,01,16,111	7,17,11,059	7,12,55,819
Charges	62,68.185	67,74,768	62,48,207	62,36,121	62,92,544
Balance	5,89,97,900	5,68,78,165	6,38,67,904	6,54,74,938	6,49,63,275
Per-centage of Charges ...	9·6	10·6	8·9	8·7	8·8

123. There were about 78,000 defaulters, and about £36,300 was collected by distraint. The necessity for resorting so extensively to coercive processes was due mainly to the great fall in prices. Chingleput being a poor district was responsible for the largest amount, and was, therefore, the district in which coercive measures were most freely adopted. Coercive measures.

The great Ramnad estate in Madura, which contributes Rupees 3,24,404 to the revenue, was attached on account of arrears. The Zemindar is overwhelmed with debt, and the estate was rapidly deteriorating in value when Government consented at the request of the Zemindar to assume the management, pay off the debts, improve the estate, and restore it after all expenses had been paid. Before this arrangement could be inaugurated, however, it was found that there were other claimants, and that litigation was impending, so that Government were compelled to attach the estate for arrears in the usual way.

Area under cultivation.

124. The area of Government land cultivated everywhere, except in Malabar and South Canara, which have not been surveyed, was—

				£
Unirrigated,	acres 13,858,661,	assessed at ...	...	1,529,312
Irrigated,	do. 3,018,848	do. ...	...	1,532,761
Total ...	16,877,509	do. ...	...	3,062,073

Table I. in the Appendix shows particulars for each district. The area was acres 423,760 and the assessment £89,749 less than in 1870-71. It has been ascertained that the extent of land cultivated in Malabar is about acres 784,039. The assessment in South Canara and Malabar amounted to £299,403. The decrease in cultivated area was chiefly caused by want of rain. It was largest in South Arcot. In Chingleput and Coimbatore, where the seasons were favorable, there was an increase. In Salem the introduction of the new settlement was, as usual, attended by large relinquishments of lands, the assessment of which has been raised, but these will be very temporary.

Land revenue.

125. The collections increased by £41,990. In the year 1870-71, though it was very prosperous, the revenue diminished, because falling prices made the realization of Government dues difficult. It was the collection of these arrears which was the chief cause of the increase in 1871-72. The charges decreased by £4,685, which was saved for the most part out of the pay of Assistant Collectors, the number of officers of that grade having been reduced by promotion below the normal standard.

Abkari.

126. This decreased by £18,373. The chief falling off was in Tanjore and Salem, where the rents seem to have been too high to be paid easily in an unfavorable season.

The charges were less by £13,926 than in 1870-71, when unusually large quantities of Columbo arrack bought for retail in the town of Madras were paid for.

Income-tax.

127. A decrease of £124,455 resulted from the reduction of the rate (from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) and the exemption of incomes between Rupees 750 and Rupees 500.

Sea Customs.

128. The Sea Customs revenue increased in some parts and diminished in others, but on the whole it increased by £6,140. The greatest district increase was £7,417 in the ports of Malabar, where cocoanut oil was largely exported to, and spirits imported from, England and France, and much grain was despatched to Arabia. In Madras there was a decrease of £4,011. The market was over-stocked at the beginning of the year, and less cotton piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, metals, and woollens were imported. The export trade in indigo, rice, hides, skin, and seeds increased.

Districts.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Re-export Duty.	Total.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	515	48,005	...	48,520	391	48,911
2. Vizagapatam ...	4,786	65,074	...	69,860	302	70,162
3. Godavery... ...	12,117	81,546	...	93,663	243	93,906
4. Kistna	158	5,348	...	5,506	62	5,568
5. Nellore	...	...	...	...	17	17
6. Madras Sea Customs	13,20,771	3,61,240	3,064	16,85,075	6,778	16,91,853
7. South Arcot ...	3,371	83,625	...	86,996	37	87,033
8. Tanjore	98,671	4,18,011	227	5,16,909	961	5,17,870
9. Madura	9,696	11,328	3	21,027	346	21,373
10. Tinnevelly ...	1,04,140	31,556	...	1,35,696	454	1,36,150
11. South Canara ...	12,466	51,645	...	64,111	1,121	65,232
12. Malabar	61,377	1,25,951	...	1,87,328	2,647	1,89,975
Total ...	16,28,068	12,83,329	3,294	29,14,691	13,359	29,28,050

The value of imported merchandise decreased by 8 per cent., and that of re-exports by 19 per cent., but the value of exported merchandise increased by 41 per cent. (*Vide* Table IV. of the Appendix.)

The value of the imports and exports of the chief articles of trade is exhibited in Table V. of the Appendix. The market being over-stocked attracted less twist and piece goods. The good harvests of the two previous years reduced the demand for paddy, rice, and grain. A very large quantity of railway stores having been imported in 1870-71, the imports of 1871-72 fell off by nearly four lakhs. There was a great decrease in the imports of machines and metals. In exports there was an increase of 66 lakhs in cotton wool, of $55\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in coffee, of $28\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in oil, of $35\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in indigo, of $15\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in cocoanuts, of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in seeds, of 9 lakhs in spices, and $6\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in sugar.

Table VI. of the Appendix shows the progress of trade during the last five years. It will be observed that there has been a pretty steady rise in the prices of indigo, coffee, and coir, the quotations for the year under review being the highest of the series; on the other hand the quotations for cotton wool and rice exhibit considerable fluctuations with a downward tendency, the prices for 1871-72 being the lowest of the series. In respect of oil seeds the fluctuations are very marked, the price for 1871-72 being the highest, and that for 1870-71 the lowest of the series. The other commodities call for no special remark.

129. The area cultivated with cotton increased by acres 138,329 (or 9 per cent.), but was still below that of 1869-70. It will be seen that the increase is chiefly due to extension of cultivation in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Madura, and Tinnevelly. Cotton.

Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase or Decrease.	Per-centage.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
1. Ganjam	9,558	6,970	— 2,588	27
2. Vizagapatam	11,286	15,409	+ 4,123	37
3. Godavery	23,572	19,417	— 4,155	18
4. Kistna	239,124	224,290	—14,834	6
5. Nellore	19,158	21,632	+ 2,474	13
6. Cuddapah	64,317	76,154	+11,837	18
7. Bellary	366,681	390,269	+23,588	6
8. Kurnool	190,630	234,484	+43,854	23
9. Chingleput	18	73	+ 55	306
10. North Arcot	1,547	1,030	— 517	33
11. South Arcot	43,710	45,456	+ 1,746	4
12. Tanjore	4,284	3,726	— 558	13
13. Trichinopoly	62,208	52,440	— 9,768	16
14. Madura...	64,472	115,892	+51,420	80
15. Tinnevelly	212,668	245,736	+33,068	16
16. Coimbatore	142,118	142,237	+ 119	·08
17. Neilgherries	...	...	...	...
18. Salem	9,311	7,776	— 1,535	16
19. South Canara..	...	...	...	...
20. Malabar	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,464,662	1,602,991	+ 138,329	9

NOTE.—The correct figures having been entered for 1870-71, with reference to revised returns from certain districts, they will be found to differ from those shown in the Report for 1870-71.

The exports to European kingdoms, which had fallen off during the war between France and Germany, regained their normal proportion to the rest of the trade.

Exports of Cotton.	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
United Kingdom.	62,693,837	1,74,22,197	33,866,958	84,81,989	68,117,883	1,54,67,357
Laccadive Islands	...	...	...	...	28	8
Ceylon	779,524	2,51,314	1,459,996	3,69,900	737,479	1,69,338
France	2,494,200	6,61,703	433,500	94,050	4,594,297	11,48,268
Hong-Kong ...	835,200	2,53,290	4,865,700	12,16,612	218,700	43,740
Holland	540,000	2,02,500	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	13,200	2,693
Maldive Islands...	551	150	616	99	56	15
Mediterranean Ports	...	...	...	...	90,000	18,000
Bombay Presidency	899,608	2,65,897	661,640	1,98,526	682,779	1,64,921
Bengal Presidency	175,578	51,894	1,043,722	2,39,206	662,105	1,40,755
Indian French Ports	55,950	16,105	15,000	3,750	212,600	50,000
Total ...	68,474,448	1,91,25,050	42,347,132	1,06,04,132	75,329,127	1,72,05,095

The quantity and value of cotton exports were greater than in 1870-71. The subjoined table gives figures for the past 12 years.

Cotton Exports.	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.
	LBS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1860-61	78,822,027	1,12,91,211	0 2 4
1861-62	86,544,471	1,70,40,215	0 3 2
1862-63	62,374,133	2,38,12,882	0 6 1
1863-64	72,490,886	4,47,18,112	0 9 10
1864-65	73,101,578	4,04,18,937	0 8 10
1865-66	120,034,216	4,84,16,348	0 6 5
1866-67	24,367,331	94,37,789	0 6 2
1867-68	47,026,932	1,23,86,380	0 4 3
1868-69	89,181,858	2,13,99,827	0 3 10
1869-70	68,474,448	1,91,25,050	0 4 6
1870-71	42,347,132	1,06,04,132	0 4 0
1871-72	75,329,127	1,72,05,095	0 3 8

130. The area under indigo diminished, the seasons not being propitious. The quantity and value of the exports increased: 83 per cent. of the trade was with the United Kingdom and 11 per cent. with France. Indigo.

Districts.	Area under Indigo.			Per-centage.
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase or Decrease.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
1. Ganjam	3	7	+ 4	133
2. Vizagapatam	6,236	3,345	— 2,891	46
3. Godavery	1,747	835	— 912	52
4. Kistna	45,832	29,647	— 16,185	35
5. Nellore	49,801	43,093	— 6,708	13
6. Cuddapah	49,960	47,288	— 2,672	5
7. Bellary	7,536	3,440	— 4,096	54
8. Kurnool	62,155	37,405	— 24,750	40
9. Chingleput	9,990	14,442	+ 4,452	45
10. North Arcot	16,529	33,561	+ 17,032	103
11. South Arcot	76,792	108,163	+ 31,371	41
12. Tanjore	1,607	1,471	— 136	8
13. Trichinopoly	1,967	1,620	— 347	18
14. Madura	108	266	+ 158	146
15. Tinnevelly	544	771	+ 227	42
16. Coimbatore...	8	...	— 8	100
17. Neilgherries	...	...	...	...
18. Salem	1,958	1,794	— 164	8
19. South Canara	...	...	...	...
20. Malabar	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332,773	327,148	— 5,625	2

Food-grains.

131. The imports again diminished and the exports again increased as shown below:—

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.
	CWT.	RS.	RS. A. P.	CWT.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1862-63	1,267,089	40,07,659	3 2 7	1,532,598	50,55,401	3 4 9
1863-64	1,452,705	48,87,275	3 5 10	1,834,446	65,58,917	3 9 2
1864-65	1,409,862	50,29,776	3 9 1	1,772,402	70,67,811	3 15 10
1865-66	1,100,554	41,77,128	3 12 9	1,736,223	73,38,883	4 3 8
1866-67	815,593	33,59,002	4 1 11	1,791,352	92,11,329	5 2 3
1867-68	966,179	51,38,534	5 5 1	1,987,273	77,67,790	3 14 6
1868-69	1,143,219	38,44,421	3 5 10	2,157,345	77,73,009	3 9 8
1869-70	1,637,485	55,91,345	3 6 8	1,734,207	65,86,690	3 12 9
1870-71	1,132,097	40,73,072	3 9 7	2,333,657	80,08,830	3 6 11
1871-72	1,045,463	33,60,866	3 3 5	2,704,660	91,67,768	3 6 3

The following table shows the countries to which grain was sent; it is worthy of note that the bulk of the exports (more than 71 per cent.) went to Ceylon:—

	Detail of Exports of Food-grain in			
	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	223,050	6,21,798	215,793	5,91,407
Arabia	7,331	29,371	62,343	2,43,862
Bourbon	12,550	42,033	21,851	63,327
Bombay	179,018	6,23,569	139,897	5,29,924
Ceylon	1,594,361	56,78,225	1,942,140	66,73,394
Cutch	...	...	25,632	1,10,824
France	51,378	1,27,630	49,023	1,17,581
Laccadive Islands	6,277	24,417	8,514	32,982
Maldive Islands	331	1,362	479	1,882
Mauritius	39,027	1,27,999	11,353	32,986
Penang	1,233	4,963	1,161	3,668
Persian Gulf	38,664	1,60,460	50,615	2,07,599
Spain	9,609	22,986	...	...
Goa	119,915	3,83,366	105,478	3,32,269
Turkey	304	2,130	11,555	48,461
Travancore	21,112	61,708	14,154	37,794
Indian French Ports	26,431	85,600	38,019	1,15,936
Other Ports...	3,066	11,213	6,653	23,872
Total ...	2,333,657	80,08,830	2,704,660	91,67,768

Bullion.

132. The imports of bullion increased by 22 lakhs and the exports decreased by 103 lakhs. Thus the imports exceeded the exports by nearly 36 lakhs. Table VII. in the Appendix gives particulars for 16 years past.

Land Customs.

133. There was an increase of £2,210 in receipts and of £242 in charges, resulting from activity of trade and the strengthening of the Customs establishment on the frontier between South Arcot and Pondicherry.

134. The sales for Home and Inland consumption, as well as for exportation, increased. Altogether they amounted to Indian Maunds 7,047,007, or 258,870 tons. The increase of Indian Maunds 241,749 was made up of Indian Maunds 14,463 in Home sales which have not yet recovered from the change in the monopoly price, of Indian Maunds 174,754 in Inland sales to Mysore and the Central Provinces, and of Indian Maunds 52,532 in exports. Salt.

Quantity of Salt sold for	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Home consumption	3,367,710	3,422,570	3,381,936	3,347,045	3,361,508
Inland do.	3,286,245	3,283,290	3,003,992	3,102,693	3,277,447
Total ...	6,653,955	6,705,860	6,385,928	6,449,738	6,638,955
Exportation ...	195,176	219,972	472,180	355,520	408,052
Grand Total ...	6,849,131	6,925,832	6,858,108	6,805,258	7,047,007
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Government price for salt per Indian Maund	1 11 0	1 11 0	{ 1 11 / 2 0 }	2 0	2 0

The manufacture which had been impeded by copious rain in 1870-71 proceeded briskly; and, owing to this cause chiefly, the charges increased from £127,223 to £154,431.

	Quantity manufactured. IN. MDS.
1867-68 ...	6,743,677
1868-69 ...	6,039,997
1869-70 ...	8,240,531
1870-71 ...	5,445,601
1871-72 ...	7,683,610

The revenue increased from £1,264,230 to £1,307,841, but the sales did not reach the figures given for the two years preceding the enhancement of price, viz., 1867-68 and 1868-69. Taking into consideration the increase in the population which must have occurred during the past three years, it would appear that the enhancement of the monopoly price has been followed by a decrease in consumption, but a transfer of supply at some points to the Bombay source may have affected the results. The subject has recently engaged the attention of Government, and the Board have been requested to deal with the question fully. Competition transferred much traffic in salt from the Madras Railway, which is supplied by the Chingleput stations, to the Great Southern, which is supplied by the Tanjore stations. A scientific officer was appointed to inspect the manufactories with the view of improving the methods used in making salt. Arrangements were under discussion for abolishing the monopoly and introducing the Excise Act in Malabar and South Canara.

135. Madras Act IV. of 1871 was in force during the whole year, though the increased taxation provided for by it did not commence until the 1st July. The districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, the Neilgherries, and South Canara form single Local Fund Circles. Bellary has been divided into three, and the other districts into two each. There are thus 36 circles in the Presidency. Since the commencement of the current official year, however, the two circles in the District of Coimba- Local Funds.

tore have been compressed into one, the total number of Local Fund Circles being reduced thereby to 35. Each circle has a Local Fund Board presided over by the Collector of the district, which administers the Local Fund under the supervision of the Board of Revenue and Government. No part of the income of one circle can be spent in another without the express sanction of Government. The funds are raised by a tax not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the rent value of land (the rate now fixed is nine pies in the rupee in Godavery, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly, and one anna in the rupee in the rest of the Presidency), by tolls on carriages and animals where Government allow toll gates (which is only under exceptional circumstances), and by a house-tax which can only be levied in unions or groups of villages where Local Fund Schools are established. All roads and communications are superintended by the Local Fund Boards, and the portion of Provincial Funds which is available for roads is contributed by Government to the Local Fund and administered by them.

The funds are spent—

(1.) On roads and communications.
(2.) On education.
(3.) On hospitals, medicine, and sanitation.

Two-thirds of the land cess and all the tolls are reserved for the first of these objects. Most of the public bungalows, chuttrums, and dispensaries in the Presidency are now superintended by the Local Fund Boards, and they bear a large portion of the expense incurred in educational inspection and vaccination.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure during the year :—

	RS.
Balance on the 1st March 1871	12,29,378

RECEIPTS.

	RS.	RS.
I.—Allotments from general revenue	12,77,413	
II.—Rates and taxes	24,61,511	
III.—Fees in schools and training institutions ...	4,031	
IV.—Contributions from the funds of other circles and municipalities	200	
V.—Receipts of unions and endowed foundations ...	53,041	
VI.—Miscellaneous items	86,628	
		38,82,824
Total including Balance ...		51,12,202

CHARGES.

	Public Works.	RS.	RS.
New Works.	Communications ...	11,05,780	
	Educational ...	6,736	
	Sanitary and Miscellaneous	19,500	
			11,32,016

		Rs.	Rs.
Repairs ...	Communications ...	15,55,183	
	Educational ...	1,419	
	Sanitary and Miscellaneous	53,409	
			16,10,011
Establishment	Establishment and Miscellaneous ..	5,99,549	
	Tools and Plant ...	59,035	
	Contingencies ...	43,879	
			7,02,463
			34,44,490
II.—Education...			1,58,868
III.—Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions...			1,64,378
IV.—Miscellaneous			54,173
			38,21,909
		Balance ...	12,90,293

The next table shows the Special Funds controlled by the Board of Revenue. The Canal and Ferry Fund is a new fund which has come into existence under Madras Act I. of 1870. Notice was given that the assistance hitherto granted by Government to the Public Bungalow Fund would be withdrawn at the end of the year.

Special Funds.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Jungle Conservancy ...	2,76,471	1,59,847	4,36,318	1,35,859	3,00,459
Nanul Grass Fund ...	13,777	9,057	22,834	11,059	11,775
(*b*) Pound Funds	1,30,981	2,09,479	3,40,460	1,88,690	1,51,770
Public Bungalow Fund...	22,513	30,521	53,034	35,031	18,003
(*c*) Endowment Fund ...	1,21,898	1,40,274	2,62,172	1,68,009	94,163
(*d*) Village Service Fund ...	8,33,266	16,40,238	24,73,504	15,45,891	9,27,613
Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund in Chingleput District	3,467	45,700	49,167	38,390	10,777
Canal and Ferry Fund in the Godavery and Kistna Districts ...	3,071	13,501	16,572	1,144	15,428
(*e*) Irrigation Cess	25,535	24,046	49,581	20,588	28,993

136. A change made in the publication of the District Gazettes, by which the subscription is reduced and they are issued fortnightly instead of weekly, diminished the value of work done and

District Presses.

(*a*) Devoted to improvement and maintenance of *village* sources of timber and fuel supply.

(*b*) Surplus applicable to general purposes of public utility.

(*c*) The property of particular institutions.

(*d*) In course of appropriation to improvement of village service.

(*e*) A purely voluntary commutation payment for customary labor.

the income. The particulars for each district are shown in Table VIII. of the Appendix.

Wild animals.

137. The number of human lives destroyed by beasts of prey and poisonous snakes was 2,225, and the number of cattle 5,314. The value of crops lost by the ravages of wild animals was Rupees 49,347. The rewards paid by Government for killing quadrupeds amounted to Rupees 25,114. Only Rupees 27 was spent in rewarding the destruction of snakes.

Census.

138. The Census has been taken with signal success. The houses were numbered and the statistics of area, &c., collected before July. A deliberate house-to-house enumeration began on the 15th July, and was completed by the end of the month. After the results had been carefully tested, they were corrected by a rapid enumeration on the 15th November. A single establishment under a special officer is now employed in tabulating the results at Madras. The expenditure, including all preliminary operations and the preparation and publication of the report, will be about two lakhs. The direct tabulation of numbers is not yet finished, but the population of the Presidency is very nearly 31,312,150, distributed thus:—

Districts.	Population.	Districts.	Population.
1. Ganjam	1,487,227	12. Tanjore	1,975,042
2. Vizagapatam	2,284,254	13. Trichinopoly	1,197,936
3. Godavery	1,584,179	14. Madura	2,259,263
4. Kistna	1,439,252	15. Tinnevelly	1,689,421
5. Nellore	1,375,349	16. Coimbatore	1,754,705
6. Cuddapah	1,343,762	17. Salem	1,963,243
7. Bellary	1,653,154	18. South Canara	918,870
8. Kurnool	955,457	19. Malabar	2,274,466
9. Chingleput	940,744	20. Neilgherries	50,194
10. North Arcot	2,007,667	21. Madras -...	395,440
11. South Arcot	1,762,525		
		Total ...	31,312,150

The Census on four previous occasions gave the results marginally noted. The increment on this occasion for the period from April 1866 to November 1871, or 5½ years, is 18 per cent. About half of this must be due to the correctness and completeness of the last Census, when travellers, the crews of ships in port, and many wild and wandering tribes were counted for the first time.

		Increment.
1851	... 22,301,697	Per Cent.
1856	... 23,127,855	3·7
1861	... 24,656,509	6·6
1866	... 26,539,052	7·6

Exhibitions and Shows.

139. A cattle show was held at Addanki in the Nellore District, and an agricultural exhibition at Nellore with success.

Inam Department.

140. During the year under review 809 Title-deeds, carrying an additional quit-rent of Rupees 2,101, were issued for Inams consisting of different tenures, as shown in the subjoined table. The examination of the fair registers and the fair copying of the rough registers were nearly completed.

Particulars.	Number of Title-deeds issued.	Total Extent.	Assessment.	Former Jodi: Payable to Government.	Former Jodi: Payable to Zemindars.	New Quit-rent on Inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by Inamdars whose Inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total Quit-rent payable to Government (Columns 5 and 7.)	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Devadayam ...	209	5,495	6,042	906	27	46	...	952	...	
Dharmadayam ...	63	162	196	7	...	1	...	8	...	
Dasabandham ...	6	53	71	3	...	...	...	3	...	
Police Inams enfranchised ...	7	2,351	*1,330	352	...	485	...	837	...	16,911
Personal ...	524	4,842	9,701	841	385	1,569	15	2,410	55	
Village Service...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	809	12,903	17,340	2,109	412	2,101	15	4,210	55	

141. Taking all the estates belonging to the same proprietor as one property, there were 25 estates under the management of the Board of Revenue in their capacity of Court of Wards at the beginning of the year; one of these, Bangari Polliem in North Arcot, was restored on the Minor's coming of age in May 1871, while two other estates, Sandiyur in Madura and Ettiapuram in Tinnevelly, were taken charge of. In the Administration Report of 1870-71 it ought to have been stated that two estates, viz., *Chundi* in Nellore and *Shealli* in Tanjore, were taken charge of, and Kapistalam and Bhavaniambapuram (not Bangari Polliem) relinquished. A table calculated for the revenue year (1st July 1870 to 30th June 1871), showing the financial position of the several estates on the latter date, is given in the Appendix.

Court of Wards.

142. The stamp revenues increased by £3,490 as shown above, *vide* table of general receipts. The revenue realized from stamps impressed or denoted on documents brought to the General Stamp Office for the purpose amounted to Rupees 2,21,843, being about 10 per cent. less than in the preceding year. The decrease cannot be accounted for with any certainty. The special adhesive (general or non-judicial) stamps, brought into use originally to a limited extent in August 1870, were found so convenient that the quantity affixed to documents amounted to Rupees 23,052, or about one-fifth of the stamp revenue realized in the office on the *general* or *non-judicial* stamps.

Stamps.

The quantities of the several descriptions of stamps received and issued during the year were as shown in the margin. The receipts were more than double those in the preceding year, owing to the first large receipts from England of Court

	Receipts.	Issues.
	RS.	RS.
General or non-judicial stamps.	14,01,018	13,20,518
Court fees stamps	3,31,85,503	20,12,965
Adhesive stamps of all other descriptions	17,05,370	14,14,118
Total ...	3,62,91,891	47,47,601

fees adhesive stamps. The issues, on the other hand, were much less. The large quantities of both general and Court fees stamps already in store in the districts rendered it unnecessary to make large issues. The new Court fees adhesive stamps of 21 values, which are eventually to be the only stamps used for Court fees, were brought into use during the last quarter of the year.

Government Farm.

143. The Farm Committee was dissolved during the year under review, and the direct management of the Sydapet Farm, with the general superintendence of District Farms to be started in Coimbatore, Bellary, Tinnevelly, and Ganjam, was entrusted to Mr. Robertson, the Superintendent of the Government Farm, under the supervision of the Board of Revenue. The rainfall, though above the average amount, was not seasonably distributed, and the results of experiments and the out-turn of crops were consequently injuriously affected. Experiments were made with different manures, but, owing to the above cause, were nearly useless. The box system of making farm manure has been found most successful. It has been shown that ground-nut cake is as efficient as horse-gram in keeping up the condition of working cattle, the cost being one-half, and that the cake combined with bran and green fodder increased the yield of cows' milk by 100 per cent. and the proportion of cream ten-fold. Experiments on special products were continued, and distribution of seeds made as follows:—Maize 269½ lbs., cotton 3,152 lbs., yellow cholum 157 lbs., Carolina paddy 156 lbs., and Chinese sugar-cane 107½ lbs. The Model Farm, which consists of 115 acres, pays in rent, rent charge, and interest a heavy charge of Rupees 7 per acre; and, owing to the unfavorable character of the season, was not so successful as it might have been. The year closed with a small deficit of Rupees 367. In connexion with the Experimental Farm several improvements were effected in agricultural machines, especially in harrows, cultivators, and drills, rendering them better adapted for cattle power. At the suggestion of a native smith a wheel was added to the "combined plough" brought out in 1870, whereby the draught has been materially lessened and the portability of the plough increased. Some new machines, notably a cylindrical chaff-cutter, have been introduced from America. The Implement Workshops have proved a most valuable adjunct to the farm, and turned out during the year 15 iron ploughs, 24 combined ploughs, 131 ploughshares, 6 iron cultivators, 3 maize shellers, 3 iron harrows, 1 winnowing machine, 1 corn crusher, &c., besides a large amount of repairs. Owing to an under-estimate of the cost of working up material, the prices were too low by 2½ per cent., and there has been a nominal loss of Rupees 80 in 1871-72. This, however, is more than counterbalanced by the reduced cost of repairs, the saving of time, and the facilities for making improvements in machines and implements.

CINCHONA.

Government Cinchona Plantations.

144. The unusual drought during December and three following months had the effect of retarding the growth of the young plants, but the older trees were not seriously affected, and, on the whole, the progress may be regarded as satisfactory. Operations were restricted, in a great measure, to conservancy; it having been decided that attention should be directed to the propagation of new varieties exclusively, the extensions were necessarily limited. Of the new varieties of *C. pitayensis*

900 seedlings were planted out and 12,213 propagated. Of *C. angustifolia* (lanceolata) the number planted amounted to 1,000 and the number propagated to 4,124, whilst 2,750 plants of *C. calisaya* have been added to the Neddiwuttum Plantation. During the present season the area allotted to each of the above three new species, namely, 5 acres, will be completely planted up, 15 acres of land on the Hooker Estate having been prepared for the purpose. The total expenditure was slightly in excess of that for the previous year, namely, Rupees 30,000 against Rupees 29,490. The total expenditure on the Government Cinchona Plantations from the commencement in 1860 up to the end of March last is stated to have amounted to Rupees 6,17,194. A first consignment of 7,294½ lbs. of dry bark was despatched to England for sale, and realized satisfactory prices, varying from 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. to 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb.; it is noteworthy, however, that the "unmossed" bark, contrary to Mr. McIvor's expectations, fetched a higher price than the "mossed"—a result which is attributed by him to the altered appearance of the bark, owing to its having been subjected to the mossing process; it would, of course, be premature to pass any judgment until the qualities of each description of bark have been thoroughly tested by further experiments. The comparative advantages of the coppicing and mossing methods have still to be ascertained. The yield of dry bark obtained from the mossed *succirubra* trees averaged about 3 lbs. per tree, or ½ lb. in excess of Mr. McIvor's estimate. The effects of the mossing process on the proportion of alkaloids, as well as on the weight of bark yielded, will be ascertained by experiments. The value of the bark supplied to the Government Quinologist and shipped to England for sale during the year under report is estimated at a little over Rupees 16,000, or rather more than half the year's outlay.

145. Owing to the supply of branch bark from the plantations at Neddiwuttum being exhausted, the experimental alkaloid manufacture could not be carried on at the beginning of the year, and, looking to the considerable decrease of alkaloid in the barks which has been ascertained to occur during the rains, it was considered advisable to suspend operations till the close of the south-west monsoon. In October operations were commenced at Neddiwuttum, where it has been determined to carry on the manufacture for the future, with a view to a diminution of expenditure, the cost of carriage of bark to Ootacamund being saved. The bark was obtained under Mr. McIvor's mossing process. For the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of harvesting the bark, the rival systems of mossing and coppicing are now being subjected to trial; but for the present, as the latter process necessitates the cutting down of the trees, whilst the former involves the mere stripping off a portion of the bark which is renewed at the rate of about two-thirds of its original thickness within the year, it has been determined to work the plantations on the mossing principle until the coppicing system has proved its superiority. The total supply of green bark during the year was 35,072 lbs., of which but 22,243 lbs. was trunk-bark of various ages, the remainder being bark of prunings and twig-bark supplied for the preparation of Quinovin, the therapeutical value of which drug the Government are anxious to ascertain by experiment. The manufactory is not yet in a complete state for convenient working, but it will shortly be so. The

Experimental alkaloid manufacture.

cause has been the extreme delay in the supply of apparatus. Manufacture has, however, been carried on since October, resulting in the supply of 100 lbs. of amorphous quinine to the Medical Stores, the value of which at the price of the sulphate of quinine, which it is intended to supersede, is Rupees 5,600, or Rupees 56 per pound. The expenditure incurred on the manufactory amounted to Rupees 8,844-9-11.

Analysis of bark with reference to changes produced by growth, &c.

146. Very numerous analyses were made during the year of the barks of the various kinds of cinchona growing on the plantations, with the view of ascertaining the changes produced by the growth of the trees and the respective qualities of the barks. In connexion with these experiments, the following results are worthy of note. Several analyses of the trunk-bark of the oldest trees of *C. succirubra* showed that, whereas the total amount of alkaloids had yearly continued to increase, the *annual increments* had steadily diminished in amount, a circumstance which indicates that the bark is arriving at its maximum yield. In fact, Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, considers it almost established that the bark of the oldest trees on the Government plantations (between eight and nine years) has reached the age of its greatest yield.

In regard to the qualities of the various kinds of bark, it has been ascertained that, for European quinine manufacture, the bark of *C. officinalis* is admirably suited, it being peculiarly rich in quinine and easy to work; it appears to be especially the bark for export to Europe. In total yield of alkaloids the bark of *C. succirubra* is the richest, but this consists chiefly of cinchonidine, cinchonine, and occasionally quinidine, alkaloids which are at present not of extensive therapeutical use. The most remarkable point about the plants of *C. calisaya* is the great number of varieties, displaying almost every habit; the bark of one of these varieties is found to be of excellent quality and far better suited for the manufacture of quinine than that of *C. succirubra*.

Effects of altitude and sunlight.

147. The effects of altitude and sunlight on the production of quinine are interesting. An analysis of the bark of *C. Pitayensis viana* grown at Neddiwuttum showed that it contained a small amount of alkaloid soluble in ether, but it was not quinine. Further experiments, however, on the bark of the same species grown at the higher elevation of the Dodabet plantation showed that its character had quite altered, and that it yielded an appreciable amount of pure quinine. This instance of a total change of alkaloid by increase of elevation is remarkable.

Mr. Broughton also considers it established by experimental evidence that living cinchona bark is injuriously affected, as to yield of alkaloids, by exposure to the sunlight. An analysis of the yield of bark taken from the north and south sides of a tree, which was equally exposed on all sides, showed that the yield of alkaloids from the bark taken from the north side, on which the sun had been for the four months previous, was 0·68 per cent. less than that obtained from the bark on the opposite side of the tree, the decrease apparently consisting of quinine.

Another point brought to notice by Mr. Broughton is the apparent ready hybridisation between the species of cinchona, which points to the necessity of isolating plants of the more valuable kinds for the production of pure seed.

148. Various experiments were also made during the year with a view to ascertaining whether the action of manure tends to increase the amount of alkaloid in the bark of the cinchona trees to which it is applied. For this purpose some plants of *C. succirubra* and *C. officinalis*, three years of age, were treated at the close of 1869 with 1 lb. of Ammonic sulphate, and certain others with 1 lb. of Peruvian guano. No change whatever was perceptible in the growth of the trees, but the analyses of the bark made at the commencement of the year 1872 showed an increase of total alkaloids to have resulted in every case. Mr. Broughton remarks, "The conclusion I derive from these experiments with *C. succirubra* is, that as the gain consists mainly of alkaloids other than quinine, it will not be profitable to manure this species with artificial manures, as the cost of the manure may be as great as the increase in the commercial value of the bark." The analysis of the bark of the trees of *C. officinalis* so treated showed that a much larger proportion of the increased yield of alkaloids was pure quinine. But the results of the application of farm-yard manure, which were tested at the same time, were even more satisfactory, for not only was a singular improvement in the quality of the bark apparent, but the manure had had the singular effect of causing the alkaloids to be *quinine*, instead of cinchonidine and cinchonine, thereby doubling the value of the bark in the English market.

Action of manure on yield of alkaloids.

The following general remarks of the Quinologist on the effects of the application of artificial manures may prove interesting :—

"The only perceptible change which appears in the crown-bark trees by these nitrogenous manures consists in the increased yield of alkaloids. There is no greater luxuriance of growth apparent, and it is only by analysis that a change is detectable in the bark. This result appears to me strongly to corroborate the hypothesis that it is by supplying the elements of the alkaloids in an appropriate form that the increased yield is produced. I have long been of opinion that the alkaloids in the bark of the trees are not specially active constituents in the processes connected with the life and growth of the tree, and this supposition is supported by the circumstance that the increased amount of alkaloid produced by the manure causes no change in the appearance and rate of growth of the tree. It is thus to be remarked that the action of manures on cinchona is peculiar, and specially supports the above hypothesis. It would be quite intelligible from the well-known action of manures upon growing plants that an increased growth of bark would be obtained. But this is not the result with cinchona; a larger yield is not obtained; but certain constituents of the bark are increased in quantity. That there is a certain similarity in composition between some constituents of the manure and the alkaloids appears thus a fair conclusion. The addition as manure of 1 lb. of guano to a tree of *C. officinalis*, as reported above, has caused an increase in the value of a pound of bark that may be moderately estimated at the present time to increase its market-value by 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The cost of the guano bought in England, with that of freight, insurance agent's commission, and carriage to the hills, was 2½*d.* per lb. It is thus evident that even employing guano, obtained at by no means the lowest cost, as manure to *C. officinalis*, the profit is certain and considerable. It is furthermore probable that the maximum effect of the manure has not been arrived at in

the foregoing experiments, since it is unlikely that the period of greatest yield would be hit upon by chance in the first trial. It thus appears to me that the action of manures promises a new direction in which the cultivation of the cinchona alkaloids can be still further improved."

Analysis of indigenous tobaccos.

149. During the past year very numerous examinations of the tobaccos of this Presidency were made. Their general characteristic was found to be a deficiency of potassic carbonate resulting from a comparative absence of potassic salts from the soils on which they were grown. To this cause, combined with an undue preponderance of calcium salts, Mr. Broughton ascribes the general inferiority of Indian tobaccos. The remedy suggested is the application to the soil of the ashes of wood or plants (burnt on the spot) if possible, in addition to cattle manure, with the view of increasing the amount of potash salts in the tobacco.

Examination of indigenous medicines.

150. The examination of Indian medicinal plants comprised the following :—

Andromeda Leschenaultii.—From this common hill plant an oil is obtained, which Mr. Broughton was enabled to identify as methy-salicylic acid and almost identical with the Canadian oil of Wintergreen. Although the commercial demand for the oil is inconsiderable, it was found that methy-salicylic acid would, under suitable treatment, furnish carbolic acid equal to the purest kind obtained from coal-tar and employed in medicine, a discovery of considerable importance.

Azadirachta Indica or Nim tree.—The bark of this tree is employe throughout India as a febrifuge. Its effective constituent is an intense bitter resin, but slightly soluble in water. The bark contains also a cryst line fat, entirely insoluble in water. It contains in addition traces of a no sulphuretted oil and also tannin.

Cassia absus.—The powder of the seeds of this plant which is used in cas ophthalmia contains no alkaloid. Its efficacy, which is undoubted, de on the presence of a peculiar tannin.

The bark of the "Severn tree," an euphorbiaceous plant of Queen has long been stated by the Australian newspapers, &c., to be an inex tible source of quinine; a specimen of this bitter bark was obtained an found on examination to contain no cinchona alkaloid.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Progress of operations.

151. Survey operations were carried on during the year in the districts noted below* ; also on the Neilgherry Hills, in the Wynaad, and the Nellumboor Valley.

The progress of work in the plains was as follows :—

	Square Miles.
I.—Boundaries surveyed	3,097
II.—Extent mapped	972
III.—Mapping in progress	5,570

* Tinnevelly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, Chingleput, North Arcot, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Ganjam.

	Square Miles.
IV.—Area ready for settlement	2,106
V.—Extent topographically detailed	2,372
VI.—Village maps received for lithography	3,549
VII.— Do. do. lithographed	2,185
VIII.—Talook do. do.	3,706

The total expenditure on account of the District Survey Establishment amounted to Rupees 4,43,056-6-3.

The progress made on the hills, &c., is given below :—

——	Demarcated.	Surveyed.	Detailed.
I.—Government Reserve	7	28	29
II.—Forest Department blocks	5	5	10
III.—Quit-rent properties	60	56	67
IV.—Puttah lands	1,273	673	547
V.—Town lots	4	4	15
VI.—Waste land lots	26	25	19
VII.—Minor circuits	198	202	160
VIII.—Cultivation	9	6	4
IX.—Roads	81	78*	...

21,310 survey marks were erected during the year. The expenditure was Rupees 79,321-15-11.

152. The maps of two talooks (Trivellore and Ponnery,) completed in all respects at an average cost of Rupees 172, were received for lithography. The district maps† of Kistna, Bellary, and South Canara were lithographed; also eight Local Fund Circle and three Railway Station maps. On a requisition from the Director of Revenue Settlement the Neilgherry fuel reserve map‡ and four combined sketch maps§ of certain talooks in Nellore, Cüddapah, and Kurnool Districts were lithographed and supplied. Ninety-five maps of properties, &c., were ...ied to the Commissioner of the Neilgherries for issue with title-deeds. ...school map of the Neilgherries, comprising an area of 750 square miles, ... compiled and lithographed. Mapping.

† 22,945 square ...les.

...68 square miles.

...105 square

153. Demarcation operations were carried on, as usual, in the Chingleput, Ganjam, and Coimbatore Districts, and in the Periacolum Talook of the Madura District; also in the Zemindary tracts of Salem, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Kurnool, and Ganjam. Subjoined is the statement of work performed in the districts marginally named by separate establishments. In the other districts (Kurnool and Tinnevelly) Surveyors demarcate in addition to their special work. Demarcation.

Chingleput. | Coimbatore.
Nellore. | Salem.
Ganjam. | Madura.

	Square Miles.
I.—Boundaries demarcated	1,874
II.—Fields demarcated	1,092
III.—In progress	135
IV.—Sketches handed over for survey	2,350
V.—Stones of all kinds erected	No. 538,601

* 107·5 linear miles.

Arrangements were made for commencing demarcation operations in the North Arcot District. The expenditure on account of demarcation, including cost and carriage of stones, was Rupees 87,667-7-2. The total expenditure of survey and demarcation, including cost of the Central Office, Lithographic Establishment, and measurement allowance, was Rupees 6,81,949-6-9, or Rupees 18,050-9-3 short of the budget grant.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

154. Settlement operations were carried on during the past year in the Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, Chingleput, and North Arcot Districts. The total out-turn stands thus:—

Progress of operations.

	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
Detail demarcation	452,105 =	706
Hill and waste demarcation not marked in detail	1,016,189 =	1,588
Actual classification	454,274 =	710
Area of villages classified after deducting hills and forests, rivers, &c.	624,225 =	975
Survey	20,846 =	331

The classifiers likewise measured and calculated the areas of 110,653 minor properties or holdings in 38,405 survey fields, and made 2,192 experiments in the out-turn of crops, both these tasks appertaining to the Settlement Department. The out-turn of work contrasts favorably with that of the preceding year, owing mainly to the final disposal of important questions regarding Salem and North Arcot, which were under discussion during 1870-71, and unavoidably affected the result of that year's operations. There is a considerable increase in the number of demarcation field stones put down, the figures being 684,835 for the period under review, against 590,469 for the year preceding. The boundary, offset, and other marks for 1871-72 are at 41,979, against 39,867 for 1870-71. These marks are of stone, of good size and quality, and firmly fixed in the ground.

The further work of the department may be thus summarised:—

Cuddapah and Kurnool.—The settlement report for the four talooks of Jammalmadugu, Koilguntla, Cuddapah, and Podatur was submitted to the Board of Revenue, the proposals resulting in an increase of Rs. 88,967, or 12 per cent. over the present revenue. The Acting Deputy Director has also been engaged upon the settlement report for the talooks of Sidhout, Budwail, and Pullempett, which will shortly be completed.

Nellore.—The report for the six talooks comprising the principal division of this district was furnished to the Board of Revenue, the increase in revenue to be derived from this scheme being Rupees 1,75,196, or 15 per cent. The settlement report for the sub-division will be submitted shortly. The assessment of the excess Inam areas was also carried out and yielded an additional item of revenue amounting to Rupees 25,863.

Salem.—The new settlement rates were introduced into the four talooks of Salem, Trichengode, Namcul, and Uttengherry, the result being an increase amounting to Rupees 3,412; but, when the modifications consequent upon the

discussions already referred to are considered, the result in this district is likely to be an increase of Rupees 35,000 over the present realizations, after making good the sum of Rupees 89,000 which had been taken as an asset of revenue, but which, it was subsequently determined, must be credited to the "Village Service Fund."

Chingleput.—The Commissioner's report upon the Red Hill Tank project and the Acting Director's report upon the revenue derivable from the extensive improvements to the Chembrambaukum reservoir were laid before Government.

Finally, the new survey areas were introduced into the following talooks :—

Sydapet and Ponnery ...	of Chingleput.
Jammalmadugu, Cuddapah, and Podatur	of Cuddapah.
Bowany	of Coimbatore.
Koilguntla	of Kurnool.

155. In the Printing Department the prescribed number of registers for 160 villages were struck off, thus completing the whole of the diglott registers for Kurnool proper, with the exception of three villages. For the Ahtoor Talook of Salem the diglott registers of 100 villages are now in the Central Office under examination previous to printing. Printing.

156. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 2,62,040, being Rupees 15,517 less than that of the year preceding. This diminution in outlay is owing mainly to temporary vacancies in the higher-paid appointments, and to a diminution of the outlay in the Tinnevelly District, the establishment having been reduced, pending orders upon the settlement proposals. In the above total expenditure is included the sum of Rupees 9,965, being the payment of the small settlement establishment retained under the Collector of Tinnevelly. Expenditure.

FORESTS.

During the year under review proposals for re-organizing the Forest Department of this Presidency were submitted to the Government of India, and, being approved, the new system has been introduced since its close. The change consisted mainly in placing the District Forest Officers directly under the Collector of the District, who was thus recognized as the guardian of the public rights in forests, as of all other State interests. The officer hitherto designated Conservator of Forests is converted into a general inspecting and advising officer, and the effect is to enlist the influence and sympathy of the officers who are most immediately in relation to the people in the cause of forest conservancy without infringing communal rights, or subordinating higher interests and requirements to the mere money question of forest net revenue. Re-organization of the department.

158. The financial results of the year 1871-72 were satisfactory. A statement of receipts and expenditure is given below ; the year's cash transactions exhibit a surplus of Rs. 73,165-11-6. If credit is taken for an increase in the value of stock during the year to the extent of Rupees 4,960-1-10, the balance in favor of the department amounts to Rupees 78,125-13-4. Financial results.

RECEIPTS.	RS. A. P.	EXPENDITURE.	RS. A. P.
		A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKING.	
I. Sale of timber brought to Depôt by Govt. agency	1,16,187 4 7	I. Timber expenses for felling, cutting, clearing, &c. ...	93,310 11 2
Value of timber supplied to D. P. W. and other Depts.	84,316 12 2	II. Purchase of elephants, cattle, &c.	3,580 5 9
II. Sale of timber, fire-wood, &c., removed from the forests by purchasers including seigniorage ...	1,73,724 11 9	III. Feed and keep of do. ...	19,050 14 2
IV. Permit fees, rent of jungles, and privileges ...	35,280 15 4	IV. Rent of leased forests and seigniorage paid for timber felled in leased forests ...	9,177 0 0
VI. Sale of fruits, babool pods, and other minor forest produce ...	4,658 9 3	V. Charges connected with collection of revenue on grass, fruits, &c.	1,851 13 8
VII. Sale of confiscated drift and waif timber ...	2,876 15 6	VI. Plantations, reserved tracts, Railway fuel ...	49,936 1 6
VIII. Fines and forfeitures.	103 9 2	VII. Forest work, viz., cutting of creepers, &c. ...	3,266 5 5
IX. Miscellaneous receipts...	1,733 12 9	VIII. Forest survey, &c. ...	... ...
		IX. Experiments to test the value of timber of different kinds	125 0 4
		X. Communications, &c. ...	14,516 0 11
		Total ...	1,94,814 4 11
		B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.	
		I. Salaries	1,23,401 9 4
		II. Travelling allowances including batta, &c.	19,124 12
		III. Contingencies	8,376 4
		Total ...	1,50,902 10
Total ...	4,18,882 10 6	Grand Total ...	3,45,716 15

Forest Revenue for 1871-72.	RS. A. P.	VALUE OF STOCK. At the commencement of the year. RS. A. P.	At the close year. RS. A.
Receipts	4,18,882 10 6	4,30,698 3 0	4,35,658 4
Expenditure	3,45,716 15 0		
Balance in favor of Govt...	73,165 11 6		
Add increased value of stock	4,960 1 10		
Net Revenue ...	78,125 13 4	Increased value of stock	4,960 1 10

159. As regards plantations, the operations of the department in the year under report were confined mainly to conservancy, the extensions in the majority of the ranges being inconsiderable. Progress was made in demarcating and fencing the sites selected as Railway fuel reserves. The system of working the Government Forests by Departmental Agency is gradually superseding the license and voucher system, under which private parties fell timber on permits in tracts set apart for the purpose—a method of supplying the market which is open to much abuse.

Progress of operations.

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

160. The Imperial and Provincial assignments for Public Works were Rupees 48,42,200 and Rupees 9,13,610, respectively, distributed as follows :— Imperial and Provincial Grants.

		RS.
Imperial		
Military		4,40,000
Agricultural	Ordinary	14,94,200
	Extraordinary	15,75,000
Civil Buildings		1,40,000
Tools and Plant.	Ordinary	70,000
	Extraordinary	20,000
Establishment	Ordinary	8,40,000
	Extraordinary	2,63,000
	Total	48,42,200
Provincial.		
Civil Buildings		6,50,000
Miscellaneous Public Improvement		39,500
Communications		30,450
Tools and Plant		30,000
Establishment		1,63,660
	Total	9,13,610

[redacted] following table exhibits a comparison between the grant and outlay in 1870-71 and 1871-72. This comparison is made in the case of Provincial Works only, as between Imperial and Provincial Works the system was introduced in the latter year. The allotments in the case of Imperial Works are those at the close of the years referred to:— Comparison between grant and outlay.

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
IMPERIAL.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works.				
Military	3,34,015	3,32,353	2,12,229	2,10,667
Civil Buildings	14,113	14,113	1,04,264	32,310
Agricultural Ordinary	3,48,169	3,23,686	2,85,896	2,38,317
Agricultural Extraordinary	18,80,000	4,76,334	15,12,000	5,63,857
Repairs.				
Military	2,26,503	2,23,005	2,27,771	2,22,485
Civil Buildings	2,547	2,547	5,676	2,855
Agricultural	11,80,981	11,44,826	12,17,264	11,22,500
Establishments. Ordinary	14,79,862	14,75,473	8,53,000	5,89,994
Establishments. Extraordinary	3,00,000	1,34,877	2,63,000	1,97,131
Tools and Plant. Ordinary	1,62,560	1,47,772	88,760	61,759
Tools and Plant. Extraordinary	20,000	15,202	20,000	6,532
Total	59,48,750	42,90,188	47,89,860	32,49,407

Head of Service.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
PROVINCIAL.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works.				
Civil Buildings	5,10,589	4,99,216	5,65,710	4,72,236
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ...	25,796	44,749	33,451	32,853
Communications	2,12,256	6,24,922	13,131	13,023
Repairs.				
Civil Buildings	95,891	89,257	1,22,723	1,12,483
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ...	7,090	32,694	6,318	5,020
Communications	8,70,828	9,14,912	25,650	24,604
Establishments	...	...	1,63,660	1,81,191
Tools and Plant	...	...	80,298	47,147
Total ...	17,22,450	22,05,750	10,10,941	8,88,557

The following table exhibits the allotments and expenditure from Local Funds :—

	1871-72.
	Grant.
New Works	
Repairs	
Establishments	
Tools and Plant	

MILITARY.

162. The project for the supply of water to the ca[illegible] pleted. The wa[illegible] stood at a height of 11′ 3″ above the floor of the sluice, which is four feet below the tank-bed, was let into Fischer's tank, and thence into the Native Infantry goontah and the fort ditch. The former has water sufficient to last till the next rains, while the latter holds a six months' supply.

BELLARY—Cantonment water-supply.

	RS.
Estimate	69,300
Expenditure in 1870-71	67,444
Do. in 1871-72	12,264

163. The construction of a new building for the European Main Guard was decided on in 1869, as it was the only British Guard in the fort, within which are the Arsenal, the Commissariat Stores, two large Powder Magazines and other buildings, where much valuable Government property is stored. The main walls of the building have been raised from the basement to the level

European Main Guard.

	RS.
Estimate	25,260
Expenditure to 1870-71	14,268
Do. in 1871-72	7,450

of the coping. The verandah has been built and roofed in, and the roofing of the main building has made good progress. The out-houses are nearly completed.

164. Seven new double latrines were in progress during the year for the use of the European Infantry. Of these four were completed and handed over to the Barrack Department in September, and a fifth was completed in February. A latrine for the Royal Horse Artillery has also been completed.

Latrines.

	RS.
Estimate	... 17,140
Expenditure to 1870-71 ...	... 13,346
Do. in 1871-72 ...	... 3,151

165. A Female Hospital for European Troops, designed to provide accommodation for 26 patients, has been completed and handed over to the Military authorities.

Female Hospital for European Troops.

	RS.
Estimate	... 38,000
Expenditure to 1870-71 ...	... 36,059
Do. in 1871-72 ...	... 2,531

166. Three blocks of family quarters for the Garrison Battery were completed and handed over to the Barrack Department, and the fourth is about two-thirds completed.

Family quarters for Garrison Battery.

	RS.
Estimate	... 43,500
Expenditure to 1870-71 ...	... 21,599
Do. in 1871-72 ...	... 8,399

167. It has been necessary to direct the removal of masses of prickly-pear which covered the ground and impeded ventilation around the lines of the Native Regiments stationed at Bellary, and the sanitary condition of which has been considered a source of danger to the men of the regiments.

Removal of prickly-pear.

	RS.
Expenditure	... 2,500
Complete estimate called for.	

168. A guard-room* for the Royal Artillery has been nearly completed, and a rest-house† has been built at Gooty.

Gooty—Royal Artillery Guard-room and Rest-house.

	RS.
Estimate	... 16,560
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 5,999
Do. in 1871-72	... 8,117
Estimate...	... 6,660
Expenditure in 1871-72	... 5,412

169. The additions and improvements to the gas works,* which were commenced in May 1870, have been completed. The distribution pipes remain to be laid down. Quarters† for the 2nd Captain of the Battery of Artillery were also completed, and certain alterations‡ and additions to the Mint buildings have been carried out to adapt them for the use of the Military Clothing Department.

Presidency—Gas works, quarters for 2nd Captain, R.A., and Mint buildings.

	RS.
* Estimate...	... 11,205
Expenditure in 1870-71	... 10,041
Do. in 1871-72	... 2,851
† Estimate	... 8,400
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 7,385
Do. in 1871-72	... 994
‡ Estimate	... 15,320
Expenditure in 1871-72	... 15,113

170. The construction of three blocks of double-storied barracks with the necessary auxiliary buildings for a second Field Battery of Artillery at Saint Thomas' Mount was sanctioned in 1868, and has been uninterruptedly continued since that time. The lower stories of three blocks and the upper stories of two have been nearly completed, and the work is in an advanced state.

Saint Thomas' Mount—New Barracks.

	RS.
Estimate	... 2,05,010
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 1,20,177
Do. in 1871-72	... 40,000

171. The Serjeants' Mess and Recreation-room* for Cavalry on the Race-course was provided with a cook-room. Quarters† for the two Serjeants of the Cavalry and Artillery Hospitals at the Race-course Barracks have been erected; a school-room‡ for adults and children of the European Infantry Regiment was commenced in October, and work to the extent of Rupees 14,170 was executed. At the end of the official year the timber of the roof was being put in place.

BANGALORE—Additions to the Race-course Barracks.

	RS.
* Estimate	4,560
Expenditure	4,085
† Estimate	5,700
Expenditure	5,685
‡ Estimate	22,000

172. During 1871-72 the large dining hall (105′ × 40′) with the three large stores underneath it, the school library and reading-room, each 19′ × 18′, the large main staircase, several passages and smaller staircases, the latrine and wash-houses, the covered play-ground (364 square yards in area), and the masters' cook-rooms of the male branch were completed, thus finishing off the whole of this building. A large piece of ground which was a swamp was reclaimed, levelled, and drained to form an open play-yard of 3½ acres in area for the boys. Up to 31st March 1872 the following buildings were entirely finished:—

OOTACAMUND—Lawrence Asylum.

	RS.
Estimate	6,49,447
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	8,54,996
Do. in 1871-72 ...	25,721

Male branch with all its out-houses, &c., including Principal's and Masters' quarters, &c.; hospital with Mistress and Matron's quarters; two sets of police lines containing quarters for 55 men, and now partly occupied by the school-cattle and some of the native school servants; two blocks of servants' quarters for 20 men in each, one occupied by the Serjeants of the institution and the other by the Public Works Department; Principal's cook-house and stables; the Asylum Workshops, now partly occupied by prisoners and the Public Works Department Steam Workshops. The female branch has not yet been commenced, its design being still under consideration. The female branch, the increase and distribution of the water-supply, and the enclosure of the burial-ground still remain to be undertaken in order to complete the project.

173. The floors of the European Infantry Barracks at Cannanore, which were orginally of granite, were re-placed by planking, as the stone was found to get very cold during the rains. The completion of the work is deferred to allow of the planking shrinking to the full extent before being permanently nailed to the flooring joists.

CANNANORE—European Barracks.

	RS.
Estimate	31,180
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	21,500
Do. in 1871-72	2,173

AGRICULTURAL.

174. In this district works for the improvement of the system of irrigation in the eastern* and western† sections of the Godavery Delta have been under execution from Loan Funds. In the former section the present area of irrigated lands is shown to be about 123,007 acres, while the ultimate area is estimated at 188,170 acres. In the event of the whole of the expected increase of

GODAVERY—Works from Loan Funds.

	RS.
* Estimate	10,80,800
Expenditure up to 1870-71...	1,60,977
Do. in 1871-72 ...	95,233
† Estimate	13,04,640
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	1,61,634
Do. in 1871-72 ...	63,995

area, viz., 65,163 acres, being brought under cultivation, the returns from the water-rate of Rupees 4 on the first crop alone would amount to 20 per cent. on a total outlay which is expected to amount to a little over 13 Jakhs of rupees before the work is completed. Although the extension of irrigation is likely to be only gradual, there is every reason to hope that, when the circumstances of the country are so much improved, as they will be by the carrying out of the contemplated works, the outlay will prove amply remunerative. In the western section the works which are under execution are designed to extend the area of irrigation from 202,000 to 296,000 acres, to perfect the system of drainage and to improve and extend the system of navigation. The revenue derivable from the principal crop alone will, it is anticipated, ultimately give a return of upwards of 20 per cent. Many of the original works are worn out, others need to be superseded by more efficient structures, and almost everywhere the experience gained of the wants and requirements of this important tract of country requires to be made use of.

175. The following is a return of the traffic on the Godavery canals, compared with that of 1870-71 :— Return of traffic on Godavery Canals.

—	1871-72.					1870-71.				
	Laden Boats.	Unladen Boats.	Transit Boats.	Rafts.	Total.	Laden Boats.	Unladen Boats.	Transit Boats.	Rafts.	Total.
Dowlaishweram lock	5,637	2,820	696	939	10,092	4,896	2,265	3,830	2,228	13,129
Bobberlunka lock.	1,906	1,338	3,904	994	8,142	1,354	2,010	2,309	816	6,489
Vejishweram lock.	6,048	3,213	5,701	1,265	16,227	4,414	2,732	5,564	863	13,573
Ellore Lock, Godavery portion ...	491	148	2,462	14	3,115	2,119	977	3,831	519	7,446
Nundamoor aqueduct	4,569	2,034	4,726	481	11,810	2,549	913	3,025	583	7,070
Ellore aqueduct ...	1,634	500	4,784	167	7,085	341	76	1,402	207	2,026
Total ...	20,285	10,053	22,273	3,860	56,471	15,583	8,973	19,961	5,216	49,733

176. In this district the following works have been under execution from Loan Funds :— KISTNA—Works from Loan Funds.

		RS.
1. Enlargement of the channels in the Masulipatam section of the Kistna Delta.	Estimate	1,83,100
	Expenditure up to 1870-71...	1,22,326
	Do. in 1871-72 ...	21,227
2. Ryves' canal ...	Estimate	4,14,193
	Expenditure up to 1870-71...	1,19,697
	Do. in 1871-72 ...	41,710
3. Enlarging the head of the Seetanagram main canal.	Estimate	2,76,400
	Expenditure up to 1870-71...	2,12,206
	Do. in 1871-72 ...	5,469
4. Irrigation channel on the west side of the Masulipatam canal.	Estimate	49,860
	Expenditure up to 1870-71...	45,799
	Do. in 1871-72 ...	3,993

As explained in previous reports, these works are designed to develop and to perfect the system of irrigation and navigation in the Kistna Delta. The enlargement of the Masulipatam main canal from the 4th to the 12th mile at Kankipad has been in progress. Ryves' canal project provides for modifying and enlarging certain channels on the left bank of the Kistna in furtherance of the general scheme of irrigation in the delta of that river under the command of the anicut at Bezwada. During the year a new head sluice was almost finished; the shutters to be worked by screw gearing were under preparation. The main canal from the Komatigunta calingulah to Murravada has been almost completed to a width of 30 feet. The widening of the head of the Seetanagram main canal has been completed in the 1st to 4th, 6th, and 7th miles. Much progress could not, however, be made during the year, owing to the work being below ordinary water-mark. All the masonry works included in the project have been completed. Considerable progress has been made in widening the main canal on the Bezwada side of the Kistna. The quay wall for the accommodation of the canal traffic has been built to the full height for an average length of 380 feet with nine cut-stone steps, and foundations for another 200 yards in length have been excavated. The road from the anicut bridge to join the Masulipatam road has been finished, and five tunnels have been built.

Works from ordinary grant.

177. The following works have been under execution from the ordinary grant for agricultural works:—

		RS.
Budam project in the Western Delta of the Kistna.	Estimate	46,420
	Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	2,975
	Do. in 1871-72 ...	19,121
Restoration of the Pedda Cuncherla tank in the Kistna District.	Estimate	23,730
	Expenditure in 1871-72 ...	4,788

The object of the first work is to remove the very injurious obstruction offered to the proper drainage of the country by the Dompakoda calingulah, and to supply the lands in its neighbourhood with water direct from a channel connected with the Kistna anicut. The restoration of the Pedda Cuncherla tank, which breached in 1854, was also undertaken during the year.

Return of traffic on Kistna Canals.

178. The traffic on the canals in the Kistna District during the year has been as follows, as compared with the previous year:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Value.	Value.
	RS.	RS.
Nizampatam canal	3,29,863	3,41,212
Masulipatam do.	18,60,669	12,64,881
Ellore do.	26,44,141	43,88,815
Commamoor channel	42,251	73,813
Total ...	48,76,924	60,68,721

Besides this, Government treasure to the amount of Rupees 9,16,000 and Rupees 3,82,000 was carried through the Masulipatam and Ellore canals, respectively.

179. In this district the Survapully project designed to develop irrigation under the Pennair anicut by the enlargement, improvement, and extension of the main channel and some of its branches, and by adding to the capacity of the Survapully tank, has been in progress, and all the masonry works connected with the project have been completed. The Idagaly, Ipur, Pudiparty, and Vallur channels, and Survapully high level channel have been completed and opened for irrigation.

Nellore.

	RS.
Estimate	4,20,060
Expenditure up to 1870-71	2,55,333
Do. in 1871-72	80,000

180. In these districts the expenditure on irrigation was chiefly confined to repairs. The restoration of the Gootloor* tank was the only work of importance in progress in the Bellary District The raising of the calingulah to three feet above the level of the previous year helped to store sufficient water for 436 acres of land.

Bellary and Cuddapah.

	RS.
* Estimate...	60,500
Expenditure up to 1870-71	48,522
Do. in 1871-72...	3,345

181. The chief works in progress in this district have been the Madras water-supply and the Chembrumbaukum tank projects. In connexion with the former, the head sluice and anicut across the Cortelliar have been completed. The embankment of the Cholaveram reservoir has been formed throughout to a level only one foot below the full height. The waste weir has been built up to the full height. The earth-work and revetment for the embankment of the Red Hill reservoir has been completed to the full height for half its length, and the other half is approaching completion. The earth-work and the revetment for the Soorapadoo bund, which closes a distinct valley, have been raised to the full height, and the irrigation sluice has been completed.

Chingleput.

	RS.
Estimate	12,25,558
Expenditure up to 1870-71	9,66,727
Do. in 1871-72	80,994

The enlargement of the Chembraumbaukum tank is being proceeded with on a more limited scale than that on which it was originally undertaken. It is designed to hold 102·911 millions of cubic yards of water, and the estimate amounts to Rupees 4,14,000.* The progress has been as follows:—Seven-eighths of the earth-work required to complete the bund to the full section have been executed. Three-fourths of the excavation necessary for widening, deepening, and bringing the Bungaroo supply channel to a proper gradient have been completed.

	RS.
* Expenditure up to 1870-71	2,38,129
Do. in 1871-72	33,948

182. The construction of a flush-dam across the Cheyaur and the improvement of the existing channel from that river for the purpose of augmenting the supply of the Poloor tank have been in progress on an estimate of

North Arcot.

	RS.
Estimate	11,650
Expenditure in 1871-72 ...	5,650

Rupees 11,650, of which Rupees 5,650 has been expended. The channel from the Seeaur to the Seeshamangalum tank in the Wandewash Talook of the North Arcot District is being restored, the object of the work being to secure the present average area of cultivation and to extend irrigation. The returns are computed at 12 or 14 per cent. on the estimate.

	RS.
Estimate	... 10,375
Expenditure in 1871-72 ...	... 3,000

183. In this district the anicut across the Vellaur river at Palandorai in the Chellambram Talook is under construction. The object of this work is the better supply of a number of tanks in the western part of the Chellambram Talook by means of an anicut across the Vellaur, from which main and branch channels are to be taken, and masonry works to regulate the distribution have to be constructed. The progress during the year was small; this result is ascribed to continued wet weather and heavy freshes in the river. A little has been done along the whole length of the channel, but no portion has been completed. An anicut across the Manimuthanady at Mamathoor has also been in progress. It is a work similar to the last, but on a somewhat smaller scale. By the end of March 1871 the work was completed with the exception of a small portion of the main and branch channels, and most of the tanks were well supplied during the whole season. Rupees 4,899 has been expended in improving the Allangal channel, which is an old channel from the Pooniar with numerous branches to tanks in the Villapuram Talook of South Arcot.

South Arcot.

	RS.
Estimate...	... 1,98,235
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 36,834
Do. in 1871-72	... 34,254

	RS.
Estimate	... 55,800
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 48,914
Do. in 1871-72	... 3,341

	RS.
Estimate	... 15,330
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 8,144
Do. in 1871-72	... 4,899

184. In this district Rupees 1,01,791 have been expended on regulating works for the principal branches of the Vennaur, the chief branch of the Cauvery. These works have for their object the regulation of the Vennaur river and its principal branches, viz., the Vettaur, Pamanyaur, Coriaur, Pandaviaur, and Vellayaur. The regulating works at the Vettaur head were commenced in March 1871, and the foundations for the Vennaur portion laid within the working season of that year. At the end of March 1872 the foundations to the Vettaur sluices were nearly completed, and good progress made in the cut-stone works to the Vennaur sluices; it is expected that the Vennaur sluices will be fully completed before the arrival of the freshes in 1872, and, as work can be continued without interruption in the Vettaur during the freshes, the whole of the works at the Vettaur head will be completed within the official year 1872-73. The regulating works at the Coriaur and Pamaniaur heads were commenced in April 1871; but, owing to the early floods, operations in the bed of the river had to be suspended in June of the same year. Since work has been resumed good progress has been made.

Tanjore.

	RS.
Estimate...	... 1,97,240
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 28,170
Do. in 1871-72	... 1,01,791

185. The only irrigation work of any importance was the improvement of the Nunja Voikal, for which an estimate of Rupees 12,500 was sanctioned in April 1870, with the view of remedying the defective supply thereto which had for years past been subject of complaint.

Trichinopoly.

		RS.
Expenditure up to 1870-71	...	4,701
Do. in 1871-72	...	3,000

186. In this district the Streeviguntum anicut works on the Tambrapoorny have been advanced with an expenditure of Rupees 98,949. The project is designed to utilize a large quantity of surplus water which was ascertained to be available after the irrigation of land by means of the several native anicuts across the river, and a tract of country of about 32,000 acres, of which 8,300 are already imperfectly irrigated, will be readily commanded. The north channel and the north tank-banks have been completed, the catch-water drain above Tuticorin and the Poriaur channel on the south side have likewise been completed. The construction of the lower retaining wall was resumed just before the close of the year under review.

Tinnevelly.

		RS.
Estimate	...	8,31,600
Expenditure up to 1870-71	...	5,58,095
Do. in 1871-72	...	98,949

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Imperial.

187. The construction of Telegraph Offices at Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Bellary, and Negapatam was proceeded with, the allotment and outlay on each being shown in the margin. The allotment for the Rajahmundry office was fairly worked up to. The small outlay on the Cocanada office is due chiefly to the delay caused by the site originally selected having been abandoned in favor of another which was reported by both the officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments to be in every respect more desirable. The acquisition of the site was not completed till near the close of 1871. The grant for the Bellary office was not made by the Government of India until September 1871. The Municipal Commissioners and the Collector at first raised objections to the site selected by the Telegraph Department for the building; they have since been induced to give their consent, but, as the ground was not made over until March, the outlay fell considerably short of the allotment. The allotment for the Negapatam office was made simultaneously with that for the Bellary office. The small outlay was due to the site not having been finally determined on until February 1872.

Telegraph Offices.

	Allotment. RS.	Outlay. RS.
Rajahmundry ...	5,000	4,593
Cocanada ...	14,940	9,145
Bellary ...	11,000	3,000
Negapatam ...	11,000	4,170

Provincial.

188. The additions and improvements which have been in progress for providing better accommodation for the Revenue Board, the Revenue Settlement, and the Revenue Survey Departments at Chepauk were completed during the year, with the exception of the railings

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE AND SENATE-HOUSE—Madras.

		RS.
Estimate ...	...	1,78,400
Expenditure up to 1870-71	...	1,55,998
Do. in 1871-72	...	12,686

between the columns of the verandah of the Revenue Survey Office. Good progress has been made with the record-tower and with the masonry drain of the spiral staircase which has been raised 43 feet with the necessary iron ties. Of the total year's outlay, amounting to Rupees 12,686, a portion has been expended in accommodating the offices of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, the Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division, &c., in the Revenue Board Office buildings. The construction of the Senate-house is being carried out under the superintendence of the Government Architect. The whole of the heavy work in the foundations has been completed, the plinth raised, and the centre portion brick-work is now some 15 feet over ground level. A large quantity of heavy stone-cutting has been completed, and the flooring of the great hall will be shortly commenced.

	RS.
Estimate...	... 2,55,896
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 42,259
Do. in 1871-72	... 15,264

COURT-HOUSE—Bellary.

	RS.
Estimate	... 46,020
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 34,965
Do. in 1871-72	... 10,998

189. The new Court-house at Bellary was sufficiently complete to admit of its being occupied by the Judge on the 6th February 1872.

COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY—Sydapet.

	RS.
Estimate...	... 17,100
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 7,927
Do. in 1871-72	... 8,085

190. The alterations and additions which are being carried out to the Collector's Cutcherry at Homes' Gardens, Sydapet, in the Chingleput District, are approaching completion.

191. A sum of Rupees 10,717 has been expended in improving the old Jail at Bellary. One work-shed was commenced and finished, and another has nearly been completed. The cooking-shed, Dresser's quarters, and the hospital cook-room were completed, and other minor works have been carried out.

DISTRICT JAIL—Bellary.

	RS.
Estimate	... 95,000
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 65,080
Do. in 1871-72	... 10,717

192. The improvements which have been in progress during the year at the Penitentiary, with a view to providing increased accommodation, consisted of the formation of a road to the new Warders' quarters, the enclosure of the burial-ground adjacent, and the construction of a workshop and latrines.

PENITENTIARY—Madras.

	RS.
Estimate...	... 1,19,650
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 88,627
Do. in 1871-72	... 4,918

193. Of the grant of Rupees 55,400 for the Vellore Central Jail, Rupees 52,993 were expended, but chiefly in paying for works carried out by contractors in the previous year. The works completed during the year under review were the out-houses of the quarantine ward, two wells, four bathing cisterns, main iron gate to guard-room, two female solitary cells, laying pipes for the male and female wards, part of tile-drainage within the enclosure, and altera-

CENTRAL JAILS—Vellore.

	RS.
Estimate...	... 3,75,294
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 3,19,070

tions to the guard-room. The new Central Jail at Trichinopoly was commenced in December 1866, and the following works were completed during the year:—No. 7 male ward, No. 4 single work-shed, watch-tower, juvenile ward, juvenile work-shed, solitary work-shed, solitary cells, palisading works, and radiating walls. The whole of the works of the Central Jail included in the sanctioned estimate have now been completed, with the exception of door and window hooks required to be fixed to the wards. The Central Jail at Cannanore, which affords prison accommodation for 862 males and 32 females with the necessary out-offices, and lines for 50 policemen, has been completed, except fixing gates to the palisading of the female ward, and putting on some of the gate-bolts.

Trichinopoly.

	RS.
Estimate...	3,79,297
Expenditure up to 1870-71	3,67,036
Do. in 1871-72	11,856

Cannanore.

	RS.
Estimate...	3,27,000
Expenditure up to 1870-71	2,79,923
Do. in 1871-72	31,159

194. The construction of a Lunatic Asylum at Madras, which was commenced in February 1867, was completed in March 1872 at a total cost of Rupees 2,30,387.* The works which were carried out during the year were the stables and coach-house for the Apothecary attached to the Asylum, bathing platforms, and cisterns. All original buildings connected with the Lunatic Asylum at Calicut and one well have been completed. Two wells are in progress, as are also additions and alterations consisting of iron-grated doors, strengthening bars and hooks to windows, and asphalting. The iron-grated doors and other alterations have been delayed in consequence of the difficulty of getting skilled labor during the busy mercantile season. Twelve iron-grated doors are, however, ready.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—Madras and Calicut.

	RS.
* Estimate	2,43,500
Expenditure up to 1870-71	2,28,174
Do. in 1871-72	2,213

	RS.
Estimate	38,350
Expenditure up to 1870-71	28,522
Do. in 1871-72	6,450

195. The works carried out in connexion with the Subsidiary Jail at Arconum, which has been nearly completed, consisted of the addition of two wards to the main building and the erection of a detached ryots' shed. The walls of the Ahtoor Cutcherry in the Salem District have been raised and three-fourths of the roofing fixed. At Namkul the walls of the main building and the out-offices, with the exception of the ryots' shed, as also half of the compound wall, are completed. The Subsidiary Jail and out-houses at Tripatore, the out-houses in connexion with the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry at Vaniembady, the

TALOOK CUTCHERRIES AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS—North Arcot.

	RS.
Estimate	11,130
Expenditure up to 1870-71	7,515
Do. in 1871-72	2,318

Salem.

——	Estimate.	Expenditure to 1870-71.	Expenditure in 1871-72.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ahtoor Cutcherry...	25,670	16,989	5,497
Namkul do. ...	25,800	10,841	3,889
Tripatore	3,999	2,484	1,459
Vaniembady do. ...	9,520	7,089	2,339
Oossoor	7,400	5,780	1,620

Subsidiary Jail at Oossoor have been finished, and Rupees 1,320 were laid out on improvements to the Subsidiary Jail at Denkencottah. The Subsidiary Jail buildings at New Town, Cuddalore, which were for a long time at a stand-still, have been completed. The Talook Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails marginally noted have been in progress in the Coimbatore District. The first of these buildings has been completed, with the exception of the public latrine. The jail wards and police guard-room of the Cutcherry at Erode have been roofed in; plastering the walls and flooring are in progress; the walls of the treasury and tower have been built; terracing has been finished, and parapets built: the remainder of the building is ready for being roofed in; more than half the required number of doors and windows has been made. The hospital shed attached to the Talook Cutcherry is almost finished, as are also the public and jail latrines. At Dharapoorum the Subsidiary Jail and Guard-room have been roofed in, and the walls plastered during the year; the flooring of the treasury-rooms has been completed, and the flooring of the cells is in progress; the doors and windows for the Cutcherry portion have been made; and the wood-work of the roofing over the Record, Sheristadar's, Cashier's, and Clerks' rooms has been taken in hand and nearly completed. All the out-houses have been completed. The Talook Cutcherries at Tellicherry and Munjerry have been finished. The completion of the Goodalore Cutcherry has been retarded, owing to the want of funds, while the very unfavorable weather that prevailed all through 1871 interfered with the operations in connexion with the Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Vythery. The Sub-Magistrate's house at Vythery is almost ready to be handed over for occupation.

South Arcot.

	RS.
Estimate	6,440
Expenditure in 1871-72	998

Coimbatore.

——	Estimate.	Expenditure to 1870-71.	Expenditure in 1871-72.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Pollachy Cutcherry.	25,040	20,167	4,181
Erode do. ...	25,560	16,301	5,458
Dharapoorum do. ...	25,040	16,131	4,985

Malabar and Wynaad.

——	Estimate.	Expenditure to 1870-71.	Expenditure in 1871-72.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tellicherry ...	30,000	25,424	4,267
Munjerry	25,000	18,326	6,882

196. The construction of a Civil Dispensary at Conjeveram has been in progress on an estimate of Rupees 14,500, of which Rupees 4,999 have been expended during the year in the construction of the foundation of the main building, and of the out-offices of the wards which are ready to receive the roofing. Most of the wood-work is ready. The Civil Dispensary at Manantoddy has been completed, with the exception of the roof of one of the out-houses, at an aggregate outlay of Rupees 1,189. The private subscriptions for the Civil Dispensary at Vythery having been realized and a grant-in-aid made, the work was commenced immediately after the rains. Its progress has been

DISPENSARIES.—Conjeveram, Manantoddy, Vythery.

	RS.
Estimate	8,750
Expenditure...	3,000

retarded by the difficulty of getting materials, but every exertion is being used to get the main building so far completed as to be roofed in before the monsoon.

197. A new pier having been built at Calicut, it was determined to construct a new Custom-house* contiguous to it, the old Custom-house being transferred to the Salt Department. The whole of the masonry of the sheds, compound walls, and south sea wall is complete, and most of the timber for roofing has been collected.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE—Calicut.

	Rs.
*Estimate	35,136
Expenditure in 1871-72 ...	18,228

198. A sum of Rupees 10,000 has been expended during 1871-72 in advancing the improvements which have been in progress. The front waggon vault has been fitted with iron ties; has been plastered and colored ornamentally; and is almost finished. The south-west octagon dome has been put into good order; plastered and colored ornamentally. A new longitudinal supporting wall has been built, and this hall may be said to be one-half completed.

RESTORATION OF TEROOMALAYNAICK'S PALACE—Madura.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

199. The upper portion of the Ootacamund lake has for years been gradually filling up with the silt brought down by the supply-channels, and tall weeds of vigorous growth have sprung up all over the morass as well as in the water itself. In this way the whole of the upper portion of the lake had become an unsightly and unhealthy place, which could be turned to no useful purpose, and which was growing rapidly worse every day. Efforts have, therefore, for some time past been made to fill up a certain defined portion of this upper part of the lake with soil cut from a large hill close by, to define and revet the sides of the supply-channels, and in this way to produce a perfectly dry well-drained piece of ground. To assist this project a sluice was built this year at the tail of the lake with a shutter, so as to lower the water nine feet below summer level. The water being lowered it is intended to excavate from the portion of the lake which is not to be reclaimed, throwing up this earth on to the part which is to be raised and levelled, its margin being well defined, and to eradicate from the portion to be submerged all weeds, &c., and thus effect a great improvement in the sanitarium of Ootacamund. During the year 1871-72 about three acres of land were reclaimed. In connexion with the scheme a detached swamp of one acre in extent was also reclaimed, a channel, 15 feet wide, being dug through it with properly sloped banks. The present state of the reclamation scheme may be stated to be 20 acres of swamp reclaimed, 270 running yards of supply-channel revetted with stone, and a sluice constructed for lowering the waters, so as to admit of the excavation of the shallow portion below water-level.

NEILGHEERIES—Reclamation of the swamp at Ootacamund.

	Rs.
Estimate	23,000
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	18,542
Do. in 1871-72 ...	2,734

200. The water-supply of Ootacamund is divided into two branches quite distinct from one another. The north and largest branch consists of a fine reservoir with an earthen dam 70 feet high at the highest part. The

OOTACAMUND—Water-supply.

	Rs.
Estimate	18,192
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	13,086
Do. in 1871-72 ...	4,621

reservior thus formed is provided with an outlet tower fitted with iron valves, and the dam is pierced by two 8-inch iron pipes at a depth of 19 feet below the water-level, the water thence passes in an open supply-channel cut out of the hill-side into the town of Ootacamund. About half a mile from the reservoir it enters a bricked tunnel 360 feet long, which during the year was lined with masonry, and subsequently falls down to the lower level of the bazaar by a series of masonry steps formed in different places. In the native bazaar the water is conveyed to three masonry cisterns provided with filters and taps. In other places open dipping tubs only have as yet been made. This branch is as yet incomplete, although nearly finished. The supply-channel has been levelled, drained, &c., and a masonry drop, 50 yards long, constructed to take the water safely down a fall of 30 feet. The south branch, which was completed in 1869-70, is exactly similar to the north; it has a reservoir with outlet tower, &c. The water on this side does not flow to the bazaar, but supplies numerous houses of residents; it has no tunnel, but passes by a high aqueduct over the Coonoor road about 30 yards long and 50 feet above the roadway. The present state of the water-supply project is briefly as follows:—The south supply-channel has been completed and handed over to the Municipality; all the main and difficult works of the north supply-scheme have been finished, and the greater part of the supply-channel formed: it remains only to complete the supply-channel.

201. 44,505 cubic feet of *débris* have been raised during the year by dredging from the inner angle of the reef channel and a quantity of stone removed by blasting at a cost of Rupees 1,119. In connexion with the work* of deepening the channel from 12 to 14 feet, Rupees 1,280 were expended on blasting operations.

Paumben Channel.	RS.
Estimate...	... 43,340
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 40,505
Do. in 1871-72	... 1,119
* Estimate	... 22,810
Expenditure up to 1870-71	... 4,606
Do. in 1871-72	... 1,280

REPAIRS.

The total expenditure under repairs was Rupees 14,90,947 as follows:—

	RS.
Imperial.	
Military	2,23,485
Agricultural	11,22,500
Civil Buildings	2,855
	13,48,840
Provincial.	
Civil Buildings	1,12,483
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	5,020
Communications	24,604
	1,42,107

LOCAL FUNDS.

The budget allotment from Local Funds was Rupees 39,76,070, to which further assignments were added during the year, aggregating Rupees 10,29,582, thus increasing the available funds for expenditure by Public Works Officers to Rupees 50,05,652, against which the actual outlay was Rupees 41,58,144.

RAILWAYS.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

202. The number (832) of miles open for traffic remains the same as at the close of the year 1870-71. With the following exceptions the line has been maintained in good working order. Open Mileage and Condition of Line.

On the Bellary Branch the temporary roadway over the Huggry was twice washed away (on the 11th May and 30th June 1871), through communication being thereby interrupted for an aggregate of fifty-two days. The construction of the new Huggry bridge is in progress. On the 6th June, on the same branch, one of the piers of a bridge, spanning one arm of a small river about nineteen miles east of Bellary, was carried away. The failure was attributable to insufficiency of waterway and to the absence of an apron. The bridge was temporarily restored, and traffic resumed on the 22nd June. On the South-West Line, on the night of the 15th November, traffic was interrupted between Coimbatore and Somanoor. The water in the Nellumboor tank, lying immediately above the line of railway, about nine miles from Coimbatore, first topped, and then breached the tank bund. Eight chains' length of the railway bank were carried away; but the bridges, though exposed to very great scour, were uninjured. The watchman on duty discovered the state of affairs in time to prevent any accident. The bank was restored by noon on the 18th, and the night train from Madras passed over at 1 P.M. on the same day.

The Cheyaur bridge, temporarily restored, was re-opened for traffic on the 15th June 1871, under stringent precautionary rules for the protection of the travelling public. Plans and estimates (amounting to Rupees 5,19,232) for a new bridge on iron cylinder piers have been submitted. The excavation of the foundations for the piers of the new bridge was commenced in April 1871. Iron girders have been substituted for the brick arches of the bridge over the Palar river, which had begun to show symptoms of failure.

203. At the commencement of the year under review the Madras Railway was open to Raichore; but on the Great Indian Peninsula Line there was a gap between the left bank of the Kistna and Chicksagoor on the right bank about three miles from the river; the traffic was, therefore, carried by the Madras Railway Company as far as Chicksagoor, thence by cart to the river, and across by ferry. On the 1st May 1871 a temporary roadway was opened across the Kistna, and through communication by rail between Madras and Bombay was thus established. On the 7th of the same month the temporary roadway was carried away by a flood; but was soon restored, only, however, to be once more washed away on the 5th June. From that time to the end of the year the roadway was flooded. Through communication has since been successfully maintained. Through booking between the Great Indian Peninsula and the Madras Railway Companies was commenced on the 1st January 1872. Through Communication with Bombay.

204. The rates in force for the conveyance of passengers and goods remained the same as in the previous year. The following table exhibits the passenger traffic and earnings for 1871-72 as compared with the year preceding. Passenger Traffic compared with previous year.

Class.	Passengers.				Receipts.			
	1871-72.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1870-71.	
	Total Number.	Number per Mile open to Traffic.	Total Number.	Number per Mile open to Traffic.	Total.	Per Mile open to Traffic.	Total.	Per Mile open to Traffic.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers—								
First Class ...	10,519	12·7	9,979	13·6	1,39,698	167·9	1,21,[illegible]5	165·2
Second do. ...	119,995	144·0	105,550	143·4	1,80,931	217·5	1,57,612	214·2
Third do. ...	1,954,642	2349·4	1,736,559	2359·4	15,89,470	1910·4	13,95,401	1895·9
Cooly do. ...	269,540	324·0	220,516	299·6	1,06,337	127·8	89,052	116·9
Total ...	2,354,696	2830·1	2,072,604	2816·0	20,16,436	2423·6	17,60,680	2392·2
Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	2,55,421	307·0	2,77,713	377·3
Total ...	...	...	...	...	22,71,857	2730·6	20,38,393	2769·5

It will be seen that there is, in each class of the passenger traffic, a slight improvement in proportion to the mileage worked over. As compared, however, with the results in 1868-69 and 1869-70, in which years the total receipts from passengers per mile worked over were Rupees 2,776 and Rupees 2,582 respectively, the results for 1871-72 are not favorable. This falling off must be attributed chiefly to the greater extent of mileage which has been opened in the last few years, namely, 187 miles in the four years ended 1871-72, as against seventy-four miles in the four years ended 1868-69. The traffic over this newly opened length has barely had time to develop; but it is probable that the next few years will show a considerable increase in the passenger traffic.* The improvement in the cooly class traffic is most satisfactory. This class has been in operation this year as well as last between Madras and Jollarpett only; so that the increase is altogether independent of any extension of open mileage. The steadily progressive improvement in this class of traffic is exhibited in the following figures :—

Half years ending	30th June 1869.	31st Dec. 1869.	30th June 1870.	31st Dec. 1870.	30th June 1871.	31st Dec. 1871.
Receipts from Cooly Class ...	Rs. 27,760	Rs. 34,845	Rs. 40,774	Rs. 42,574	Rs. 48,735	Rs. 52,924

Goods Traffic compared with previous year.

205. The following table exhibits the goods traffic and earnings for 1871-72 as compared with 1870-71.

*The return of traffic up to the 1st June shows an increase in the receipts of the current year of 17·1 per cent. over the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871.

Class.	Weight in Tons.				Receipts.			
	1871-72.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1870-71.	
	Total.	Number per Mile open to Traffic.	Total Number.	Number per Mile open to Traffic.	Total.	Per mile open to Traffic.	Total.	Per mile open to Traffic.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandize, Government Stores ...	335,036	402·7	286,004	388·6	35,89,996	4314·9	27,64,311	3753·9
Live Stock ...	1,170	1·4	896	1·2	17,404	20·9	18,523	25·1
Railway Materials	3,884	4·7	23,838	32·4	52,640	63·3	2,47,959	336·9
Total ...	340,090	408·8	310,738	422·2	36,60,040	4399·1	30,30,793	4117·9
Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	11,057	13·3	10,060	13·7
Total ...	...	...	...	...	36,71,097	4412·4	30,40,853	4131·6

The goods traffic receipts per mile worked over show an increase of Rupees 281 over the corresponding receipts for 1870-71; but, as compared with the figures for 1869-70 (taking the figures as given in last year's report), there would seem to be a positive decrease of 124,091 tons in weight carried, and of Rupees 2,26,760 in receipts; it should, therefore, be explained that, in the first place, the number of tons given as carried in 1869-70 is the sum of the weights carried on the two lines (North-West and South-West); so that every ton of goods passing from the North-West Line to the South-West Line, or *vice versâ*, is counted twice over; the numbers are, therefore, altogether exaggerated, and cannot be compared with the figures for 1871-72; in the second place the receipts from the carriage of railway material for construction purposes were Rupees 5,85,412 in 1869-70, against Rupees 52,640 in 1871-72. If the receipts from this source be deducted in each year, the goods receipts for 1871-72 will show a positive increase of Rupees 3,06,012, but still a decrease of Rupees 325 per mile worked over (Rupees 4,412 against Rupees 4,737). This decrease may, like that in the passenger traffic, be partly accounted for by the fact that the traffic has not as yet had time to develop, and also by the unfavorable seasons during the last few years, especially in the Bellary District. There are already signs of substantial improvement in the goods traffic,* which may be fairly attributed in a great measure to the very numerous reductions effected and special rates introduced during the past year.

206. The increase in the merchandize receipts, as compared with last year, has taken place chiefly in the following staples. Description of Merchandize carried.

* The receipts up to the 1st June show an increase of 14·8 per cent. over the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871.

Staple.	Receipts in 1870-71.	Receipts in 1871-72.	Increase in 1871-72.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Betel	51,627	66,346	14,719
Cotton	2,18,076	5,77,066	3,58,990
Grains of all sorts	35,776	68,349	32,573
Gunnies	28,239	45,479	17,240
Jaggree	46,861	77,836	30,975
Rice	2,48,076	5,88,834	3,40,758
Skins	50,312	78,192	27,880
Total ...	6,78,967	15,02,102	8,23,135

On the other hand there has been a decrease of Rupees 48,176 in receipts from salt traffic (Rupees 3,11,478 against Rupees 3,59,654).

Cotton Traffic.

207. The traffic in cotton calls for special notice at a time when the opening of the railway to Raichore has brought the port of Madras into direct communication with the great cotton-producing districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah, as well as the Raichore Doab. The following figures show the quantity of cotton carried and the receipts therefrom during the last four official years :—

Official Year.	North-West Line open to	Tons of Cotton carried.	Receipts.
		Tons.	RS.
1868-69	Cuddapah and Tadpatri	23,112	7,83,758
1869-70	Ghooty	17,999	6,57,783
1870-71	Ghooty, Toongabudra	8,142	2,18,073
1871-72	Bellary and Raichore	18,347	5,77,066

These figures show that, though there is, as compared with 1870-71, a great increase both in tonnage and receipts, yet there is, as compared with 1868-69, a falling off in tonnage, and (in spite of the greatly increased open mileage on the North-West Line) a falling off in receipts also; this falling off in receipts is accounted for by the change which has come over the nature of the cotton traffic. In 1868-69 all but a small fraction of the cotton was carried loose; in 1871-72 upwards of two-thirds were more or less pressed and carried, therefore, at reduced rates. This change has been brought about by the introduction of the differential rates marginally noted in favor of pressed cotton, which stimulated the introduction of cotton presses into the cotton districts. Though the Railway Company may possibly have lost by the change a certain amount of gross revenue, they have, on the other hand, been saved from the necessity of making large additions to their rolling stock and goods shed accommodation; they have been able to reduce greatly the proportion of tare; and the danger of fires (with loose cotton very great) has been reduced to a minimum. There can, moreover, be little doubt that, if this change had not been encouraged by the Madras Railway Company, a very large proportion of the cotton trade would have been diverted to Bombay. The following figures show the gradual nature of the change

	Pies per Ton per Mile.
Loose Cotton	42
A. pressed to 10 lbs. per cubic foot	28
B. do. 15 do. do.	22
C. do. 19 do. do.	19
D. do. 25 do. do.	16
E. do. 35 do. do.	14

Official Year.	Loose Cotton.	Pressed Cotton.	Total.	Proportion of Pressed Cotton to Total.
1868-69	21,970	1,142	23,112	4·9
1869-70	16,287	1,712	17,999	9·5
1870-71	3,632	4,510	8,142	55·4
1871-72	3,531	12,816	18,347	69·8

208. The following table exhibits the working expenses in the several departments, and the profits for the year under review as compared with the year before :— Working Expenses and Profits.

Department.	1871-72.			1870-71.		
	Total Expenses.	Expenses per Mile open to Traffic.	Per-centage of Gross Earnings.	Total Expenses.	Expenses per Mile open to Traffic.	Per-centage of Gross Earnings.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Maintenance of Way, &c. ...	*9,76,039	†1,400	15·82	7,96,599	‡1,200	15·15
Locomotive	11,57,233	1,391	18·76	10,31,570	1,402	19·62
Carriage and Waggon... ...	1,75,176	210	2·84	1,50,312	204	2·86
Traffic	4,91,889	591	7·97	4,51,722	614	8·60
General Charges	1,97,644	238	3·20	1,76,740	240	3·36
Special and Miscellaneous ...	88,454	107	1·44	2,32,268	315	4·42
Total ...	30,86,435	3,709	50·03	28,39,211	3,858	54·01
Balance, being Profits ...	30,83,183	3,706	49·97	24,17,921	3,285	45·99
Gross Earnings ...	61,69,618	7,415	100·00	52,57,132	7,143	100·00

It will be seen that, considering the increased mileage worked over, there is no appreciable alteration in the expenses of the Locomotive, Carriage and Waggon, Traffic, and General Departments; the increase of Rupees 200 per mile maintained (or Rupees 1,40,000 altogether) in the Engineering Department is explained by an increase of upwards of Rupees 2,25,000 under the head "Repairs of Bridges." Owing to expenditure in connexion with the Cheyaur Bridge and on account of protective works (principally on the North-West Line), there will be considerable expenditure on this account during the first half of the year 1872-73. There have been decreases under other heads. Of the decrease (Rupees 1,43,814) in special and miscellaneous expenses Rupees 1,40,096 is accounted for by a reduction in the demand for rates and taxes.

209. During the year Rupees 24,200 have been paid as compensation to the relatives of passengers who lost their lives in the Cheyaur bridge accident in 1870. Cheyaur Bridge Accident Compensation.

210. The total expenditure on capital account up to the 31st March 1872 has been Rupees 10,77,87,202. The profits for the year, Rupees 30,83,183, are, therefore, equivalent to a dividend at the rate of £2 17*s.* 3*d.* per cent. per annum. Dividend.

* Including Rupees 1,15,368 expenditure in connexion with Cheyaur Bridge.
† Per mile maintained out of revenue ... ... 697 miles.
‡ Per mile maintained out of revenue ... ... 664 miles.

Progress of Works.

211. The Madras Central Station is almost completed, and the opening of the station to traffic is only delayed on account of the water-supply and the lighting of the station, and the doubling of the line from the Salt Cotaur Junction.

The passenger station at the Toongabudra river has been completed.

The passenger buildings at Raichore are finished. Of the goods sheds, watering arrangements, staff quarters, engine sheds, &c., about ninety per cent. is completed.

Neilgherry Branch.

212. On the Neilgherry Branch about seventy per cent. of the earthwork, in cuttings and embankments, has been executed; 5·5 miles of way have been ballasted; and three miles of rails have been laid. On seven large bridges (three of four and three of two sixty-four feet openings, and one of three thirty feet openings) about fifty-five per cent. of the masonry in the piers and abutments has been completed. About eighty-five per cent. of the platforms at Tudialore and Karamadi Stations have been finished. The passenger buildings, goods sheds, watering arrangements, staff quarters, engine sheds, &c., have not been commenced. It is expected that this branch will be completed by the end of March 1873.

Transfer of Telegraph to Government.

213. It has been decided that the Company's line of telegraphs shall be transferred to the Government Telegraph Department who will maintain the line, leasing to the Company such wires as may be required for working the traffic of the railway, and for the Company's own business generally.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

Open Mileage and Condition of Line.

214. The number (168) of miles open for traffic upon this line is the same as at the close of the last official year. The line has been maintained in good working order throughout.

Passenger Traffic compared with previous year.

215. The rates charged for passengers and goods remained the same as in the previous year. The following table exhibits the passenger traffic and earnings for 1871-72 as compared with the year preceding:—

Passengers.	YEAR 1871-72.				1870-71.	
	NUMBER.		RECEIPTS.			
	Number.	Number per Mile.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Number.	Receipts.
Passengers—			RS.	RS.		RS.
First Class	1,965	11·7	9,320	55·5	1,105	6,229
Second do.	12,260	73·0	12,417	73·9	10,555	11,104
Third do.	815,197	4852·4	4,12,154	2453·3	766,048	3,86,087
Total ...	829,422	4937·1	4,33,891	2582·7	777,708	4,03,420
Miscellaneous	...	...	19,016	113·2	...	27,368
Total ...	...	...	4,52,907	2695·9	...	4,30,788

The figures for the year under review compare favorably with those for 1870-71. The passenger receipts were swelled to the extent of some Rupees 15,000 by the larger attendance at the Srirungum festival in December, but, apart from this, the traffic in all three classes, but more especially in the first class, shows a considerable improvement.

216. The following table exhibits the goods traffic and earnings for 1871-72 as compared with the year preceding :— Goods Traffic compared with previous year.

Goods.	YEAR 1871-72.				1870-71.	
	NUMBER.		RECEIPTS.			
	Number.	Number per Mile.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Number.	Receipts.
	Tons.		RS.	RS.		RS.
Merchandize	74,659	444·4	3,23,829	1927·6	66,572	3,13,613
Live Stock	...	...	354	2·1	...	582
Railway Materials	448	2·7	2,285	13·6	599	2,010
Total ...	75,107	447·1	3,26,468	1943·4	67,171	3,16,205
Miscellaneous	...	...	850	5·1	...	335
Total ...	...	...	3,27,318	1948·3	...	3,16,540

The goods traffic also compares favorably with that for 1870-71. There is an increase of Rupees 10,216 in the receipts from the carriage of merchandize. The principal fluctuations have been in the receipts on account of cloth, grain, granite stones, and salt. There is an increase of nearly Rupees 20,000 in the receipts on account of salt, which seems to be partly due to the larger tonnage secured by the reduction of the rate for salt from twelve pies to eight pies in the latter half of the year, considerably more than one-third of the increase having taken place during the months of January, February, and March 1872. According to the latest returns the improvement in the salt traffic is still continuing, and increased receipts under this head may be looked for in the future. The receipts from grain have diminished by about Rupees 15,000 owing to the absence of activity in the grain markets.

217. The working expenses in the several departments and the net profits for the two years, 1870-71 and 1871-72, are shown in comparison in the following table. Working Expenses and Net Profits.

	1871-72.			1870-71.
	Amount.	Amount per Mile.	Percentage of Gross Earnings	Amount.
	RS.	RS.		RS.
Maintenance of way, &c.	1,07,787	642	13·54	1,09,639
Locomotive Expenses	1,70,045	1,002	21·36	1,68,499
Carriage and Waggon Expenses	37,112	221	4·66	26,064
Traffic Expenses	64,322	383	8·08	67,553
General Charges	60,230	352	7·57	54,686
Special and Miscellaneous Charges	15,270	91	1·92	21,778
Total ...	4,54,766	2,691	57·13	4,48,219
Profits ...	3,41,179	2,031	42·87	3,17,004
Gross Earnings ...	7,95,945	...	100·00	7,65,223

The maintenance, locomotive, and traffic expenses call for no special remark. The excess in the carriage and waggon department is due to an increase of Rupees 18,836 in the charges for repairs and renewal of vehicles, the Company's rolling-stock having now attained an age at which extensive repairs have become necessary. The excess in the general charges is caused by a larger share of the home and Indian management having been debited to revenue. Work having been commenced on the Southern extension, a larger share of these charges will now fall on capital, and revenue will to that extent be relieved. The saving in special and miscellaneous expenditure is due to a diminution of Rupees 6,119 in the demand on account of rates and taxes, and to the fact that the expenditure for 1870-71 includes an item of Rupees 820 for boats purchased for the use of employés.

Dividend.

218. The net profits for the official year amount to Rupees 3,41,179 which is at the rate of £1 16*s.* 10*d.* per cent. on the total capital expenditure Rupees 1,84,65,731.

Damage by Cyclone.

219. On the 6th November 1871 a cyclone swept over the eastern portion of the Tanjore District, causing damage to the Company's workshops and other buildings at Negapatam, to the estimated amount of ten thousand rupees.

Southern Extension.

220. Working plans and estimates for the Southern extension on the Indian gauge (5′ 6″) from Trichinopoly by Dindigul and Madura to Maniachee, with branches from that point to Tuticorin and Tinnevelly were submitted shortly before the close of the last official year; but it having been decided that the extension should be on the metre gauge (3′ 3⅜″) these plans and estimates were returned to be re-cast. Revised plans and estimates were submitted in August 1871, and within a few days of the close of the year under review the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to the extent of Rupees 93,50,000, and work was at once commenced. The telegraph will be erected by the Government Telegraph Department, and such wires as the Company may require for their own business will be leased to them.

221. Pending the receipt of the Government sanction to the Southern extension estimates a portion of the Engineering staff was employed in making working surveys for the proposed line from Tanjore in a north-easterly direction by Combaconum and Mayaveram to join, somewhere near Chellumbrum, the extension southwards of the proposed Carnatic Railway. Plans and estimates for this extension have been submitted. Northern Extension.

CARNATIC RAILWAY.

222. The number (nineteen) of miles open for traffic upon this line remains the same as at the close of the last official year. The line has been maintained in good order. Open Mileage and Condition of Line.

223. The rates and fares in force at the commencement of the official year continued unchanged until the 1st September, on which date through booking of goods with the Madras Railway was introduced, and the Madras Railway rates were made applicable to through traffic so booked. On the 1st January 1872 the Madras Railway goods rates were generally introduced on this line. Rates and Fares.

224. The traffic and receipts for the year under review as compared with the previous year are exhibited in the following table:— Traffic and Receipts compared with previous year.

Description.	1871-72.				1870-71.			
	Number of Passengers or Tons of Goods.	Number per Mile.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Number of Passengers or Tons of Goods.	Number per Mile.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.
Coaching.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers—								
First Class ...	428	22·5	391	20·6	295	15·5	306	16·1
Second do. ..	6,197	326·2	3,269	172·0	5,135	270·3	2,825	148·7
Third do. ...	85,546	4502·4	28,479	1498·9	73,696	3878·7	26,582	1399·0
Total ...	92,171	4851·1	32,139	1691·5	79,126	4164·5	29,713	156·38
Miscellaneous	...	...	464	24·5	...	...	472	24·9
Total ...	...	...	32,603	1716·0	...	...	30,185	1588·7
	Tons.				Tons.			
Goods	1,988	104·6	2,849	149·9	2,402	126·4	3,606	189·8
Electric Telegraph ...	...	...	80	4·2	...	...	45	2·4
Sundries	...	...	94	4·9	...	...	523	27·5
Grand Total ...	...	...	35,626	1875·0	...	...	34,359	1808·4

Although there appears an increase in both the number of, and receipts from, passengers, yet neither in number nor in receipts does the passenger traffic for 1871-72 compare favorably with that for 1868-69 or 1869-70, in which year the numbers were 95,126 and 99,464, and the receipts Rupees 39,072 and Rupees 37,984 respectively. This great decrease, during the last few years, is not due to any falling off in the ordinary traffic, but to the very large diminution in the numbers attending the annual festival at Little Conjeveram in May and June. If the festival traffic in each year be deducted, the ordinary

passenger traffic will be found to have been pretty constant. As compared with the year 1870-71, there is a considerable falling off both in the weight of goods carried, and in the receipts therefrom, and a still greater as compared with 1869-70, when the goods traffic was at a maximum, Rupees 6,699 having, in that year, been realized from the carriage of 5,416 tons of goods. There is no apparent reason for this great decrease; but it is satisfactory to observe that since October 1871 the goods traffic has shown, and at this moment continues to show signs of improvement.

225. The working expenses during the year under review as compared with those for the year before are shown in the margin. It will be seen that there is in every department a great saving in the year under review. This saving is in a measure due to a reduction of establishments, but chiefly to a more favorable distribution of establishment charges between capital and revenue, and to the absence in 1871-72 of exceptional items of expenditure incurred in 1870-71.

Working Expenses and Profits.

Department.	1871-72.		1870-71.	
	Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance of way, &c.	4,736	13·29	6,367	18·53
Locomotive	6,036	16·94	7,794	22·68
Carriage and Wagon ...	622	1·75	986	2·87
Traffic	2,937	8·34	3,750	10·91
General	7,781	21·84	16,823	48·96
Special and Miscellaneous	31	0·09	2,104	6·14
Total ...	22,143	62·15	37,829	110·09
Net Profit...	13,483	37·85	...	...
Loss	...	...	3,470	10·09
Gross Earnings ...	35,626	100·00	34,359	100·00

Dividend.

226. The total capital expenditure up to the 31st March has been Rupees 8,41,586; the net earnings of the year Rupees 13,483 are, therefore, equivalent to a dividend of £1-12-0½ per cent. per annum on the capital expended.

Employment of Engineering Staff.

227. The Engineering staff has been engaged in the survey of a line on the metre gauge from Madras by Chingleput to Cuddalore, and of an extension southwards, either by Chellumbrum or by Woodiarpolium, to meet the proposed Great Southern of India Railway at Tanjore or Trichinopoly. It is hoped that plans and estimates will be shortly submitted.

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Estimates sanctioned.

228. The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 1,17,12,518-10-1, of which the sum of Rupees 22,071-9-1 was for revenue account, the remainder being for construction. These estimates provided for the construction of the main canal up to the end of the 10th section in the 186th mile, and for the head-works and anicuts across the Toombuddra at Soonkasala; one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th section; one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th

section; one across the Pennair at the head of the 10th section near Adimapully; and also one across the same river at Somaisweram at its entry into the Nellore District, as well as for station buildings and a considerable portion of the distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1871-72 estimates for—

	RS.	A.	P.
Main supply	1,093	6	4
Distribution	76,240	0	0
Breach repairs	1,470	0	0
Buildings	6,714	0	0
Line of telegraph	22,560	0	0
Revenue account	6,209	5	4
	1,14,286	11	8
Deduct savings effected from the estimate sanctioned for the Jootoor Anicut	5,062	0	0
Total ...	1,09,224	11	8

The annexed table shows the original estimates of the cost of the various works, and in juxtaposition the estimates as they now stand. Those altered during 1871-72 are shown in italics.

Description of Works.	Original Estimates.			Present Estimates.			Increase.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kurnool anicut	3,03,080	0	0	3,03,080	0	0	...	...	
One mile of canal from anicut ...	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	...	...	
Soonkasala anicut and head-works...	1,25,000	0	0	4,85,122	0	0	3,60,122	0	0
1st Section, Main Canal, 18 miles ...	4,60,000	0	0	10,73,686	12	10	6,13,686	12	10
Hindry aqueduct	1,45,000	0	0	2,76,250	0	0	1,31,250	0	0
2nd Section, Main Canal, 14 miles ...	5,34,000	0	0	19,63,370	0	0	14,29,370	0	0
3rd do. do 11 do. ...	1,88,500	0	0	9,75,790	0	0	7,87,290	0	0
4th do. do. 17 do. ...	2,71,560	0	0	11,80,393	0	0	9,08,833	0	0
5th do. do. 12 do. ...	2,50,003	5	4	8,80,738	2	9	6,30,734	13	5
6th do. do. 19 do. ...	3,04,258	5	4	9,40,615	11	8	6,36,357	6	4
7th do. do. 23 do. ...	2,34,893	5	4	7,43,421	5	4	5,08,528	0	0
8th do. do. 28 do. ...	4,37,140	0	0	7,80,111	0	0	3,42,701	0	0
9th do. do. 35 do. ...	8,02,811	0	0	9,45,837	0	0	1,43,026	0	0
Adimapully anicut and head-works across the Pennair	3,00,000	0	0	3,44,440	0	0	44,440	0	0
10th Section, Main Canal, 8 miles ...	1,94,330	0	0	2,57,437	0	0	63,107	0	0
Somaisweram anicut	1,41,357	1	7	1,71,727	1	7	30,370	0	0
Distribution works	1,27,725	2	6	2,86,028	3	9	1,58,303	1	3
Buildings	84,965	14	1	1,07,112	1	5	22,146	3	4
Line of telegraph	44,116	0	0	72,000	0	0	27,884	0	0
Revenue account	28,220	14	5	28,280	14	5	60	0	0
Breach repairs of August 1870 ...	68,570	0	0	68,570	0	0	...	...	...
	51,10,801	0	7	1,19,49,010	5	9	68,38,209	5	2
Deduct retrenchment from 4th Section, Main Canal-Rs.1,24,872 Do. do. Buildings „ 2,395	...	...	...	1,27,267	0	0	1,27,267	0	0
Net Total ...	51,10,801	0	7	1,18,21,743	5	9	67,10,942	5	2

Expenditure.

229. The total cash expenditure on all accounts during the year was Rupees 5,48,341-2-4 as shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Construction, including special superintendence and sundries	2,18,944	6	9
General management	68,535	7	6
Executive establishment	36,915	0	9
Stores	3,396	9	10
Store charges	11,894	10	2
Revenue account	49,031	15	5
Breach repairs of 7th August 1870 ...	18,023	14	6
Miscellaneous advances	16,726	11	6
Bank of Madras for refunds	16,261	7	6
Government of Fort Saint George revenue advance account	20,279	6	0
Government of Fort Saint George revenue account	326	12	10
Refunds to Government	747	13	7
Deposit or suspense account	66,256	14	0
Home payments for India	1,000	0	0
Total ...	5,28,341	2	4

During the year Rupees 5,28,341-2-4 were expended in India, and the cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 30,285-4-6 : the total expenditure in India from the commencement amounts to Rupees 1,51,29,354-7-8.

STATE OF WORKS. —Main Canal.

230. As stated in last year's Administration Report, the sanctioned works in connexion with the main canal were completed by the end of June 1871, but much is still required in the way of consolidation of the banks before the full supply which the canal is intended to carry can be admitted with safety, and the canal has not yet been tested in the manner prescribed by Government. At the end of August and the beginning of September 1871 heavy rain fell at Kurnool, and the water rose in the 2nd section of the canal to a height of six feet above bed level, or to within two feet of the maximum level at which the canal is to carry water. A little rubble was removed from the aprons of the Kaderbagh aqueduct and of calingulah No. 13, but the banks were uninjured. On the 3rd September 1871, owing to neglect on the part of a subordinate, the water in the 6th section is said to have risen above the intended maximum level, and a breach occurred, and another breach occurred close to Cuddapah, where the soil is very bad ; the breaches were easily closed, and the supply for irrigation was not impeded. The leakage through the canal banks, especially where water is impounded in tanks, is stated to be diminishing. Considerable progress was made in enlarging the weirs which had proved to be insufficient to carry the drainage across the canal, but they are still incomplete.

Distribution works.

231. About 500 miles of distribution channels have been completed up to date, but they were not in a sufficiently advanced stage of progress to admit of their being utilized to any great extent in 1871-72.

232. The daily average labor employed on the Company's canal works during the past and four preceding years is shown below :—

Average labor employed on the canal works.

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Coolies	6473·55	9968·68	9467·24	3960·41	906·64
Artificers	189·98	610·95	1078·34	361·86	49·60
Carts	178·08	382·19	477·61	121·91	22·64
Cattle	438·19	690·52	901·65	246·04	62·78

233. The returns received from the Collector of Kurnool show that the total collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply up to 31st March 1872 amounted to Rupees 60,838-6-9, and those of the year to Rupees 12,980-15-0. A sum of Rupees 1,017-2-10 was also collected by the officers of the Company under the head Miscellaneous. There were no collections on account of irrigation in the Cuddapah District up to 31st March 1872.

Collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply.

234. The areas supplied with water and the adjusted demand on this account in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts for 1871-72 are shown below :—

Areas irrigated and adjusted demand.

Kurnool.

	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.
For rice lands, 1st crop	2131·45	12,571	5	11
„ do. 2nd do.	277·27	1,425	7	3
„ sugar-cane	4·64	27	13	5
„ occasional floodings	1851·59	2,678	11	4
„ floodings for land made over to the Company... ...	953·42	945	5	11
„ town-supply	...	4,000	0	0
Total ...		21,648	11	10

The full demand was Rupees 32,035-0-5, but remission had to be granted to the extent of Rupees 386-4-7 in consequence of the supply to some of the lands having failed before the crops arrived at maturity.

Cuddapah.

	Acres.	RS.	A.	P.
For rice lands, 1st crop	1366·72	8,203	2	4
„ occasional supply	1711·53	3,426	2	6
„ irrigated by both Government and canal water ...	192·80	231	14	3
Total ...		11,861	3	1

The monsoon in a great measure failed, and certain Government tanks which are not dependent upon the canal obtained a supply from it; the amount to be credited to the canal on this account has not been stated by the Collector.

Drafts by the Agent.

235. Up to the close of 1870-71 the sums drawn from the Government Treasury in India by the Company's Agent amounted to Rupees 90,86,968-3-8, and during 1871-72 Rs. 1,42,881-8-8 were drawn, making a total of Rupees 92,29,849-12-4 from the commencement up to the end of 1871-72. Of the £600,000 raised on loan in England, Rupees 52,67,375-4-0 have been remitted to the Agent in India.

Audit.

236. The following is a summary of the audit of expenditure incurred by the Company:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount drawn from Government up to 31st March 1871.	90,86,968	3	8
Do. do. from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872...	1,42,881	8	8
Amount remitted to the Agent by the Board up to 31st March 1871	51,76,311	6	9
Do. do. from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872...	91,063	13	3
Refunds to Government up to 31st March 1872 ...	5,340	7	7
Value of stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 31st March 1871	4,32,479	12	0
Do. do. from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872...	0	4	0
Amount under suspense account up to 31st March 1872...	943	3	10
Bills drawn on the Board of Directors for sums received from employés in India up to 31st March 1872 ...	1,20,494	7	8
Amount drawn from Government of Fort Saint George for revenue account up to 31st March 1872... ...	93,236	5	7
Do. do. for revenue advance account up to 31st March 1872	8,427	9	0
Interest account	1,492	10	2
Agent's Liabilities ...	1,51,59,639	12	2
Expenditure debited to permanent heads of charge in the accounts up to 31st March 1871	1,40,96,774	14	5
Do. from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872 ...	5,11,054	13	1
Do. under floating heads in the accounts up to 31st March 1872	2,18,004	6	11
Do. on general plant in use on works... ...	1,26,068	11	10
Amount remaining to be accounted for by the Agent...	2,07,736	13	11
Total ...	1,51,59,639	12	2

Extent of land made over to the Company.

237. The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year, and the total extent transferred up to date, together with the amount of compensation paid, are shown below.

Land transferred during the year.			*Total transferred up to date.*			*Total compensation paid.*		
		Acres.			Acres.		Rs.	A. P.
Under class	A...	447·41	Under class	A...	13902·59	Compensation ...	89,297	7 11
Do.	B...	51·77	Do.	B...	3537·89	Deduct amount realized by sale of trees, &c.	2,956	11 5
Do.	C...	1·96	Do.	C...	165·49			
Do.	D...	10·03	Do.	D...	66·07			
			Total ...		*17672·04	Net amount paid ...	86,340	12 6

Compensation, it must be observed, was only granted for 7081·57 acres, while for the rest of the land taken up other lands were granted in exchange.

The Conservancy staff was appointed in July 1871; its cost is Rs. 6,066 per mensem.

* Out of this area 297·36 acres were re-transferred to Government.

SECTION VI.—MARINE.

MARINE ACTS.

238. Two new Acts affecting Marine Administration were passed during the year, viz., "The Merchant Shipping Act of 1871," which is to be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and came into operation on 1st January 1872, and "Act No. VII. of 1871" to amend Madras Act V. of 1863 (An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier, to regulate the traffic, and to provide for levying tolls on the same) and to provide for its extension to other piers. The object of this Act is fully stated in the Legislative Section.

Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Amendment Act of 1862.

At Madras 144 European seamen were relieved under this Act at a total cost of Rupees 4,428-6-0.

Act XXII. of 1855.

A Draft Bill is in course of preparation for the purpose of embodying the Port Rules in this Act.

NATIVE PASSENGERS.

239. The total number of native passengers on board ships, licensed under Act XXV. of 1859, arriving during the year, was 68,435, against 69,894½ in the previous year, showing a slight decrease. The total number of departures was 76,402½, against 67,444 in the previous year, showing a considerable increase. The passenger traffic between the Southern ports and Ceylon continues to increase, the arrivals being 16,899 and the departures 8,430 in excess of the preceding year. On the other hand the traffic with the coast and Bengal has declined, the arrivals being 9,311 and the departures 1,551 less than the year before. There has been a slight expansion of passenger traffic between the Northern ports and Rangoon, Moulmein, and ports on the opposite coast.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

240. The number of vessels registered at Madras and the out-ports of the Presidency under Act No. X. of 1841 was 100, the aggregate tonnage being 9,171, and the amount of fees collected Rupees 1,257-12-0.

GENERAL PORT FUND.

241. The net balance to the credit of the General Port Fund at the close of the last official year was Rupees 1,41,169-9-4; the year under report closed with a balance of Rupees 19,557-0-1. The total receipts amounted to Rupees 1,65,735-1-7, or Rupees 5,560 less than the year before, and the disbursements to Rupees 2,45,256-5-11, or Rupees 46,190 in excess of the previous year's expenditure.

BOAT RULES FOR OUT-PORTS.

242. These rules have been found to work well, and appear to meet all requirements, no complaints having been preferred from any port at which they are in force, with the exception of one solitary instance, viz., Pentacottah.

WEATHER AND WRECKS.

243. With the exception of a heavy gale on the 6th and 7th November, the force of which appears to have been felt on the coast from Negapatam to Pondicherry, the weather on this side of the bay has been favorable. In this gale the *Belvidera* was wrecked at Pondicherry, and the steamer *Yeddo*, which had put to sea from that port on the approach of bad weather, was stranded on the Coleroon shoal, but was subsequently got off. These casualties having occurred in foreign territory, it did not come within the province of the Marine Department to take any

measures relative to official inquiries under the Merchant Shipping Acts. The usual table of wrecks is appended. None of the cases call for special remark.

244. To effect the reliefs of the season, two steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company were engaged—the *Arcot* of 1,781 and the *Himalaya* of 1,341 tons register. The *Arcot* came on pay on the 10th January and was discharged on 18th March; the *Himalaya* was on pay from 16th January to 24th February. The hire of the vessels and cost of coal during the above periods were as under:— Reliefs.

		RS.	A.	P.
Arcot	Hire	97,897	8	8
	Coal	8,610	0	0
Himalaya	Hire	43,246	2	1
	Coal	10,080	0	0
	Total ...	1,59,833	10	9

When effecting the relief of the 27th Regiment M. N. I., advantage was taken of the opportunity to send 61 male and 11 female convicts to Port Blair, who would otherwise have had to be sent by the Rangoon Contract Steamer at a very considerable cost.

245. The amount credited to the Port Fund on account of flotsams and jetsams was Rupees 2,341-4-7. Flotsam and Jetsam.

246. In the Appendix will be found a complete list of the various lights in the Presidency, with their range and visibility. All the new lights have proved satisfactory. Light-houses.

247. Table IV. in the Appendix gives full particulars regarding the trade and navigation for each port in the Presidency. The marginal table shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon throughout the Presidency. The British vessels numbered 1,930 of 1,272,000 tons burthen, or an average of 659 tons. 1,850 vessels paid port dues at the rate of 13 pies per ton. Eighty vessels of 29,047 tons entered at ports where no dues are collected. 779 British vessels called at ports in the Malabar District (256 of these at Cochin); 237 entered at Mangalore; and 296 at Madras. Of the foreign vessels, 1,137 entered at ports in South Canara, and of these 411 paid port dues at Mangalore, and 726, or nearly two-thirds, entered at ports where there are no dues. The average burthen of the foreign vessels was 112 tons, and they paid pies 19 per ton in dues. The average burthen of country craft was 43 tons, and, including all country vessels, the dues were four Navigation.

Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Dues.
			RS.
British ...	1,850	12,42,953	85,607
	80	29,047	...
	1,930	12,72,000	
Foreign ...	574	1,22,732	12,588
	754	25,560	...
	1,328	1,48,292	
Native ...	11,899	5,09,712	28,055
	16,863	7,37,745	...
	28,762	12,47,457	
Total ...	32,020	26,67,749	1,26,250

pies per ton; but more than half of these vessels frequented ports where no dues are levied; and, if these be deducted, the rate on the remainder becomes 10 pies per ton. At the ports (enumerated in the margin) where dues are imposed the rate authorized is two annas per ton at all except Madras, Cocanada, Coringa, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, and Beypore, where three annas per ton are levied. The reason why the collections per ton fall short of these rates is that European vessels going up the coast to take in a cargo for Europe and the coasting steamers are exempted from paying port dues on re-entering the ports they originally left within a limited period, and, further, the bulk of the country craft pay only half the prescribed rates of port dues. The dues collected were ·07 per cent. of the value of imports and exports at all ports, and ·08 per cent. on Rupees 1,44,287,870, the value of the trade of the places at which dues are levied. The sea-borne trade of these ports is 83 per cent. of the whole.

Eastern Group.

Ganjam.
Gopaulpore.
Calingapatam.
Bimlipatam.
Vizagapatam.
Cocanada.
Masulipatam.
Madras.
Cuddalore.
Tranquebar.
Negapatam and Nagore.
Tuticorin.

Western Group.

Cochin.
Calicut and Beypore.
Tellicherry.
Cannanore.
Mangalore.

248. The subjoined table exhibits the tonnage, the value of, and duty on, the imports and exports of the whole Presidency for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72, and of the 11 principal ports during the year under review.

Trade.

All Ports.	Tonnage.	Value.			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	2,671,270	6,89,42,652	7,83,34,746	14,72,77,398	18,92,414	9,36,939	28,29,353
1871-72 ...	2,667,749	6,80,77,718	10,43,38,380	17,24,16,098	16,28,113	12,86,620	29,14,733
Madras ...	403,579	3,31,49,846	2,97,69,211	6,29,19,057	13,20,771	3,64,306	16,85,077
Cochin ...	149,345	71,25,839	1,10,33,888	1,81,59,727	31,348	81,234	1,12,582
Tuticorin ...	92,435	24,13,545	84,44,869	1,08,58,414	1,02,185	28,133	1,30,318
Calicut ...	160,597	33,97,048	72,11,052	1,06,08,100	19,022	13,396	32,418
Cocanada ...	129,876	14,86,581	82,52,876	97,39,457	12,119	69,267	81,386
Tellicherry ..	107,452	43,93,425	47,29,598	91,23,023	7,191	19,051	26,242
Mangalore...	209,520	20,33,360	53,65,806	73,99,166	8,978	18,924	27,902
Negapatam..	106,022	18,15,165	37,28,336	55,43,501	75,710	1,79,946	2,55,656
Bimlipatam..	104,816	11,37,608	29,09,999	40,47,607	4,674	56,949	61,623
Masulipatam	40,236	11,69,589	20,70,495	32,40,084	158	5,074	5,232
Vizagapatam	98,933	17,46,671	6,59,101	24,05,772	154	3,700	3,854

There was a decrease during the year under review in the tonnage entering the ports of 0·1 per cent., but an increase of 17 per cent. in the value of the year's trade, and of 3 per cent. in the Sea Customs Revenue. The import duty was 2·3 per cent. on the value of the imports, the export duty 1·2 per cent. on that of exports, and the whole duty 1·6 per cent. of the whole trade. The sea-borne trade of Madras is, it will be seen, more than a third of the whole, and the customs revenue nearly three-fifths of the total amount of duty. Cochin and Tuticorin maintain the second and third places respectively among the ports in this Presidency. The effect of the export duty on grain is shown in the amount of customs duty at Negapatam, which is 4·8 per cent. on its export trade; and the freedom of cotton from export

duty is shown in the small amount (0·3 per cent. on the value) levied on exports at Tuticorin. 81 per cent. of the whole duty on imports, it will be observed, is levied at the port of Madras.

The out-ports may, from the foregoing table and remarks, be classified as follows :—

1st-class.	2nd-class.	3rd-class.
Cochin.	Cocanada.	Negapatam.
Tuticorin.	Tellicherry.	Bimlipatam.
Calicut.	Mangalore.	Masulipatam.
		Vizagapatam.

Of the minor ports of this Presidency, the following are worthy of notice :— Cuddalore exhibits an increase in the value of this year's trade of 124 per cent. ; Ponany of 81 per cent. ; and Badagherry of 45 per cent. The trade of Pentacottah was five times as great as that of 1870-71, and at Gopaulpore, Trimulvassel, Muttupattai, Paumben, Davipatam, Quilandy, Tanur, Kalai, and Coolasagarapatam the trade of the year under review compares favorably with that of the previous year. On the other hand there was a decrease at Ganjam of 92 per cent., at Calingapatam of 32 per cent., and at Cottapatam of 29 per cent., and there was a falling off likewise at the ports of Epurupollem, Nagore, Cannanore, and Barcur.

249. Particulars of interest connected with the administration of the several ports in order are subjoined. PORT CONSERVANCY.

250. The light-house and machinery are in good order. Passages were engaged for 75 males, 1 female, and 2 children from the Vagrants' Home. Of these 32 embarked for England, 37 for the Australian Colonies, 6 for Mauritius, 2 for Alexandria, and 1 for Suez. In consequence of the misbehaviour of 10 men, who were embarked on the P. and O. Steamer *Geelong* for Australia, it was decided that not more than four or five are hereafter to be sent together in the same ship. It is to be regretted that the pier is still not as much utilized as it ought to be for the landing and shipment of goods. The total receipts were Rupees 25,363, against Rupees 18,932 in the year before. The total tonnage passing over the pier was 77,086, of which 64,678 tons were private cargo and 12,408 tons Government cargo. There was, therefore, a decided improvement in the year under review. Madras.

251. The erection of the flagstaff at this port was completed under the supervision of the Conservator, and a third-class country-made white light has been exhibited therefrom since September last, which is *reported* to have been seen 13 miles. Though there is a decrease in the number of vessels, yet the *tonnage* shows an increase of 766 tons, and the Port Dues also exceed the collections of last year by Rupees 636-15-0. The number of native passengers embarked for Moulmein and Rangoon is greatly in excess of former years, 1,605 adults having been embarked in six vessels aggregating 1,792 tons. Gopaulpore.

252. During the past year 699 emigrants were shipped for Burmah and 312 returned from thence, while 489 adults and 97 children were shipped for Madras by the Mauritius Emigration Agent. Vizagapatam.

Cocanada.

253. Great changes having taken place in the position of the shoals in the vicinity of Hope Island, it has been resolved to abandon the site of the old Hope Island light, and a new light-house will be erected about five miles north-eastward of that position. In consequence of this alteration of arrangements, the indent for the new fixed white dioptric light has been cancelled, as the revolving light, which was removed from Hope Island, can be utilized in lieu thereof. During the past official year 330 vessels, aggregating 142,511 tons, visited the port, of which 151 were British and Foreign ships, with a tonnage of 115,249, and the remaining 179 vessels, with a total of 27,262 tons, were native coasting craft. The departmental boats, as well as the Cocanada and Hope Island Light-houses, are in a fair state of repair. 4,606 Natives of all ages embarked for Burmah, while the number who returned from thence was 1,212.

Masulipatam.

254. It having been found that the ruby shades of the Masulipatam lantern were too opaque, thus diminishing the illuminating power of the light, they have been temporarily removed; but, as it is considered unadvisable to have a white light in such close proximity to Point Divi and Cocanada, at both of which places white lights are exhibited, 100 red chimneys have been indented for, and it is hoped that the substitution of these will remedy the defect before experienced. The red anchorage buoy has been laid down in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, the flagstaff and light bearing W. by. N. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. A beacon has been erected at the mouth of the river for the guidance of boats entering it from the offing. Nine extra steamers touched here during the year, taking in seeds and other cargo for Calcutta.

Porto Novo.

255. In the cyclone of 6th November last the sea rose to a considerable height at this port, the water at one time being five inches deep in the Custom House. In February last Porto Novo was added to the list of ports from which passengers may be shipped in a greater number than one to every four tons burden, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act XXV. of 1859, and in the same month it was brought under Act XXII. of 1855, sanction for the adoption of the Port Rules having been accorded at the same time under Sections 3 and 7 of the Act.

Tranquebar.

256. The fort and town being endangered by the erosion of the coast, an estimate, amounting to Rupees 15,000 for constructing protective groynes, was submitted to Government, and it was decided that they should be constructed as an emergent work out of the Public Works Department budget, the primary object of the charge, viz., the protection of the fort and town being unconnected with the Marine Department.

Negapatam and Nagore.

257. The cyclone of 6th November was felt at this port, and four native craft were blown out to sea, but all subsequently returned to the coast. The rainfall was 8 inches in 16 hours.

Paumben.

258. Seven new buoys, received from England during the year, were painted and placed in position. 2,723 vessels, aggregating 239,376 tons, passed through the channel, one of which was the *Harefield*, a steamer of 1,000 tons, bound from England to

Akyab. This vessel is 218 feet long, and was drawing 11 feet; but before entering the channel, her water ballast was pumped out, thus reducing her draught to 9 feet 4 inches. She was piloted through by the Master Attendant himself. The Government share of the pilotage for the year was Rupees 21,529-4-7, being an increase of Rupees 2,711-0-7 over last year's receipts under this head. The collections on 697 vessels that used the Keelacarry Passage amounted to Rupees 710-15-0, and the tolls for the use of warps and grapnels aggregated Rupees 1,819. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rupees 24,059-3-7. The old wooden posts for marking the channels have been replaced by iron ones, and the latter are found to answer extremely well. The light-house and lantern are in perfect order. A new flagstaff, the height of which is 111 feet above the level of the sea, has been erected at a cost of Rupees 400. Five vessels, aggregating 1,013 tons, were licensed for the conveyance of passengers to the Straits and Rangoon.

Tuticorin.

259. The sandy island called Moorum Shullu Thevoo, to the south of the port, having been submerged, a tripod beacon has been erected thereon as a guide to vessels making the anchorage from the southward. The light is still displayed from the temporary platform, and has been satisfactorily reported on. It is hoped that the new light-house, for the construction of which Rupees 10,000 was sanctioned in February last, will be completed within the present official year. The sum of Rupees 1,600 was also sanctioned in February last for the removal of sunken rocks in the harbour. The export trade of the port has considerably increased, 87,331 bales of cotton having been shipped in 1871-72, being 27,057 bales in excess of the previous year, and the Sea Customs revenue exhibits an increase of Rupees 15,718. The collections on account of Port Dues amounted to Rupees 10,845-2-4. Eight vessels were registered under Act X. of 1841, and licenses under Act XXV. of 1859 were issued to 254 vessels engaged in the native passenger trade between this port and Ceylon. 14,625 passengers embarked for Ceylon, and 13,007 returned from thence.

Cape Comorin.

260. The Master Attendant having again addressed Government on the subject of placing a first-class light on Cape Comorin, and one of the fourth order on Cadiapatam, the correspondence was referred, through the Secretary of State for India, to Captain A. D. Taylor, of the late Indian Navy, for an opinion thereon, and the Secretary of State was also requested to submit the subject to any other persons in England, who might be considered competent to deal with it. During the current year a reply to the reference was received, and it was decided, in conformity with the suggestions of the Trinity Board, in modification of the original plan, that a fourth order bright revolving light shall be shown at Cape Comorin at an elevation of not less than 150 feet above sea level, and a first order bright light near Crocodile Rock at an elevation of 200 feet, supplemented by an auxiliary red light in a window at the base of the tower.

Cochin.

261. The total amount of port dues collected during the past year was Rupees 15,662-10-0, which was levied on vessels aggregating 101,900 tons. The number of vessels piloted in and out of

the harbour was 114, the amount of fees being Rupees 3,670, of which three-fifths were paid to the pilots, and two-fifths to Government as usual. The light-house, light, and out-buildings are in good order, and the light has been favorably reported on by the commanders visiting the port. All the works for the protection of the town from the encroachment of the sea are progressing most favorably.

Calicut and Beypore.

262. The Beypore pier has been dismantled, its maintenance being no longer necessary. The Calicut pier has been worked at a disadvantage, as landing and shipping operations are still carried on at the old Custom House, Beach. The light continues to be favorably reported on, and the light-house is in good order.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL.

263. The principal event of the year was the *decentralization* which marked its commencement, whereby certain services were transferred from the detailed control of the Government of India to that of the local Government, a net lump grant being substituted for several grants proportioned to the several heads of charge. The heads so transferred were (from Law and Justice) Jails and Registration, Police, Education, Medical Services (excluding only the salaries of Civil Surgeons), Printing and Public Works (excluding those connected with Railways, Canals, and Military Buildings); certain other small charge items were also transferred from time to time. Tables showing the estimated and actual income and expenditure for the year are annexed.

Separation of Provincial from Imperial Services.

Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Income for 1871-72.

Heads of Receipts.	Estimated Income.	Actual Income.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—Land Revenue	4,38,00,000	4,44,03,120	6,03,120	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,46,000	34,26,430	...	19,570
III.—Forest	4,95,000	4,18,130	...	76,870
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	58,00,000	57,08,920	...	91,080
V.—Assessed Taxes	6,90,000	10,25,550	3,35,550	...
VI.—Customs	29,50,000	31,32,290	1,82,290	...
VII.—Salt...	1,33,00,000	1,30,78,410	...	2,21,590
VIII.—Opium		*Nil.*		
IX.—Stamps	38,30,000	39,90,250	1,60,250	...
X.—Mint	6,000	2,130	...	3,870
XI. &XII.—Post Office and Telegraph ...		*Nil.*		
XIII.—Law and Justice	10,04,000	5,12,160	...	4,91,840
XIV.—Marine	25,000	49,610	24,610	...
XV.—Interest	1,66,000	1,73,740	7,740	...
XVI.—Miscellaneous	25,00,000	28,01,300	3,01,300	...
Public Works—Gain by Exchange.	2,64,400	16,45,230	13,80,830	...
Total ...	7,80,76,400	8,03,67,270	29,95,690	9,04,820
Military Department	17,80,000	19,19,020	1,39,020	...
Public Works do.	50,000	50,000	...	...
Postal do.	6,40,000	6,99,780	59,780	...
Telegraph do.	4,42,000	3,58,280	...	83,720
Total ...	29,12,000	30,27,080	1,98,800	83,720
Provincial Services.				
II.—Jails	1,50,000	2,64,850	1,14,850	...
III.—Registration Department	3,54,300	3,54,750	450	...
IV.—Police	21,320	82,460	61,140	...
V.—Education	94,500	2,52,590	1,58,090	...
VI.—Printing	36,200	28,030	...	8,170
VII.—Medical	7,000	1,29,560	1,22,560	...
VIII.—Ecclesiastical	...	2,660	2,660	...
IX.—Miscellaneous	...	36,320	36,320	...
X.—Public Works	...	54,100	54,100	...
Total ...	6,63,320	12,05,320	5,50,170	8,170
Local Funds.				
Local Fund Receipts	60,93,370	49,82,760	...	11,10,610
Grand Total ...	8,79,45,090	8,95,82,430	37,44,660	21,07,320

Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Expenditure for 1871-72.

——	Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2	Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	8,75,000	7,09,510	...	1,65,490
3	Refunds	2,80,000	2,48,370	...	31,630
4	Land Revenue	43,42,000	42,37,580	...	1,04,420
5	Forest	3,87,000	3,46,910	...	40,090
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,75,000	1,71,010	...	1,03,990
7	Assessed Taxes	45,000	34,980	...	10,020
8	Customs	1,68,000	1,50,220	...	17,780
9	Salt...	15,00,000	15,44,150	44,150	...
10	Opium		*Nil.*		
11	Stamps	1,70,000	1,57,960	...	12,040
12	Mint	56,750	54,740	...	2,010
13 &14	Post Office and Telegraph ...		*Nil.*		
15	Administration	14,02,000	13,22,940	...	79,060
16	Minor Departments	1,61,000	1,69,110	8,11	...
17	Law and Justice	37,47,000	33,31,490	...	4,15,510
18	Marine	73,000	63,090	...	9,910
19	Ecclesiastical	4,00,000	4,06,400	6,400	...
20	Medical	3,16,200	3,00,830	...	15,370
21	Political	1,03,000	90,400	...	12,600
22	Allowances and Assignments ...	27,98,000	27,38,420	...	59,580
23	Superannuation, &c.	20,97,000	17,61,220	...	3,35,780
24	Miscellaneous	9,65,250	9,50,180	...	15,070
25	Allotments for Provincial Services.	76,70,250	76,70,250	...	...
	Public Works—Loss by Exchange.	2,42,800	14,87,240	12,44,440	...
	Total ...	2,80,74,250	2,79,47,000	13,03,100	14,30,350
	Deduct Allotment for Provincial Services	76,70,250	76,70,250	...	...
	Total ...	2,04,04,000	2,02,76,750	13,03,100	14,30,350
	Military Department	2,94,87,210	2,84,52,270	...	10,34,940
	Public Works do.	50,80,300	50,80,300	...	...
	Postal do.	8,00,000	6,94,160	...	1,05,840
	Telegraph do.	4,10,000	5,22,110	1,12,110	...
	Total ...	3,57,77,510	3,47,48,840	1,12,110	11,40,780
	Provincial Services.				
1	Jails	9,00,000	8,23,380	...	76,620
2	Registration Department... ...	2,38,420	2,37,690	...	730
3	Police	36,52,640	33,96,290	...	2,56,350
4	Education	8,64,730	8,53,680	...	11,050
5	Medical	5,14,390	5,43,610	29,220	...
6	Printing	2,63,320	2,47,160	...	16,160
7	Ecclesiastical	...	30	30	...
8	Miscellaneous	70,000	93,190	23,190	...
9	Public Works	19,12,130	18,14,090	...	98,040
	Total ...	84,15,630	80,09,120	52,440	4,58,950
	Local Funds.				
1	Public Works	49,62,010	49,31,070	...	30,940
2	Education	2,69,510	1,54,060	...	1,15,450
3	Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public & Charitable Institutions...	2,78,640	1,63,440	...	1,15,200
4	Miscellaneous	29,500	28,380	...	1,120
	Total ...	55,39,660	52,76,950	...	2,62,710
	Grand Total ...	7,01,36,800	6,83,11,660	14,67,650	32,92,790

Comparison of the actuals of 1871-72 with the estimate of the year and the actuals of the previous one.

—	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Imperial Services other than Military	8,03,67,270	2,02,76,750
	19,19,020	2,84,52,270
Public Works ...	50,000	50,80,300
Postal, &c.	6,99,780	6,94,160
Telegraph	3,58,280	5,22,110
Provincial Services...	12,05,320	80,09,120
Local Funds... ...	49,82,760	52,76,950
Total ...	8,95,82,430	6,83,11,660

264. The total revenue realized during 1871-72 was Rupees 8,95,82,430, while the total expenditure during the same period was Rupees 6,83,11,660. It is necessary, however, to explain that the books of the year are not closed, and that the figures here given may yet be modified, and that, as in past years, those given for Public Works are a mere estimate.

—	Actuals, 1870-71.	Actuals, 1871-72.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts	7,92,19,910	8,03,67,270
	Increase.	11,47,360
Expenditure... ...	1,97,99,820	2,02,76,750
	Increase.	4,76,930
	Net gain.	6,70,430

As compared with the actuals of 1870-71 corrected by the omission of the transferred services, the financial results of the past official year show, with reference to Imperial Services, an improvement of Rupees 6,70,430.

265. The chief items of receipt under which the actuals show improvement are noted in the margin. The increase under Land Revenue is about 1·4 per cent., and looking to the fact that this revenue is chiefly dependent upon the state of the season, in reference to which no idea could be formed at the time the estimate was framed, the variation is too small to require explanation : the gross collections in 1870-71 were less by Rupees 4,25,100. The excess under Assessed Taxes was due to the collections of a large amount of arrears for the year 1870-71 when the rate was 3⅛ per cent. The collections for Customs show improvement, not only over the estimate, but also over the actuals of the previous year, which is due to increased activity in trade. The actuals under Stamps, though showing an improvement over the Budget estimate, were about the same as the collections of the previous year. The increase under Miscellaneous is exceptional, as it includes recoveries for certain payments in past years wrongly charged to Government instead of to Local Funds; while that under Public Works (Gain by Exchange) is the result of the transfer from public debt to the head Account Current, London, of Railway revenue and advance accounts with their balances outstanding on 31st December 1870.

Excess of actual receipts over the Budget Estimate.

	RS.
I.—Land Revenue ...	6,03,120
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	3,35,550
VI.—Customs	1,82,290
IX.—Stamps	1,60,250
XIV.—Marine	24,610
XVI.—Miscellaneous ...	3,01,300
Public Works—Gain by Exchange ...	13,80,830

266. The principal items of receipt under which the actuals fall below the estimate are those noted in the margin. Under Tributes and Contributions from Native States, the falling off was due to the last instalment of peishcush and subsidy from the Cochin Government being received in April 1872 instead of in March 1872. Under the head Forest, though the receipts are below the estimate, they exceed the actuals of the previous year by Rupees 78,340. The falling off under Abkari was due to the failure of contractors on account of the high rentals at which the farms were taken when they were last leased. The receipts under Salt show an improvement of Rupees 4,36,110 over those of the previous year: the estimate was rather high. Under Law and Justice, Court Fees are shown as having returned less than the estimate, but this and the corresponding short charge result from delay in introducing the new system of serving processes by a fixed establishment, the gross pay of which would appear as a charge in the accounts. Thus to some extent net receipt has been shown instead of gross receipt and gross charge.

Decrease of actual receipts with reference to the Estimate.

	RS.
II.—Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	19,570
III.—Forest	76,870
IV.—Excise on Spirits, &c. ...	91,080
VII.—Salt	2,21,590
XII.—Law and Justice	4,91,840

	Estimate. RS.	Actuals. RS.
1870-71	1,30,00,000	1,26,42,300
1871-72	1,33,00,000	1,30,78,410

267. The charges have generally shown a saving in respect of the several Budget Grants, the only heads under which the expenditure exceeded the original allotments being those noted in the margin. The increase under Salt is in the item of petty construction and repairs, which, in consequence of the neglected state of works during previous years, had to be pushed on rapidly in 1871-72, while under Minor Departments it is due to adjustments on account of the Agra and Jubbulpore Exhibitions, and to the insufficient provision made for the Solar Eclipse expedition. The increase in the Ecclesiastical Department is comparatively insignificant, and is due to the increase to Presidency house-rent granted in arrears after the estimate was submitted; that in Public Works (Loss by Exchange) is due to the same cause as on the receipt side.

Excess of actual charges over Budget Grants.

	RS.
IX.—Salt	44,150
XVI.—Minor Departments.	8,110
XIX.—Ecclesiastical ...	6,400
Public Works—Loss by Exchange ...	12,44,440

268. Of the items which show a saving, those noted in the margin show proportionately the largest variations. The estimates under Interest on Service Funds, &c., were rather high, having been based on the actuals of 1870-71; moreover, there was a not inconsiderable saving through the neglect of the authorities of the Civil Fund to cash interest warrants before the close of the year; and further, a sum of Rupees 19,000 provided to meet possible arrears of interest on notes of the Medical Retiring Fund turned out not to be wanted. Under Land Revenue the reduced expenditure was chiefly the result of savings in the pay of the different Revenue Establishments: the reduction under Excise on Spirits and Drugs occurred in the item of purchase

Decrease of actual charges with reference to Budget Grants.

	RS.
2. Interest on Service Funds, &c.	1,65,490
4. Land Revenue ...	1,04,420
6. Excise on Spirits, &c.	1,03,990
17. Law and Justice ...	4,15,510
23. Superannuation, &c....	3,35,780

of arrack, which has been noticed in the Revenue Section. The short charge on account of Process Service Establishment under Law and Justice has been explained along with the corresponding short receipt.

269. The total receipts on account of Provincial Services, including the Imperial allotment, was Rupees 88,75,566, and the total expenditure Rupees 80,09,122, the opening and closing balances being respectively Rupees 3,34,670 and Rupees 12,01,114. An abstract account of Provincial and Local Funds is given in the table annexed to para. 161.

Provincial Services.

270. The actual cash balance on the 31st March 1872 was Rs. 2,94,40,022, the total amount remitted to other Presidencies during the year being Rupees 2,57,54,206, exclusive of copper and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rupees 1,88,811 remitted to Calcutta, Bombay, and Coorg.

Cash Balance and Remittances to other Presidencies.

	Uncurrent Silver.	Copper.
Calcutta ...	5,524	32,000
Bombay ...	71,287	...
Coorg	...	80,000

271. The opening and closing balances in the several treasuries for the last five official years are shown below :—

Comparison of Cash Balances for the past five years.

Years.	Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Cash Balance at the close of the year.
	RS.	RS.
1867-68	2,59,24,400	2,53,21,400
1868-69	2,53,21,400	2,22,31,500
1869-70	2,22,31,500	2,45,75,300
1870-71	2,45,75,300	2,90,96,023
1871-72	2,90,96,023	2,94,40,022

272. The demand in the Provinces for small silver coins was, during the year under review, larger than in the previous one, as the value of small silver issued in 1871-72 amounted to Rupees 5,02,000, or Rupees 99,200 in excess of the issues in 1870-71. A supply of small silver coins to the value of rupees three lakhs was received from Bombay.

Demand for small silver coins in the Mofussil.

273. As usual there was no demand for copper, with the exception of single pie pieces, the market being still glutted with it, on which account but small despatches of this coin were made during the past year to district treasuries, viz., Rupees 49,450; although the treasuries noted in the margin were relieved of a portion of their copper balances, there is still in hand a very large stock. The total copper balance in the Presidency on the 31st March last was Rupees 13,21,706, against Rupees 14,05,281, the balance of the previous year. Rupees 1,12,000 worth of half and quarter annas were supplied to Calcutta and Coorg, and about Rupees 20,000 worth of single pie pieces were received from the Government of Punjaub for supply to the Treasury Officers of this Presidency.

Circulation of Copper.

	RS.
Vizagapatam ...	32,000
North Arcot ...	30,000
South Arcot ...	50,000
	1,12,000

Copper Straps.

274. Of the large quantity of copper straps lying in the Mint vaults, 850 candies were sold during 1871-72, 50 candies at an average of Rupees 163-11-2 per candy, and the remaining 800 candies at Rupees 165.

Supply Bills on Mofussil Treasuries.

275. The total sum drawn away from the treasuries in the Mofussil during the year by supply bills was Rupees 69,23,425, upon which a premium of Rupees 7,072 was realized.

276. Madura has been added to the list of Treasuries mentioned in last year's report, the Government balance and Treasury work at that station having been transferred to the Sub-Agency of the Bank of Madras established there. The total Government cash balance in the hands of the Madras Bank and its branches on the 1st April 1872 is noted in the margin.

Branches of the Bank of Madras conducting Government Treasury work and the balances held by them.

	RS.		RS.
Madras Bank	76,94,009	Berhampore	11,96,415
Trichinopoly	6,52,911	Guntoor ...	4,43,395
Calicut ...	4,92,075	Mangalore...	9,57,019
Bellary ...	8,66,001	Masulipatam	3,06,652
Cocanada ...	12,19,135	Madura ...	12,03,463
Ootacamund	1,46,233		1,65,73,991
Tuticorin ...	3,42,973		
Cochin ...	87,219		
Negapatam...	9,66,491		

ASSAY.

Continuance of local assay.

277. It having been decided to abolish the Bullion Depôt in the Assay Office of the Madras Mint, the Government of India, for the convenience of the public of Madras, sanctioned, as an experimental measure, an arrangement under which bullion is still received by the Accountant-General, and a certificate of its value granted by the Chemical Examiner, who is charged with the duty of conducting the process of assay. This arrangement has been in force since 30th May 1871; and an improvement in the results of the local assay of bullion being perceptible towards the close of the year, the sanction of the Supreme Government was solicited to the continuance of the experiment for another year.

Silver bullion.

278. The standard weight of silver bullion melted and assayed was tolahs 86,909, most of which was received during the last three or four months of the year. The seigniorage recovered on the above and credited to Government amounted to Rupees 1,823-9-5.

Receipts and expenditure.

279. The establishment charges amounted to Rupees 3,300; the miscellaneous receipts were Rupees 4,242. 8,960 lbs. of coinage copper straps were sold to the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway, Negapatam, and the value, inclusive of charges, Rupees 3,886-0-9, remitted to the Bank to the credit of Government. About 559,500 lbs. of copper were also delivered to merchants from time to time on the written orders of the Accountant-General, in whose department the value of the copper was received.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Operations of the Exchange Department.

280. The business of the Exchange Department during the year was greater than in the previous year, as will appear from the following table, which shows the receipt and issue of notes and cash.

——	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS.
Notes issued in exchange for cash or other notes	3,64,76,530	4,10,61,010
Cash issued in exchange for notes	18,40,410	26,13,320
Notes received for cash or other notes	3,78,59,270	4,33,41,990
Cash received for notes issued	4,57,770	3,32,340

281. The following table shows the nominal and actual circulation of notes on the last day of each month of the year :— Notes in circulation.

Circulation, 1871-72.

Last day of the month of	NOTES IN NOMINAL CIRCULATION.				
	Madras.	Calicut.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total.
1871.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
April	97,11,020	11,94,250	12,83,310	4,16,190	1,26,04,770
May	1,29,11,590	13,85,910	13,03,070	3,82,340	1,59,82,910
June	1,22,08,270	15,22,100	13,29,280	2,95,530	1,53,55,180
July	1,17,34,160	14,72,060	8,85,530	3,44,990	1,44,36,740
August...	1,21,29,760	14,47,930	6,75,380	3,92,900	1,46,45,970
September	1,17,00,470	11,96,280	6,16,530	3,57,680	1,38,70,960
October...	1,14,32,490	13,73,930	6,02,540	3,94,370	1,38,03,330
November	1,13,31,830	15,35,410	5,78,850	4,10,660	1,38,56,750
December	1,07,02,220	13,77,180	6,69,150	3,25,370	1,30,73,920
1872.					
January	1,04,97,530	13,03,540	8,05,830	3,79,010	1,29,85,910
February	1,05,19,820	14,76,060	8,80,160	3,67,110	1,32,43,150
March	87,11,180	16,55,640	7,21,130	3,76,720	1,14,64,670

Circulation, 1871-72.—(Continued.)

Last day of the month of	STOCK HELD AT					Notes in active circulation.
	Madras Bank and other Treasuries.	Calcutta and Branch Circles.	Madras and Branch Circles.	Bombay and Branch Circles.	Total.	
1871.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
April	45,89,660	9,97,190	15,23,970	2,04,090	73,14,910	52,89,860
May	78,56,750	5,04,580	18,22,540	900	1,01,84,770	57,98,140
June	76,62,780	4,09,920	19,81,840	360	1,00,54,900	53,00,280
July	67,30,070	2,14,420	14,64,620	460	84,09,570	60,27,170
August ...	74,43,590	2,10,920	13,61,150	1,120	90,16,780	56,29,190
September ...	68,75,830	1,79,590	9,33,280	2,230	79,90,930	58,80,030
October ...	68,08,060	1,85,980	8,57,160	6,620	78,57,820	59,45,510
November ...	46,76,710	1,96,580	11,67,090	1,360	60,41,740	78,15,010
December ...	58,66,960	2,09,330	11,34,060	610	72,10,960	58,62,960
1872.						
January ...	65,99,820	2,09,740	6,00,370	4,770	74,14,700	55,71,210
February ...	67,92,970	2,05,760	8,22,400	2,590	78,23,720	54,19,430
March	54,58,090	2,14,790	5,62,600	4,360	62,39,840	52,24,830

It will be observed that there was a considerable increase in the circulation of notes of the Madras and Calicut Circles during the year, except in March last when the Madras circulation fell by 18 lakhs. This was owing to the withdrawal of silver to the amount of 15 lakhs by the Madras Bank against notes, and the receipt of notes for three lakhs from Calicut and Trichinopoly against their notes cancelled here. The circulation of Trichinopoly notes was considerably less than in the previous year, and that of Vizagapatam continues to show no improvement whatever.

Receipt and issue of notes by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency.

282. The number of notes of each circle received and issued in exchange for cash or other notes during the past, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table :—

——	NOTES RECEIVED.				NOTES ISSUED.			
	1870-71.		1871-72.		1870-71.		1871-72.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Madras	2,81,357	3,64,47,490	2,88,958	4,89,49,250	2,87,330	3,83,67,350	3,01,473	4,88,46,640
Calicut	45,454	30,78,910	40,241	31,73,460	42,809	30,62,370	45,734	37,44,090
Trichinopoly ...	12,763	17,79,510	18,742	16,51,880	14,681	15,87,990	11,932	11,72,810
Vizagapatam ...	8,718	6,95,730	11,108	8,68,910	10,801	7,50,280	11,150	8,41,900
Total ...	3,48,292	4,20,01,640	3,59,049	5,46,43,500	3,55,621	4,37,67,940	3,70,289	5,46,05,440

Receipt of Circle Notes at the Head Office, Madras.

283. The following table exhibits the value of notes of other circles received at the Presidency during the year :—

——	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS.
Calicut	18,64,250	24,38,480
Trichinopoly	14,76,090	7,92,220
Vizagapatam	2,53,260	2,24,130
Calcutta	18,390	68,230
Bombay	32,950	69,64,080
Allahabad...	1,750	5,710
Lahore	1,200	5,390
Nagpore	3,870	20,240
Kurrachee	366	14,270
Akola	1,150	4,630
Total ...	36,53,270	1,05,337,80

Notes of the Calicut Circle to the amount of 17¼ lakhs were cancelled here on receipt of silver from the Bank of Madras, a like sum being issued from the Calicut reserve to the Branch Bank at that place. Notes to the value of 1¼ lakhs were cancelled in exchange for a like amount of Madras Notes cancelled at Calicut, and Currency Bills for Rupees 41,000 were issued on the Calicut Office. Trichinopoly Notes for Rupees 4,00,000 were disposed of to the Bank of Madras, and Currency Bills for Rupees 1,73,000 were issued on the Trichinopoly Office, and Madras Notes were exchanged for Rupees 1,75,000. A sum of Rupees 5,00,000 was brought to the Head Office, Madras, from Trichinopoly against its notes held here at a cost of Rupees 953-7-0. The Vizagapatam Circle Office was relieved of Madras Notes to the amount of Rupees 3,20,000 held by it, through the agency of the Government Treasury, under orders from the Accountant-General. The receipt of notes of Bombay Circle during the year amounted to Rupees 69,64,080, against Rupees 32,950 in the previous year. The several Banks in Madras presented them largely to be exchanged for Madras notes. They were mostly received in the denomination of 1,000 rupees, and appear to have come down to Madras in heavy remittances from Bombay. They were all cut notes, and thus rendered unfit for re-issue.

284. The issuing and cashing of notes freely at all Treasuries in the Provinces during the year worked most satisfactorily, as will appear from the table given below. It will be seen that the total receipt of notes was Rupees 38,56,370 in excess of that of the preceding year, and the issue Rupees 35,19,000. There is a considerable improvement in this transaction annually, which clearly shows that the Currency Notes are acquiring the ready confidence of the public:—

Issuing and cashing of Currency Notes by Government Treasuries in the interior.

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS.
Notes received by all Government Treasuries in exchange for silver	42,16,530	77,81,250
Notes received in payment of claims	94,63,420	97,55,070
Total ...	1,36,79,950	1,75,36,320
Notes issued in exchange for silver	80,80,450	1,01,52,850
Do. do. in payment of claims	53,69,240	68,87,840
Total ...	1,34,49,690	1,70,40,690

285. The following table shows the extent of the work of the department in this respect during the year, together with the number of stopped notes still outstanding:—

Currency Notes stopped.

	10 Rs.	20 Rs.	50 Rs.	100 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs.	Total No.	Total Value.
Number of stopped notes of each denomination and gross value on the 1st April 1871	No. 230	No. 100	No. 66	No. 92	No. 12	No. 6	No. 506	Rs. 28,890
Number of notes of each denomination and gross value stopped during the year—								
Whole	26	24	30	57	9	6	152	18,440
Half	53	74	29	53	4	2	188	12,220
Mismatched notes received in course of business ...	1	1	4	3	...	1	10	1,530
Mismatched notes paid by adjustment of other halves during the year	2	2	2	4	...	1	11	1,560
Do. do. on Bond do. ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	5	160
Number of entire notes lost for which the value was paid on Indemnity Bond.	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	210
Half notes cashed on Indemnity Bond ...	38	35	20	49	7	2	151	12,480
Stopped notes still outstanding in the book—								
Whole notes ...	76	55	43	76	10	5	265	21,610
Half do. ...	134	60	23	25	...	...	242	6,190
Mismatched notes.	9	1	2	1	...	...	13	310

It will be observed from the above table that the value of whole notes lost during the year exceeded the half notes, as was the case last year. Whole notes lost and not presented within five years were, under orders from the Head Commissioner, cashed on Bonds of Indemnity executed by the parties who lost the notes with two approved sureties in each case to the extent of Rupees 210. Similarly half notes were cashed to the amount of Rupees 12,480.

Currency Notes cancelled.

286. The number and value of notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, is shown in the following table:—

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras...	1,54,385	1,41,30,470	1,81,757	2,17,69,470
Calicut	35,995	20,35,730	34,807	26,73,050
Trichinopoly	11,814	18,54,280	13,879	12,48,490
Vizagapatam	3,828	2,66,240	5,859	3,81,810
Total ...	2,06,022	1,82,86,720	2,36,302	2,60,72,820

From the above it will be seen that 30,280 notes, amounting in value to Rupees 77,86,100, were cancelled in excess of the number and value during the previous year. This work is increasing annually.

287. The following table shows the number of cut and uncut notes received by this office during the year, the object being to show the proportion the former bears to the latter:— Currency Notes cut.

	1871-72.					
	CUT NOTES.		UNCUT NOTES.		PROPORTION OF CUT NOTES TO THE ENTIRE OR UNCUT NOTES.	
	No. of Notes.	Value.	No. of Notes.	Value.	No. of Notes.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Madras Circle ...	45,217	92,27,350	1,36,434	1,25,33,150	33·142	73·624
Calicut do.	23,338	20,13,880	11,433	6,56,150	204·128	306·923
Trichinopoly do.	4,073	578,870	9,798	6,69,130	41·569	86·510
Vizagapatam do.	5,239	367,470	611	13,970	857·446	2630·422
Total ...	77,867	1,21,87,570	1,58,276	1,38,72,400	...	...

Proportion of total cut to total uncut notes :—number 49·196, value 87·854.

288. In January 1872 the Government of India sanctioned the establishment experimentally of Currency Agencies at the following stations, viz. :— Currency Agencies.

Cuddapah	Madras Circle.
Bellary	
Bangalore	
Negapatam	Trichinopoly do.
Tuticorin	
Ootacamund	Calicut do.
Manantoddy	
Cocanada	Vizagapatam do.

Nothing, however, was done before the end of the year under report.

289. The investments in Government Securities at the end of the year stood at Rupees 20,28,580-10-6, as follows:— Government Securities.

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	17,28,403	15	9
Calicut do.	1,00,058	14	3
Trichinopoly do.	1,00,058	14	3
Vizagapatam do.	1,00,058	14	3
Total ...	20,28,580	10	6

290. The following table of receipts and disbursements shows that, after covering all expenses, Government realized a profit from Madras Currency Notes of Rupees 41,278-10-9. Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes.

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Profit by interest on Government Securities of the Madras and its Branch Circles ...	81,143	3	9			
Sale proceeds of mango-wood boxes and gunny, &c.	106	5	1			
				81,249	8	10

Disbursements.

Deputy Collectors in charge of Circle Offices ...	3,580	10	4			
Establishments including circles, but not including any part of the Assistant Accountant-General's pay	25,058	10	0			
Temporary Establishment	594	3	3			
Contingencies, including circles	3,913	7	2			
Total Cash Payments ...	33,146	14	9			
Cost of note forms received from England, including freight	5,886	6	8			
Cost of rubber rollers for the note-stamping machine supplied by the Mint Master, Calcutta	7	8	0			
Official postage	140	7	4			
Stationery	592	13	4			
Printing charges	196	42	0			
				39,970	14	1
Profit ...				41,278	10	9

291. An attempt has been made to ascertain the composition per cent. of currency employed in business transactions in the Madras Presidency. The following table, for which returns have been furnished by all the branches of the Bank of Madras, by two other Banks, and by some European firms, exhibits the *average* at each of the four places mentioned therein :—

Composition of Currency.

Number of Firms furnishing Returns.	Description of Firm.	Average Total Transactions—Receipts and Payments.		
		Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.
5	Madras Banks	31·20	23·86	44·94
5	Calicut Banks	49·92	6·01	44·07
4	Trichinopoly Banks	44·02	3·89	52·09
5	Trichinopoly Merchants	63·98	...	36·02
5	Vizagapatam Banks...	52·16	2·24	45·60
5	Vizagapatam Merchants	49·89	1·38	48·73

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE.

292. It must be premised that the Administration Reports of the Travancore and Cochin States have reference to the Malayalum year 1046 ending the 14th August 1871.

Period to which report refers.

293. The administration of civil justice is conducted by a Sadr Court, 4 Zillah Courts, and 20 Munsiffs' Courts. The subjoined table shows the work performed by the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts during the year under review, in comparison with the previous year:—

CIVIL JUSTICE—Original Jurisdiction.

Courts.	1045.					1046.			
	Pending.	Filed, with re-admitted Suits.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Filed, with re-admitted Suits.	Total of Columns 5 and 6.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Zillah Courts ...	1,563	1,349	2,912	1,794	1,118	1,422	2,540	1,715	825
Munsiffs' Courts ...	9,546	17,252	26,798	20,819	5,979	19,535	25,514	20,799	4,715
Total ...	11,109	18,601	29,710	22,613	7,097	20,957	28,054	22,514	5,540

The proportion of contested suits is not given, but probably a large number were not contested. The average number of suits disposed of monthly in each of the 20 Munsiffs' Courts was 86, and in each of the Zillah Courts 36; but the numbers vary very greatly both as regards the different Courts and the individual Judges. The suits newly instituted in the year were in the proportion of 1 to 61 of the population—a very high average, though not so high as in Cochin.

294. The subjoined table shows the results of appeals from the Munsiffs' Courts to the Zillah Court and from the latter Court to the Sadr Court.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Appellate Court.	Number of Appeals preferred during the year.	Per-centage of Appeals to Appealable Decisions.	No. of Appeal Decrees.	Decisions confirmed.	Per cent.	Decisions modified.	Per cent.	Decisions reversed.	Per cent.
Zillah Court ...	1,156	8	1,143	743	65	109	9½	291	25½
Sadr Court ...	512	17	543	387	71	82	15	74	13½

The subjoined table shows the working of the Sadr Court:—

Nature of Suits.	1045.			1046.			
	Filed inclusive of Arrears.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Filed.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Appeals	798	319	479	443	922	439	483
Special Appeals ...	192	68	124	69	193	104	89
Reviews	6	5	1	1	2	1	1
Total ...	996	392	604	513	1,117	544	573

The number of cases disposed of during the year was 39 per cent. in excess of the work done the year before, the progress made being chiefly due to the system of divided sittings which the Judges adopted throughout the year. In addition to the above, 104 applications for the admission of special appeals out of 297 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 193.

Duration of suits.

295. The average duration of suits is given below:—

	1045. M.	1045. D.	1046. M.	1046. D.
Sadr Court	7	5	12	24
Zillah Court, Appeals	2	9	2	14
Do. Original	9	11	7	23
Munsiffs' Courts	5	10	1	7

But contested and uncontested suits are here massed. If the uncontested suits are withdrawn, and the average struck on the contested suits only, the result shows less favorably, especially in regard to the Munsiffs' Courts.

Value of suits. Nature of claim, &c.

296. The value of suits instituted in the Munsiffs' Courts was Rupees 7,54,592, and in the Zillah Courts Rupees 9,43,612. About 14 per cent. of the suits filed in the Munsiffs' Courts referred to real property, and 86 per cent. to simple monetary transactions. Of those filed in the Zillah Courts upwards of 57 per cent. had reference to immoveable property. Of 512 appeals to the Sadr Court, above 84 per cent. related to immoveable property, leaving rather less than 16 per cent. relating to money claims.

The number of suits decided in favor of the plaintiff in all the Courts bore a ratio of 78 per cent., and those for the defendant of 22 per cent. The collections in the Judicial Department under all the items of income amounted to Rupees 1,18,693, which exceeds the sum realized in the year before by about Rupees 3,336. The increase is owing to the value of suits of 1,046 exceeding that of those filed in the previous year. No information is afforded with regard to execution of decrees.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

297. The Second Judges of the Zillah Courts usually sit on the criminal side under much the same system as that pursued in Cochin.

The following statement exhibits the work performed by the Zillah Criminal Courts.

—	Number of Committals during the year.	Pending from last year.	Total Cases.	Total Prisoners.	Number of Convictions	Number of Acquittals.	Number remaining untried.	Number of Cases decided.	Number left pending.	Average Duration of Cases.
Zillah Court.	342	37	379	822	348	337	137	336	43	20 days.

Further 195 cases were referred by the Zillah Criminal Courts for the decision of the Sadr Court with the following results:—

—	Pending from previous year.		Filed during the year.		Disposed of during the year		Decision confirmed.	Decision modified.	Decision reversed.	Prisoners punished.	Prisoners released.	Prisoners left for trial.	Average Duration of Cases.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.							
Sadr Court.	2	9	195	480	190	453	117	50	23	248	205	36	days. 15

In four cases appeals were preferred from the decisions of the Criminal Courts, of which two were modified and two reversed.

In 20 cases the offenders were convicted of culpable homicide, and of these six persons were sentenced to death. Five were executed during the year, and one after its close. There were two gang robberies, against five in the previous year.

298. The Dewan is head of the Magistracy and Police. His powers extend to the award of three months' imprisonment, 50 rupees fine, and 12 stripes. The four Dewan Peishcars have more limited magisterial powers. They can imprison for two months, fine 25 rupees, and inflict 10 lashes. The Commercial Agent, Conservator of Forests, and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills have also limited magisterial powers. The Tahsildars are heads of Police, and there are besides 17 Police Ameens. They can imprison for one month, fine up to 5 rupees, and inflict six lashes. Appeals lie to the Dewan Peishcars and Dewan. The latter's decision as Magistrate is final. The Police and Magistracy disposed of 19,733 cases during the year. The number of persons charged was 36,852. Of these, 2,565 (about 7 per cent.) were females. The convictions and acquittals by the Magistracy were respectively 59½ and 40½ per cent. The offences charged may be classified as noted in the margin. Three were offences relating to false coins; the rest were of a miscellaneous character. Of the 5,330 offences against the person, about 96½ per cent. were petty assaults. The average time occupied in the disposal of cases by the Magistracy was nine days, and in committal to the Zillah Criminal Courts 20 days. A slight increase was made to the Police force. The cost of each man seems to be about Rupees 77 per annum. The strength is in the pro-

Operations of the Magistracy and Police.

27 per cent. were offences against the person.

7 per cent. against property.

11 per cent. connected with disputes regarding possession of landed property.

1 per cent. connected with smuggling.

portion of 1 to every 737 of the population, which ought to be a very ample provision.

Jails.

299. The number of convicts in the several jails at the close of the year was 499, or 19 more than in the previous year. There were 24 deaths during the year (or about 5 per cent. of the average daily strength). The average cost of maintenance was about 64 rupees per head.

Registration of Assurances.

300. There were 38,188 registrations in the year, the value of all the transactions registered being 142 lakhs. The collections of the department amounted to Rupees 71,038 (although the fees are by no means excessive) and the disbursements to Rupees 33,331, leaving a net profit of Rupees 37,707. The working of the Registration Department seems to have been very satisfactory.

Land Revenue.

301. The total revenue for the past five years is shown in the margin. Owing to a failure of the first crop of the year, taxes on wet lands to the extent of about 44,000 rupees had to be remitted, which accounts for the decrease, as compared with the figures for the previous year. Some extension of cultivation is reported, but the land revenue does not show much tendency to expand; increased attention to the conservancy of existing and the completion of projected irrigation works in the south will add to the welfare of the people and the revenue of the State. Coffee cultivation is progressing. The tax received from coffee estates in the year was Rupees 2,880, which shows an increase of Rupees 780 over the previous year.

—	Wet.	Garden.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1042	11,44,384	4,04,120	1,29,150	16,77,654
1043	11,13,006	4,02,804	1,53,506	16,69,316
1044	11,60,632	4,03,998	1,23,950	16,88,580
1045	11,43,993	4,01,701	1,21,256	16,66,950
1046	11,01,719	4,01,823	1,40,412	16,43,954

Customs.

302. The revenue derived was on exports Rupees 3,06,997 and on imports Rupees 8,18,044, which gives a total of Rupees 11,25,041,* showing an increase in favor of the year under report of Rupees 26,902. The exports are mainly copra, coir, cocoanut oil, areca-nut, ginger, coffee, pepper, &c.; the imports, tobacco, opium, salt, piece-goods, &c. The value of the exports is given at Rupees 65,70,573, that of the imports at Rupees 52,12,900. There was a net decrease in the export duty of about Rupees 4,000, mainly due to a large falling off in copra, coir, and pepper, which was partly counterbalanced, however, by considerable increases in coffee, areca-nut, and lard. The fall in pepper is noticeable, as the abolition of the monopoly was looked to as likely to stimulate this branch of production. Whether the fall in exports of the produce of the cocoanut tree was due to season, decrease of demand, or the action of the export duties is a question that deserves serious attention. The increase in the import duty was almost entirely due to tobacco, and is highly satisfactory as far as it goes, but a further increase under this head may be looked for with continued vigilance on the part of the Customs Department.

* Irrespective of the amount received from the British Government under the Interportal Convention.

303. The total sales of salt during the year amounted to 4,142 garces, or 51 garces more than the quantity sold in the preceding year. The revenue realized therefrom was Rupees 10,03,336, which is 46,108 rupees in excess of that for the previous year. The increase is owing to larger consumption and enhanced prices in the ratio of about one to three; fifty-six per cent. of the quantity of salt sold was the produce of the country, while the remaining portion was imported from Bombay. The amount consumed gives an average of 32 lbs. per head of the population—a very liberal allowance. Arrangements for extended local manufacture have been made. Salt.

304. The timber trade was not brisk, and a good deal of timber of the previous year's felling remained unexported. The teak plantations are reported to continue to thrive. Forest.

305. The crop for the year under report was 234 candies, against 77 for the previous year, and the sale proceeds were Rupees 3,83,944, against Rupees 1,85,818. There was an increase in the cultivation to the extent of 540 acres, and several applications for fresh land were made. Cardamoms.

306. It is worthy of remark, as indicating gradual progress in this particular direction, that the number of private despatches conveyed by the district post was over 191,000, or 4½ per cent. in excess of the number for the previous year. A similar increase in the current year would bring the numbers up to two lakhs. The expenditure being Rupees 17,298, and the revenue Rupees 11,195, the difference (Rupees 6,102) represents the cost to the Sirkar of the carriage of its official correspondence. District Post.

307. The education of the Second Prince was a good deal interrupted by ill-health. That of the Third Prince was carried on as usual. The educational institutions in Trevandrum were as noted in the margin, while in the districts there were 16 English, 28 Vernacular, and 3 Village Schools established and maintained by the Sirkar. The number of students under instruction in the High School at the end of the year was 105, in the junior department 436, and in the Preparatory School 234. At the University Examination held in December 1870, 18 students passed the Matriculation and one the First in Arts Examination. There were seven candidates for the B.A. degree in February 1871, of whom three passed in the third class. In the course of the year the Maharajah instituted a Scholarship in connexion with the Madras University, to enable one of his subjects to study as an Engineer, or for the medical profession. The amount of the endowment was Rupees 10,000. The Girls' Schools continued to make very satisfactory progress. There was a falling off in the number of pupils in the English District Schools as marginally noted. This is partly owing to the establishment of Vernacular Schools at the stations of the English Schools. The impression seems also to obtain that a course in the Vernacular Schools is a surer road to employment under the Sirkar than is offered by the English Schools, and, not unnaturally Education.

The High School.
The Girls' School.
The Vernacular Normal School.
The Central Vernacular School.
Two Vernacular Girls' Schools.
One Hindustani School.

At the end of	1045 ...	1,130
Do. do.	1046 ...	892

perhaps, the local Administrative Officers seem more interested in the Vernacular than in the English Institutions. Forty-four boys from the District Schools were admitted during the year into the High School, of whom 16 or 36 per cent. were found qualified to join the highest class of the junior department, 23 or 52 per cent. were placed in the second class, and five in the lower classes. The result is satisfactory, as showing that the education imparted in the District Schools is sound. There were 53 Malayalum and Tamil Schools in working order at the end of the year. Of these, 18 were receiving grants-in-aid, and the others were Government Institutions. The number of pupils under instruction at the end of the year was 3,075, against 3,639 in the year preceding.

The total amount expended on education during the year was Rupees 72,365. The amount of fees received being Rupees 9,995, the net expenditure was Rupees 62,370. The net cost per annum of each pupil at the High School was Rupees 25, at the District English Schools Rupees 13, and at the Vernacular Schools Rupees 7½. Some liberal grants-in-aid are given, but much benefit would result from the establishment of a regular system for general application throughout the province. No real advance has been made in throwing open the public schools to all classes of the community; a few schools were thrown open, but the great mass remain closed to the lower castes.

Medical Department.

308. The working of the Medical Department for the year under review shows an unprecedented advance. Last year, the total number of patients treated in the Travancore Hospitals amounted to 46,019, while in the year under review it was 66,757, showing an increase of no less than 20,732 patients treated. All castes and classes share in the benefits of this institution. There is a handsome and capacious Civil Hospital at Trevandrum, besides seven others, public and departmental. There are thirteen out-station hospitals, and the arrangements are on a most liberal scale. The charges (exclusive of the cost of buildings which has been considerable) amounted to Rupees 1,17,154, as shown in the margin. Four obstetric nurse pupils passed creditable examinations at Trevandrum during the year. Two were deputed to out-hospitals. The importance of spreading a knowledge of proper treatment in midwifery is very great, for the native practice is known to be rude in the extreme. A building at Trevandrum was taken up to serve as a Lunatic Asylum during the year. 73 patients were admitted, of whom 27 were discharged cured, 7 were relieved, 2 died, and 37 remained at the end of the year. The building is quite unsuited for the purposes of an asylum; the provision of suitable premises has long been talked of, and has been too long delayed. The attention of the Dewan, the Durbar Physician, and the Chief Engineer has been requested to the subject. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 72,464, showing an increase of 15,871 operations over those of the preceding year. The per-centage of success reported was 98·06.

	Rs.
Salaries ...	33,401
Medical supplies.	46,840
Dieting	26,769
Vaccination ...	10,144
Total ...	1,17,154

Public Works.

309. The expenditure in the Engineer's Department, including salaries of establishment and value of stock, tools, and plant, was Rs. 12,44,274, that in the Mahramut Department Rs. 1,60,796.

The following abstract shows the expenditure as allotted under the several main heads:—

Repairs and Maintenance.

	RS.
Communications	87,565
Civil Buildings	4,307
Irrigation Works	12,620
Military Buildings... ...	943
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,166
Total ...	1,07,601

Original Works.

	RS.
Communications	4,92,588
Civil Buildings	1,62,600
Irrigation Works	6,582
Military Buildings... ...	6,105
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	49,390
Surveying and Tracing ...	22,530
Total ...	7,39,795

There has been a steady increase over past years in the operations of the department. The districts to the north can hardly be said to have been taken up as yet, but a good deal of work was effected on the Peermade Ghaut line. From the backwater terminus at Cottyam, or the important native town of Chunganacherry, a little further south, cart traffic is easy to the coffee estates on the crest of the ghauts, some 3,500 feet above the sea, and preliminary operations for carrying on the line across the plateau to descend to Gudalur and the Cumbum Valley in Madura are well advanced. Though this line can hardly be as immediately important as the one from Quilon noticed below, it will have a marked effect on the country and demands careful attention. From Cottyam southwards sections of a main line traversing the interior in a northerly and southerly direction were partially commenced. These will not only form a main line of importance, but will be especially useful in establishing direct communication between towns and markets on the main easterly and westerly lines, and in acting as feeders to the different lines of water communication to the coast. On the highly important line from Quilon through the Arienkaul Pass to Shencottah on the Tinnevelly side of the ghauts there was an expenditure of about one lakh and thirteen thousand rupees. In the latter part of 1869 a circuitous track, painfully traversed by pack bullocks, bore what direct traffic existed between the important districts east and west of the pass. In 1870-71 carts were using the new line, traversing many miles of hill and forest, and the markets of the west coast towns were beginning to be sensibly affected by the direct communication. Branch roads north and south of this line are being rapidly opened, and will, as they extend, enhance the value of the main line; one debouches direct on Trevandrum. The southern road from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly by Arambooly received attention, and the fine bridge at Coolitory (eleven 60-feet spans) was almost completed. It was opened to traffic early in the current year. Further south an important road from the foot of the Ashamboo Hills to the coast was open for traffic throughout, and enabled the coffee planters to despatch the season's crop on carts. Various other new roads of short length, but of much local importance in the neighbourhood of Trevandrum, Quilon, Allepey, and Cottyam, were commenced or completed. The Wurkullay Barrier Canal absorbed a lakh of rupees during the year. A very large amount of earth-work was got through, but the progress did not otherwise come up to the Chief Engineer's expectations. Under Buildings, the only

item that calls for special remark is the new College at Trevandrum. This promises to be a very handsome structure both as regards design and execution of details.. The difficulty of procuring skilled labor for the stone-work caused much delay, and though great progress has been made during the current year, the building is still some way from completion. Rupees 10,000 and odd were spent in preliminary operations in connexion with the Periujany reservoir project, a highly important work, which it is most desirable to push on as soon as the necessary data can be obtained if they go to show that it can be undertaken with a fair prospect of success and at a reasonable expenditure. The cost of establishment in the Public Works Department is given at about 10 per cent. on the outlay—a very low rate. No detailed information is given regarding the expenditure in the Mahramut Department. It appears to have been incurred in the maintenance of pagodas, palaces, and some public buildings, in village communications, and in the highly important work of repairing tanks and channels in Nanjenaud, a district in the southern division of Travancore, where a larger expenditure on irrigation works seems urgently called for.

Financial.

310. The total revenue of the State for the year under review amounted to Rupees 52,44,472, the largest ever realized, being Rupees 1,10,465 in excess of the receipts for the past year. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 52,92,560, which, though lower than the disbursements of the year before by nearly a lakh and a half, is still higher than the receipts of the year by Rupees 48,088. The deficit, if such it can properly be called, arises simply from the unprecedentedly liberal outlay on public works.

The main items of revenue and expenditure are given below :—

	RS.		RS.
Land Revenue	16,43,954	Public Works	11,68,728
Salt	10,03,336	Subsidy to British Indian Government	8,10,652
Tobacco	8,10,511	Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,65,867
Miscellaneous	4,86,687	Dewasom or Religious Institutions	5,52,827
Cardamoms and other goods ...	4,09,923	The Palace	4,99,549
Customs	3,55,244	Cost and charges of goods sold ...	4,13,969
Interest on Government Securities	1,59,079	Ootooperahs or Charitable Institutions	3,05,950
Judicial Fees	1,20,813	Contingent charges	1,96,593
Timber	1,20,174	Nair Troops	1,77,597
Arrack and Opium	1,05,494	Judicial Establishment	1,57,415
Arrears of revenue collected this year	29,257	Police do.	1,32,956
		Education, Science, and Art ...	1,23,244
		Pensions	1,21,517
		Elephant and Horse Establishment	65,696
Total ...	52,44,472	Total ...	52,92,560
Balance as per last year's account.	42,69,115	Part of inefficient balance now charged to account	17,627
		Balance to be carried to next year's account	42,03,400
Grand Total ...	95,13,587	Grand Total ...	95,13,587

The item of Land Revenue was seriously affected by the unfavorable season in the south, where the assessment to the extent of about Rupees 44,000 had

to be remitted. This head of revenue might be expected to show more marked improvement than it exhibits. The return in the year under review is lower than that for any of the immediately preceding five years, yet annual additions to the land registers are reported. The Resident is of opinion that with more active attention to the existing irrigation works in the south, the provision of further water-supply which is under consideration, and an inspection of the garden lands, which according to the revenue system of the country the State may institute periodically and might have instituted some years ago, a legitimate and very considerable increase of the land revenue may be looked for. In the salt revenue also an increase may be confidently anticipated by better management and extension of the local manufacture. Practical steps have been taken towards this end in the current year. The cardamom revenue may fluctuate, but there is no reason to anticipate a falling off in the average returns. As regards expenditure the amount entered in the year under review on Public Works should be looked upon as above the ordinary standard of expenditure from the current annual revenues. Moreover the works in respect of which by far the greater portion of these charges was incurred are not of a class that can be called immediately and directly reproductive, though their influence will tell, and indeed is telling indirectly on the finances of the State by contributing to the increase of its material prosperity. The expenditure on the Huzzoor and Cutcherry Establishments is already liberal. The Dewasom (temple) expenditure is incurred by the State in consideration of temple lands which the Government administers as a trustee, and, though the claim on account of the Ootooperahs (feeding establishments) is not so clear, even this charge can hardly be debited altogether to spontaneous charity. The palace expenditure is conducted with a strict regard to economy.

311. On the whole the administration of the province may be regarded as highly satisfactory, and it is due to Sir T. Madava Row (who, since the expiration of the year to which this report relates, has resigned the office of Dewan of Travancore), to record how greatly the present prosperity of the State is the result of the striking ability, firmness, and integrity which he brought to bear on the administration. General remarks.

COCHIN.

312. The administration of civil justice is conducted by an Appeal Court (three Judges), two Zillah Courts (two Judges each), and five Munsiffs' Courts. The original jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts embraces all ordinary suits, where the value exceeds 200 rupees, and they possess appellate jurisdiction in respect of suits disposed of by the Munsiffs when the value exceeds Rupees 10. The Appeal Court has no original jurisdiction. As the Limitation Regulation II. of 1867-68 was to come into effect at the commencement of the current year (15th August 1871), a number of suits that would have lapsed, had they not been preferred prior to that date, were brought on the Courts' files, resulting in an increase over the previous year in the number of suits filed in the Munsiffs' and Zillah Courts of rather more than 68 and 105 per cent. respectively. Of the 9,502 suits pending at the commencement of, and filed during the year in the five Mun- CIVIL JUSTICE,—Original Suits.

siffs' Courts, 7,108 were disposed of against 4,736 in the previous year, showing an increase of 71 per cent; 2,394 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Although this was 1,636 in excess of those remaining at the close of the previous year, the amount of work performed during the year was considerably greater than in the preceding one. The average number of contested suits decided monthly in each of the five Munsiffs' Courts was 20. In the two Zillah Courts, of 1,578 cases pending at the beginning of the year or instituted during it, 740 were disposed of against 508 in the previous year—an increase of over 46 per cent. The average number of suits disposed of monthly in each Court was 30. The suits newly instituted in the year in the Munsiffs' and Zillah Courts were in the proportion of 1 to 11½ of the population, indicating an extraordinary amount of litigation, but this result was due in a great measure to the action of the Limitation Regulation noticed above. The value of the original suits filed in the year is given at Rupees 14,50,324. Of the 7,108 cases disposed of by the Munsiffs, only 1,200, or 17 per cent., and of the 740 cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts, 418, or 56 per cent., were contested. The per-centage of contested cases to the whole number of suits disposed of in the previous year was 18 per cent. in the Munsiffs' and 58 per cent. in the Zillah Courts. The very large proportion of uncontested suits in the Munsiffs' Courts was probably owing to the vast majority having relation to simple money claims, and being filed rather to keep the claims alive than because they were seriously disputed.

Working of Appellate Courts.

313. The subjoined table shows the manner in which the appeals from the Munsiffs' decrees to the Zillah Court and from the decrees of the latter Court to the Appeal Court were disposed of:—

Appellate Courts.	No. of Appeals preferred during the year and pending from last year.	Per-centage of Appeals to Appealable Decisions.	No. of Decrees confirmed.	No. of Decrees modified.	No. of Decrees reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Zillah Court.	394	5½	110	49	103	63	69
Appeal Court.	264	38	91	18	36	13	106

The number of appeals from the Munsiffs' Courts in proportion to appealable decrees was small; but the proportion of cases in which appeals were more or less successful was unduly high. Besides 158 Regular Appeals, 78 Special Appeals out of a total of 101 were disposed of by the Appeal Court, or 48 in excess of the number disposed of in the previous year. Thus the Appeal Court disposed of 236 cases out of 365, leaving 129 pending at the close of the year, or 13 less than at the end of the year before.

Duration of contested suits.

	1045.		1046.		Diff. in 1046.	
	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.
Appeal Court						
Appeal & Special Appeal	5	9	7	2+	1	23
Zillah Appeals	1	0	0	29—	0	1
Do. Original	6	6	6	15+	0	9
Munsiff	2	4	5	15+	3	11

314. The duration of contested suits is given in the margin, but the figures cannot be regarded as satisfactory, nor is the considerable increase of delay in the Munsiffs' Courts explained.

315. The following statement affords information in regard to the execution of decrees :— Execution of Decrees.

	1045.	1046.
Number of applications for execution of decrees	3,004	4,953
Number of decrees wholly executed	712	1,046
Number of decrees partly executed	285	294
Number of cases in which there was no execution	1,273	1,857
Number of cases which remained pending ...	734	1,756
Number of cases of execution by imprisonment.	1,560	2,300

In coercive processes imprisonment seems to bear an extreme proportion. On the whole the year's report gives a favorable idea of the action of the Civil Courts as contrasted with other years. The institution fees collected amounted to Rupees 72,479, and the stamp penalties to Rupees 27,862, giving a total of Rupees 1,00,341. The cost of the Judicial Establishments is given at Rupees 48,973.

316. The Second Judges of the two Zillah Courts, as a rule, try criminal cases committed to their Courts by the Magistracy and Police. Where a sentence of more than three years' imprisonment is awardable under the Indian Penal Code, the Judge records sentence, but sends the case to the Appeal Court, which passes such sentence as it deems right, independently of the Lower Court's opinion. Eighty-seven cases were committed to the Courts by the Magistracy and Police, and there were three pending at the beginning of the year. Eighty-four cases were disposed of by the Criminal Courts, five were referred to the Appeal Court, and one was pending at the end of the year. The Appeal Court disposed of two referred cases pending and of the five received. Although the number of persons (201) committed was in excess of that in the previous year, the number of cases was rather lower, and the character of the crimes generally less grave. Of 206 persons brought before the Criminal Courts, 21 were charged in cases referred to the Appeal Court, 59 were sentenced, 125 were acquitted by the Criminal Court, and one awaited judgment at the end of the year. Of 39 persons charged in cases transferred to the Appeal Court, including 18 from the previous year, 15 were convicted and 24 acquitted. Sixteen persons in four cases were charged with culpable homicide, of whom seven were convicted of murder and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life, two to rigorous imprisonment for ten years, and seven were acquitted. In the case of four of the seven persons the Acting Resident or Resident approved of the sentence of rigorous imprisonment for life. The case of the three remaining persons was peculiar; the Resident's remarks on the subject may prove interesting, and are, therefore, quoted at length :— CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—Operations of the Zillah and Appeal Courts.

"The murder committed by them was long premeditated and brutally perpetrated in cold blood. The provocation given was long antecedent to the crime and trifling in character. The evidence was perfect. The Courts considered that in ordinary course sentence of death should be

passed. But one of the murderers, the principal criminal, at whose instance the crime was perpetrated, and who took an active personal share in its execution, was a Brahmin, and it was considered that a Brahmin could not be sentenced to capital punishment in Cochin. Sentence of rigorous imprisonment for life was accordingly passed by the Courts, and submitted, as usual, for the Resident's approval. I declined to approve, and recommended that sentence of death should be passed, though, considering the custom and feeling of the country, I suggested that a commutation of the sentence might be made by His Highness the Rajah on the occasion in question, it being declared at the same time that caste should no longer save a criminal from the punishment of his crime. The recommendation was not followed however, and it appears that a Brahmin may still commit a murder in Cochin without rendering himself liable to undergo the penalty of the law, which would fall on any man of any other caste found guilty of that crime."

The average time between commitment to the Criminal Courts and sentence was 20 days, and in referred cases between date of reference and disposal 47 days, being a slight improvement on the preceding year. Thirty-one prisoners in 12 cases appealed from the sentences of the Criminal Courts—in the case of 8 prisoners sentence was confirmed, in the case of 11 modified, and as regards 12 reversed.

Operations of Police Courts.

317. The Dewan as Chief Magistrate is head of the Police. He can award a sentence of three months' imprisonment, of fine up to Rupees 50, and of whipping up to 12 lashes. The Dewan Peishcar has similar powers, but appeals lie from his sentences, as well as from those of the Police Officers, to the Dewan. There is no regular appeal from the Dewan as Magistrate. There are seven heads of Police who can award one month's imprisonment and fine up to Rupees 5.

The subjoined table exhibits the operations of the Police Courts :—

Total Number of Cases which came before the Police.	Dismissed Summarily.	Disposed of after Investigation.											Pending.		Per-centage of Convictions and Committals to Charges.	Duration of Cases.
		Total Cases.		Dismissed for want of Evidence.		Compromised.		Disposed of on the Merits.			Committed to the Criminal Courts.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Persons discharged.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1,692	370	1,314	3,390	624	1,668	304	774	293	559	165	87	201	8	23	24	Days. 14

No change occurred in the cost and strength of the Police force. The cost of each policeman was about Rupees 62 per annum, and the strength as one policeman to 1,529 of the population.

318. The average daily number of prisoners in the two* jails was 85 and 132 respectively; no death occurred during the year in either jail. The total number of prisoners at the end of the year was 233; of these, 14 were civil debtors, 4 prisoners under trial, and the remainder convicts, of whom 6 were females. Thirty-six were life prisoners. The cost of the jails, exclusive of European medicines and medical attendance, was Rupees 14,514, or Rupees 1,763 less than in the previous year. The cost of each prisoner thus appears to have been Rupees 62. The value of work performed cannot be great, as the discipline is very lax. To appearance there is a marked want of attention to orthodox sanitary arrangements in these jails, but the low per-centage of death and disease is equally marked. This is probably due to the following considerations, namely, that the prisoners are subject to much the same conditions of ventilation and ordinary sanitation as obtain in their own houses, that they have very easy out-door work, that, whilst they have a fair supply of substantial food in rations, they have a small allowance in money to expend on condiments according to taste, and that discipline is so lax that sundry indulgences can be enjoyed that would be debarred under more rigid rule entailing irksome restraint.

Jails.

* Ernacollum. Trichoor.

	RS.
Diet & clothing.	9,703
Guard, &c. ...	3,726
Repairs ...	1,085
Total ...	14,514

319. There was a small decrease in the land revenue of the year, the result of somewhat unfavorable agricultural seasons. The demand was Rupees 5,96,579, and there remained a balance of Rupees 9,367 outstanding. There does not seem to have been any extension of holdings. There has been a tendency in the land revenue to increase of late years; but the increase is hardly as important or rapid as might be expected.

Land Revenue.

	RS.
1045	6,01,611
1046	5,96,579
Decrease ...	5,032

Customs, Salt, &c.

320. There were slight increases under the heads of customs, abkari, opium, and salt. The quantity of salt sold was in advance of that disposed of in the preceding year, which is always a healthy sign. There is no Government manufacture of salt in the State, the supply requisite for consumption being purchased from Bombay. The total quantity sold is given at 90,674 maunds; taking the population at 399,056, this gives an average consumption of 18$\frac{3}{5}$ lbs. a head, which may be considered a moderate, though hardly a liberal allowance.

—	CUSTOMS.	SALT.
	Revenue.	
	RS.	RS.
1042	1,06,846	1,50,024
1043	1,05,962	1,39,740
1044	1,15,099	1,42,663
1045	1,06,855	1,80,300
1046	1,16,266	1,83,530

321. The forest report is not financially satisfactory. Less timber than usual was received at the depôts, and less was sold from them. Transactions with private fellers and contractors were limited. There is a total decrease in the revenue of Rupees 17,660, and there is no mention of any attention to planting operations.

Forest.

1043	53,902
1044	60,702
1045	43,638
1046	25,978

Education.

322. The High School at Ernacollum continued to flourish, and of 15 candidates at the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, six passed—two in the first class and four in the second. Of 22 candidates at the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, only nine passed. Two Cochin subjects took the B.A. degree of the Madras University, the first of their countrymen who have achieved that distinction.

At five schools (including the High School) English is taught as well as the Vernacular. There are six Vernacular Schools, one Sanskrit, and one Hebrew School. The last mentioned is for the benefit of the Jews at Multancherry. The number of scholars in the High School at the end of the year was 217. The total number of boys receiving instruction in the State Schools was 655. The total cost of education, exclusive of cost of buildings, was Rupees 14,182, Rupees 1,325 being the receipts from fees, &c.; the net cost to the State was Rupees 12,957, giving an average of between Rupees 19 and 20 per head.

Public Works.

323. The expenditure on Public Works during the last four years is noted marginally. In the year under review it amounted to Rupees 1,57,690, being Rupees 57,384 less than in the year before. An Engineer was appointed and establishment sanctioned in 1869, but the department has not worked satisfactorily, and the progress that was expected has not been made.

	RS.
1043	1,91,420
1044	1,66,894
1045	2,15,074
1046	1,57,690

The outlay was mainly—

	RS.
1. On roads and bridges	45,462
2. On works of public improvement	16,525
3. Public buildings	88,631
4. Minor works under Rupees 1,000	7,072

The principal works were the construction and repair of the roads from Trichoor to Karupadanom, Cheroothoorthy, Vaniempara, &c., and sundry minor lines, and the advancement of the building of a Civil Court-house at Trichoor, and of the Civil Dispensary at the same place, with repairs to the numerous palaces, pagodas, and other public buildings. The Dewan has expressed himself fully alive to the advantages of assigning a portion of the balance of State funds to reproductive public works, and the Engineer has been called on for plans and estimates, which are in progress. The Sirkar have recently engaged the services of a new Chief Engineer, under whom it is hoped the department will make more satisfactory progress.

Financial.

324. The receipts of the year were Rupees 12,36,422, and the disbursements Rupees 10,69,336, against Rupees 11,91,138 and Rupees 11,48,743 respectively in the year before. The receipts of the year, therefore, were greater by Rupees 45,284, and the disbursements less by Rupees 79,407 than in the previous one, whilst the revenue of the year was Rupees 1,67,086 in excess of its expenditure. The main items of revenue and heads of expenditure are given below.

	Rs.		Rs.
Land Revenue ...	5,96,579	Subsidy	2,00,000
Salt	1,83,531	Palace	1,85,160
Customs	1,16,191	Public Works ...	1,57,690
Abkari	32,751	Religious and Charitable Institutions.	1,17,326
Timber	26,815	Administrative Estbt.	4,47,554
Opium	9,959	Judicial do. ...	48,973
Miscellaneous ...	2,70,596	Police do. ...	14,700
		Military do. ...	22,263
		Pension do. ...	15,443
		Educational do. ...	14,182
		Miscellaneous do. ...	1,46,045
Total ...	12,36,422	Total ...	10,69,336
Balance at the commencement of the year	5,39,776	Balance to be carried to the credit of the succeeding year	7,06,862
Grand Total ...	17,76,198	Grand Total ...	17,76,198

The only consideration that may prevent so handsome a surplus as that shown being regarded with unmixed satisfaction is that a portion of it is due to the expenditure on public works being some Rupees 57,000 below that of the previous year, but, as it was, the expenditure on public works was upwards of 15 per cent. on the gross revenue.

CARNATIC.

325. The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars, Yeomiahdars) amounted, during the official year 1871-72, to Rupees 5,15,955. The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1872 was 1,036. The lapses by deaths, &c., in 1871-72 were 37, the pensions so lapsing amounting to Rupees 10,862 per annum. Stipends and lapses.

326. Bonuses to the amount of Rupees 17,816 were granted to 41 individuals in commutation of stipends not exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem each and aggregating Rupees 2,113 per annum. Commutation.

327. Petty claims against the estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic were settled to the amount of Rupees 1,202. Claims against the Nabob.

328. The work of converting the Royapettah Police Court into a residence for the Prince of Arcot was commenced. On completion it will be presented to His Highness, and the house allowance of Rupees 1,000 per mensem hitherto sanctioned will be withdrawn. Residence for Prince of Arcot.

329. The Commission appointed for the Settlement of His Highness the Prince of Arcot's debts was closed on the 31st July 1871, and the records were transferred to the custody of the Government Agent, the ultimate result being that the sum allotted Commission for Settlement of Claims against His Highness the Prince of Arcot.

for the purpose, viz., 15 lakhs of rupees, was appropriated in the following proportions:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Claims on account of agency	1,09,570	0	0
Do. on all other accounts	13,61,572	4	8
Cost of the Commission	28,857	11	4
Total ...	15,00,000	0	0

The second item includes proved claims against the Nabob Begum in cases where the claimants were induced by the Prince to withhold their claims from the Master in Equity when there was a liquidation of the Begum's debts after her death, together with interest at six per cent. per annum for 27 years from the expiry of the Regency in 1842 on the "Sirkar arrears" admitted against the Prince, for 13 years from the death of the Nabob Begum in the case of proved claims admitted on account of that lady's creditors, and for the varying periods for which the proved amounts remained due in the case of the Prince's own creditors.

The amount available for discharge of these proved claims with interest admits of payment at the rate of 41½ per cent. of the aggregate in each case, the sum payable being, within a few thousand rupees, equal to the principal of the debt. The Commissioner's adjudication was adopted as the final settlement of these claims.

SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

330. The following table shows the strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on the 1st April 1871, and on the same date in 1872. There was a decrease in the average strength for the year under review as compared with the previous year of 221 men :— Strength of the Army.

—	EUROPEAN.					NATIVE.				
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1871 ...	2,558	931	7,900	49	11,438	458	1,324	28,232	1,313	31,327
1st April 1872 ...	2,853	981	8,244	23	12,101	448	1,277	28,265	1,303	31,293

331. The following regiments moved in relief during the year :— Movements of troops.

2 European Cavalry Regiments.
2 Batteries of Horse Brigade Artillery.
10 Batteries of Garrison and Field Artillery.
6 Regiments of British Infantry.
8 Regiments of Native Infantry.
2 Companies of Sappers and Miners.

The reliefs were effected by marches, the mounted corps being fully equipped with horses, and the Artillery with guns. No sickness occurred during the marches of the several regiments.

The following table shows the movements of British Troops :—

Regiment or Battery.	From	To	Route.
16th Lancers ...	Bangalore ...	Secunderabad ...	By Gooty and Kurnool.
18th Hussars ...	Secunderabad..	Bangalore ...	By Raichore and Gooty.
A.By. D. Bgde. R.H.A	Kamptee ...	Secunderabad ...	By Hingenghaut and Nirmul.
B. By. do. ...	Bellary ...	Bangalore ...	By Herioor and Toomcoor.
5-5th Bgde. R.A. ...	Raichore ...	Secunderabad ...	By Muctul and Shumsabad.
E.-20th do. ...	Cannanore ...	Bangalore ...	By Hoonseor and Seringapatam.
D.-23rd do. ...	Bangalore ...	Bellary ...	By Toomcoor and Herioor.
7-6th do. ...	Secunderabad.	Chickasoogoor ...	By Muctul and Daiwur Soogoor.

One Battery of Royal Horse Artillery was withdrawn from the strength of the force at Kamptee and transferred to Secunderabad.

One Battery of Royal Horse Artillery and a Garrison Battery of Royal Artillery were withdrawn from the force at Bellary, a Field Battery of Royal Artillery replacing the Royal Horse Artillery Battery.

One Field Battery of Royal Artillery was withdrawn from Cannanore and a Garrison Battery from the Mount substituted.

One Garrison Battery from the Madras Presidency was transferred to Darjeeling in Bengal.

The 44th and 48th Regiments arrived from England and Malta, respectively.

The 79th Highlanders returned to England and the 3-60th Rifles were transferred to the Bombay Command.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the 13th Regiment Native Infantry at Hong-Kong and the 19th at the Straits were ordered to return to India without being replaced by other Native Regiments.

In compliance with a request from the Government of India, three companies of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, fully equipped for field service and armed with rifles, were sent from Bangalore to Akyab, to protect the frontier against the raids of the Looshai Chiefs.

Embarkation of invalids and time-expired men.

332. The invalids and time-expired details of the Madras Presidency, under orders to embark at Bombay for England by the Troopship *Malabar*, overland by the Suez Canal, were, for the first time, transferred *through* by rail from Madras to Poona. Such as had to proceed *viâ* the Cape were conveyed by rail from Madras to Beypore, from which place they embarked for England on the Troopship *Euphrates*. The journeys in both directions were successfully and satisfactorily accomplished.

Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

333. It being considered that the Camp of Instruction at Delhi should not be allowed to pass without benefit to the Madras Army, a limited number of officers from this Presidency were sent with the sanction of the Government of India to Bengal, to witness the movements and operations of the several departments and branches of the army.

Native Regiments armed with Enfield Rifles.

334. In addition to the six regiments of Native Infantry armed with Enfield Rifles during the official year 1870-71, seven other regiments were supplied with the same description of weapon. The total number, therefore, of Native Corps so equipped is 13. (Rifled Carbines were issued to the Sappers and Miners.) The equipment of Native Infantry Regiments with Enfield Rifles in lieu of the smooth bore muskets formerly in use rendered it necessary that there should be amongst them men able to handle the weapons properly and to repair them if necessary. With this view sanction was accorded to send two men from each Native Infantry Regiment armed with Enfield Rifles to the Ordnance Department for instruction and to be trained as Armourers.

335. In conformity with Horse Guard's Circular No. 65 of 1870, four Garrison Instructors were appointed to the Madras Presidency, viz., one at Saint Thomas' Mount, one at Bangalore, one at Secunderabad, and one at Rangoon. Garrison Instructors.

336. With the approval of the Government of India, this Government authorized the establishment of a depôt at Bangalore for the instruction of officers and soldiers in the system of army telegraphy and signalling by lights as practised in England. It was originally intended that the appointment of Instructor of Military Signalling for the class at Bangalore should be made on receipt of the necessary apparatus from England; but it was subsequently determined that the course of instruction in signalling by day should be commenced at once without waiting for the night apparatus. An officer was accordingly appointed Instructor. He has been attached to the Head-Quarters, Sappers and Miners, and required to conduct his duties under the orders of the Officer Commanding that corps. Steps have been taken by the Home Government to appoint an Assistant Instructor. Army Signalling.

337. Under instructions from the Government of India, the Pay Offices at Bangalore, Secunderabad, and Rangoon were abolished from the 1st April 1872, the business of the two former offices being transferred to the Presidency Circle, and that of the Rangoon Pay Office conducted under the orders of the Controller of Military Accounts. A saving of Rupees 32,124 was effected thereby. A further saving of Rupees 2,640 per annum was effected by the abolition of the post of Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, there being no longer any necessity for the services of a separate officer, the regulations now in force requiring that one-half of the personal staff of the several Commanders-in-Chief shall have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani; henceforth the duties of the office in question will devolve on one of the Aides-de-Camp who has qualified. Abolition of offices.

338. Orders were also issued for the abolition of the Medical Store Depôts at Vizagapatam, Cannanore, and Kamptee, the improvement in the means of communication with the Presidency in the case of the two former and with Bombay in the case of the last mentioned having rendered them unnecessary. A saving of Rupees 7,176 was effected thereby. Abolition of Medical Store Depôts.

339. The returns for the past year contrast favorably with those of previous years, and there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases treated in all the circles, except Hyderabad, where there has been a trifling increase, owing to the sickly state of the 18th Hussars. BRITISH TROOPS—Sickness and mortality.

The total number of deaths during the official year was 192, being in the ratio of 18·22 per mille of strength. In the preceding year the numbers were 180 and 16·73, respectively, the excess in 1871-72 being 1·49 per mille.

The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality among Her Majesty's British Troops during the official year.

Circles.		EUROPEANS.					
		Average Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of Treated to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.
Presidency ...	1870-71 ...	2,231	3,232	33	170	144·86	1·48
	1871-72 ...	2,063	2,747	36	152	133·15	1·94
	Increase ...	...	...	3	...	...	0·46
	Decrease ...	168	485	...	18	11·71	...
Mysore ...	1870-71 ...	3,795	5,872	45	226	154·73	1·19
	1871-72 ...	3,214	3,955	35	180	123·05	1·18
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	581	1,917	10	46	31·68	0·01
Hyderabad ...	1870-71 ...	3,070	4,053	53	174	132·01	1·72
	1871-72 ...	3,350	4,572	88	197	136·47	2·75
	Increase ...	280	519	35	23	4·46	1·03
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah ...	1870-71 ...	1,658	2,299	49	92	138·66	2·95
	1871-72 ...	1,906	2,278	19	86	119·51	1·15
	Increase ...	248	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	21	30	6	19·15	1·80
Total ...	1870-71 ...	10,754	15,456	180	662	143·72	1·67
	1871-72 ...	10,533	13,552	192	615	128·66	1·82
	Increase ...	...	...	12	...	...	0·15
	Decrease ...	221	1,904	...	47	15·06	...

Epidemics.

340. The only epidemics during the official year were cholera at Secunderabad in May and June 1871, and "Dengue" or "Dandy fever" at Cannanore in January 1872. This latter disease appeared amongst a detachment of troops conveyed from Bombay to Cannanore in Her Majesty's *Dalhousie*, which had touched at Aden, where "Dengue" prevailed extensively. The officers and crew of the ship suffered during the voyage, and by the seventh day after the troops landed, the entire party, except nine men, had been attacked. The disease was mild; no death took place; and, owing to a strict isolation of the party, only four people were attacked amongst the garrison of Cannanore.

The outbreak of cholera, which was remarkably virulent, occurred in the 18th Hussars stationed at Secunderabad. It appeared on the morning of the 25th May 1871, and 35 seizures and 9 deaths took place in about 24 hours. The regiment was most promptly placed under canvas the following morning, about nine miles to the north-east of the cantonment. On the first day in camp there were 13 seizures and 2 deaths, on the second 15 seizures and 7 deaths, and on the third 5 seizures and 4 deaths; after this the number of cases rapidly diminished. The destructive force of the epidemic was chiefly felt during the first three days of its invasion, 63 out of the 85 who were attacked with the disease succumbing in that short space of time. After shifting camp six times, the regiment returned to cantonment on 23rd June, the barracks and subsidiary buildings having, meanwhile, been thoroughly cleansed and purified. From May to November cholera prevailed amongst the civil population of Secunderabad and in the neighbouring villages, but the rest of the European Troops at that station suffered only slightly.

In June two men of the C-20th Royal Artillery and a child of the 76th Regiment were attacked, and the two former died. One fatal case occurred amongst the men of the 2-24th Regiment in July. The British Troops at all other stations in the Presidency were free from cholera, with the exception of one case in the 1-21st Regiment, Bangalore, and another in the 89th Regiment at Cannanore, neither of which proved fatal. It is noteworthy that the officers were entirely free from cholera.

During the first three quarters of the official year, only five mild cases of small-pox occurred; but since January this disease was very prevalent amongst the native population at all the principal stations, and the British Troops did not escape entirely, 13 men, 3 women, and 2 children being attacked. The majority of the cases were, however, very mild, and there were no deaths.

From enteric fever there were 48 cases and 11 deaths amongst the men. At Secunderabad there were 17 admissions into hospital from this cause and 5 deaths; at Bangalore there were 13 admissions and 3 deaths; and in Rangoon 11 admissions and 1 death.

341. During the past year the health of the Native Army was unusually good, and this favorable condition was no doubt, in part at least, a result of the various sanitary improvements, which during recent years have been introduced for the benefit of the Native Soldier. The average strength of the Native Troops during 1871-72 was 25,865, the total treated 16,403, the average daily sick 642, and the total deaths in hospital 217. The corresponding figures for the previous official year were strength 25,576, treated 16,244, average daily sick 677, and deaths in hospital 258. A comparison of the per-centages of sickness and mortality during the two years is favorable to 1871-72. The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality amongst the Native Troops during 1871-72:—

NATIVE TROOPS—Sickness and mortality.

Years.	Per-centage of Treated to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.
1870-71...	63·51	1·008
1871-72...	63·41	0·83

Divisions.	NATIVES.						
	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all Causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	2843	1781	19	83	62·64	0·68	1·06
Northern	2962	1462	20	75	49·35	0·67	1·36
Southern	4706	2197	42	77	46·68	0·89	1·91
Mysore	3114	2340	39	84	75·14	1·25	1·66
Ceded Districts	1707	790	18	33	46·28	1·05	2·27
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	4,317	3,192	39	93	73·94	0·90	1·22
Nagpore Force	3,149	2,976	18	91	94·50	0·57	0·60
Pegu (for three quarters ending December 1871)..	3,067	1,665	22	106	54·28	0·71	1·32
Total ...	25,865	16,403	217	642	63·41	0·83	1·32

The several divisions ranged according to their comparative degree of healthiness during the official year follow in the order noted below:—

1st, (*most healthy*) Ceded Districts; 2nd, Southern Division; 3rd, Northern Division; 4th, Pegu Division; 5th, Presidency Division; 6th, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; 7th, Mysore Division; 8th, Nagpore Force.

Epidemics.

342. There was not a single case of cholera amongst the troops in the Circles of Nagpore and Ceded Districts, nor in the Southern and Northern Commands. In Secunderabad, during the first and second quarters of the year, there were 7 cases amongst the soldiers, and 15 amongst the followers of Native Corps. The only regiment stationed there that escaped was the 3rd Native Infantry, notwithstanding that it was the nearest to the European Cavalry Barracks, in which a severe outbreak occurred in May, and that it, moreover, furnished a guard of 51 men to those barracks, when the 18th Hussars moved out into camp on that account. Previous to the outbreak of this disease, no intimation was received of its existence in the vicinity, but it was subsequently reported that it had been prevailing in May on some parts of the Masulipatam road, between Hyderabad and the Eastern Coast. In the Mysore Circle a few cases occurred amongst the men and followers of Native Corps, and the disease appears to have been introduced into the province from Cannanore. The first case amongst the troops occurred in May, and the last in August, but it prevailed amongst the civil population all through the year. In the Presidency Circle the influence of the disease was experienced chiefly at Vellore in the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, in which there were 5 cases amongst the men and 24 amongst its followers, with a considerable number of cases amongst the families at that station of three Native Corps on foreign service. In the 17th and 7th Regiments at Madras there occurred one and two cases of cholera, respectively.

During 1871-72 small-pox was prevalent amongst the civil population in most districts, and the comparative immunity enjoyed by the troops, therefore, bears strong testimony to the protective influence of vaccination. There were a few cases amongst the men and followers of Native Corps at Kamptee. At Secunderabad only one sepoy was attacked, but there were 145 cases amongst the followers of the 4th Light Cavalry, 50 cases amongst those of the 3rd Regiment, and 3 amongst the families of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, making a total of 199. In the Ceded Districts there was only one admission from small-pox, and in the Mysore Circle only three. In the Northern Division the 41st Regiment Native Infantry had one case, and there were a few amongst the families of the Right Wing of the 31st Native Infantry. In the Presidency Circle there occurred one case amongst the men and several amongst the followers of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry. There were also two admissions from the ranks and many cases amongst the families of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry. The troops in the Southern Division continued entirely free from this disease. When small-pox invaded a corps, the disease was most prevalent amongst its followers and families, some of whom still remain unvaccinated. The subject of extending the protective influence of cow-pox to the whole of the non-military population in the lines of Native Corps has, therefore, occupied the

attention of the Military authorities during the past year, and Medical Officers were enjoined to visit the lines, and, so far as the customs of the people allow, to superintend the operation in person. A yearly return showing the number of persons amongst families and followers unprotected from small-pox has also been prescribed. By these means it is hoped to give the Military force still greater security against outbreaks of this loathsome and severe disease.

In most districts malarious fever was unusually common amongst the civil population, and it was also prevalent amongst the troops. At Kamptee, for instance, admissions from paroxysmal fevers were considerably in excess of the previous year's returns, but in corps at out-stations of the Nagpore Division there was generally a decrease in the number of cases. At Secunderabad, also, intermittent and remittent fevers were much more prevalent than in 1870-71, and caused 1,672 admissions altogether in the force at that station, of which 1,210 occurred in the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry and Detachment of Sappers and Miners. No satisfactory explanation can be given as to why these troops suffered more from malarious disease than other corps at the station. In Mysore, the Northern Division, and the Ceded Districts malarious fever was much less common than in 1870-71, and the same remark applies to the Southern Division, except in the case of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, in which there were 133 admissions. In the Presidency Division the only corps in which more than the average number of fever cases occurred were the 7th and 17th Regiments Native Infantry, both stationed in Madras, at Royapoorum and Perambore. The former corps, however, had only just returned from the relaxing climate of Singapore, and the sanitary surroundings of the lines of the latter, notwithstanding repeated representations to the Municipality, continue in a most unsatisfactory condition. The 28th Regiment now at Vellore had suffered much from fever on its arrival from Kurnool; but there was a most satisfactory decline in the number of cases during 1871-72.

343. Two additional Lock Hospitals were opened during the past year, viz., one at Rangoon and one at Seetabuldee. The number of women treated in these institutions during 1871-72 was 2,228, being 326 in excess of the admissions during the previous year. This increase is entirely owing to the admissions into the two new hospitals, and that of Thayetmyo, the returns for which did not appear in the last annual table. Strenuous and successful efforts have been made during the past year to bring all the public women in Military Cantonments under supervision, thereby also increasing the numbers on the register and adding to the sick, as a large proportion of those registered for the first time would be found suffering from venereal disease. The return of venereal affections amongst European Troops for the *official* year is not available; but from figures furnished by the Inspector-General, British Medical Service, it appears that the admissions for venereal diseases numbered 1,460 in the *calendar* year 1870, and 1,560, or 100 in excess during 1871. The following table exhibits the actual admissions for venereal diseases amongst European Troops at each of the stations at which Military Lock Hospitals exist, and the ratio of admissions to strength.

Lock Hospitals.

—	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Ratio per cent. of Admission to Strength.
Bangalore	1,666	244	...	14·64
Bellary...	880	109	...	12·38
Cannanore	825	85	...	10·30
Kamptee	1,014	270	1	26·62
Rangoon	815	169	...	20·73
Secunderabad...	2,233	484	...	21·67
Saint Thomas' Mount	391	45	...	11·50
Seetabuldee	38	10	...	26·31
Thayetmyo	539	76	...	14·10
Trichinopoly	249	28	...	11·24
Wellington	325	40	...	12·30
Total ...	8,975	1,560	1	17·38

From these figures it will be observed that the largest per-centage of admissions to strength occurred at Kamptee, Seetabuldee, and Secunderabad. The working of the institutions themselves has been satisfactory, but the means for the detection, registration, and bringing up of prostitutes for examination were not efficiently carried out. It is satisfactory to note that the type of disease amongst registered women was mild, and that secondary affections have become comparatively rare.

Transactions of the Military Account Department.

344. The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1872 amounted to Rupees 7,633, the annual expenditure being Rupees 2,38,73,999. The unadjusted advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 2,23,527. The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1872 amounted to Rupees 7,435-8-0, the expenditure being Rupees 48,25,730. The Budget Estimate of the year 1871-72, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to Rupees 2,94,87,210; the Regular Estimate of 1871-72 amounted to Rupees 2,85,39,100; and the actual expenditure of 1870-71 was Rupees 2,91,41,629.

The following are some of the principal items of supplementary charges authorized and savings effected during the year :—

Charges.

	RS.	A.	P.
Provision for the supply of gymnasia apparatus for the troops in this Presidency	25,000	0	0
Erection of stables at the Remount Depôt, Oossoor ...	8,414	0	0
Addition to the Establishment of each Battery of Horse and Field Artillery of 12 Drivers and to each Garrison Battery of 12 Gunners	87,162	0	0
Allotment of four Garrison Instructors to Madras Presidency	30,360	0	0
Supply of kit bags authorized for the Native Army, the entire issue being extended over three years	85,690	0	0
Difference between the estimated cost of the erection of new lines on account of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry at Mercara and the maximum regulation price of the huts authorized as a public charge	22,973	0	0
Re-construction of the Native Infantry Lines at Bangalore.	79,295	0	0

Savings.

By the abolition of the Medical Stores at Vizagapatam and Cannanore	7,176
By the abolition of the Commissariat Department at Masulipatam	6,831
By the abolition of the Pay Offices, Secunderabad, Bangalore, and Rangoon from 1st April 1872	32,124
By the transfer of No. 3 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery to the Bengal Presidency	61,062

345. The out-turn of the Gunpowder Manufactory during the year is noted in the margin. The Boulouge Chronograph Apparatus was fitted up and brought into use in the proofs of powder during the latter part of the year. As a means of decreasing the cost of gunpowder made up for the service, it was arranged with the sanction of Government to make up sporting powder. In the manufacture of R. F. G. powder, a large quantity of the grain produced, viz., about 40 per cent., has to be rejected, owing to its being below the standard size. Hitherto this rejected powder had to be again partially incorporated, pressed, granulated, glazed, dusted, and dried, and again dusted, and even then 40 per cent. of this mixture had to be rejected; but, instead of incurring this expense, the rejected powder is now utilized as in England and sold by Ordnance Officers as sporting powder to such persons as are authorized to purchase, and to those who have license to sell or retail the same according to local rules.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. — Gunpower Manufactory.

	lbs.
R. L. G. Powder	40,000
F. G. do.	10,000
R. F. G. do.	70,000
Blasting do.	1,080
L. G. do.	108,500
Total ...	193,580

346. An explosion took place at a quarter to 2 P.M. on the 10th November 1871. The Superintendent, Gunpowder Manufactory, thus describes the occurrence :—

Explosion at the factory.

"The pressing of one charge had shortly before been completed, the press-cake had been removed from the press-box and gun metal sheets and placed in barrels; these barrels were in the act of being removed to the deposit-room, and the maistry, as was his duty, was accompanying the men with the fresh barrels to that room when the accident occurred."

To prevent further accidents, the mill charges, the powder in the breakdown room and in the neighbouring press-room was flooded, and every other precaution was taken that could be thought of by the Superintendent to ensure the safety of the rest of the factory. Four men on the regular establishment were killed by the accident. Notwithstanding the dangerous proximity of the other buildings, no damage of importance was done to any but the press-room in which the explosion took place. This was owing to the precautionary measures which were being carried out at the time for the security of the buildings, viz., the erection of traverses of earth of considerable thickness between the different powder-rooms. Government sanctioned immediate provision of funds for the completion of the above traverses, with a view to ensure, as far as possible, the safety of the buildings in the event of any future accidents. A committee was also appointed by Government to report on the best means of securing the safety of the existing

buildings of the Gunpowder Factory, and to re-consider the question of how the site of the factory might be most conveniently enlarged. The committee forwarded a report, submitting certain recommendations which consisted chiefly in the erection of traverses and screen walls, and the laying down of short truck railways to connect the most important parts of the premises together, so as to obviate, as much as possible, the carriage of barrels on men's shoulders. Further modifications of the existing premises were recommended, as also the erection of six additional buildings for the setting up of duplicate machinery to ensure the safe and continuous working of the factory in case of any future accident. Sanction has been accorded to the immediate execution of some of the above recommendations. In order to ensure every possible security against accidents, a separate laboratory has been established at the Gunpowder Manufactory, with a view to afford more safe and convenient accommodation for preparing cartridges for test by the Electro Ballistic Apparatus.

Gun Carriage Manufactory.

347. Regular work, equal to 116½ sets of Light Field carriages, was turned out during the period under review, in addition to other work equal to about 54¼ sets for meeting demands and miscellaneous jobs from the Grand Arsenal, and to this must be added sundry and miscellaneous work for other departments equal in labor to 45¼ sets; making in all 216 sets as the gross annual out-turn of the factory. In consequence of steam power being more advantageously employed at the Gun Carriage Manufactory, where superior machinery and skilled supervision are available, all work requiring such appliances and aid, which had formerly been executed in the forge attached to the Grand Arsenal, was, together with most of the Forge Establishment and a portion of the machinery, transferred to the Gun Carriage Manufactory as a tentative measure, and the reports received up to date have been most satisfactory. A Reading-room for the Pupils and a Library for the Artificers were also sanctioned by Government.

Arsenals.

348. Articles of various descriptions, to the number of 399, were made up in the Grand Arsenal. They consisted chiefly of accoutrements and brass ornaments for the same. With the exception of a small portion of the stores, the Arsenal of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force was transferred from Secunderabad to the newly erected Arsenal at Trimulgherry during the year under notice.

Bullet and Percussion Cap Factories.

349. About 25 descriptions of articles were manufactured at the Bullet Factory during the year, the principal of which were bullets, powder and ammunition barrels, wooden bottoms for shells, brass buttons, fuzes wooden, copper plugs, &c. The articles manufactured at the Percussion Cap Factory were fuzes driven, friction tubes, percussion caps, portfires, carcasses, and small arm ammunition. The numbers of some of these articles are given in the margin.

Caps, percussion	... 4,792,033
Tubes, copper, friction	... 159,197
Cartridges, bullet; for Enfield Rifle	... 3,016,220
Fuzes driven Boxers	... 15,387

Contract System.

350. The system of obtaining supplies of country articles by open contract continued to work very satisfactorily. The Jail Department having been unable to meet demands for tent cloth,

this article had also to be obtained by open contract from the local markets. One article in particular that has been obtained with advantage by contract is the waterproof kit bag, for supply to Native Infantry Regiments proceeding on Foreign Service. The bag is quite waterproof, and very satisfactory reports of its utility and suitableness have been received. The pattern was proposed by Colonel Travers, late Deputy Adjutant-General, Fort Saint George. The value of country supplies obtained from the local market was about Rupees 2,15,075.* The quantity of stores received from England aggregated 520 tons.

	RS.
* Arsenals, Magazines, and Depôts	76,435
Gun Carriage Manufactory...	4,603
Gunpowder do.	60,469
	1,41,507
Timber...	73,568
Total ...	2,15,075

351. During 1871-72 the supply of beef and mutton was obtained by contract. Steps are being taken to introduce the Bengal system of providing these articles by departmental agency and the supply of mutton at the Presidency is now being tried on this plan. Bread is supplied by contract at all stations, except Madras and Bangalore, where there are Government Mills and Bakeries. The Madras and Bangalore Bakeries produced excellent bread, and the results of the year, as compared with local rates of supply, exhibit a saving of Rupees 84,763. The average cost of a pound of bread at Madras and Bangalore was about one anna four pies, the local rate being about two annas and six pies. The mills and bakeries at Secunderabad are expected to be ready for work before the commencement of a new contract. In March 1871 Government directed the issue of country and China tea to the European Troops. Both are now in course of issue, and the troops appear to approve of the mixture. The contract price of China tea was Rupees 0-12-10 per pound and of country Rupees 0-13-6. The consumption, inclusive of wastage, was China and Cachar tea lbs. 125,084, the average consumption per man per annum being lbs. 12. The consumption of malt liquor during the year amounted to 15,274 hogsheads, the cost including freight and landing charges being Rupees 28-10-2 per hogshead. The consumption of rum was 59,125 Imperial gallons.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Rationing European Troops.

352. The allotment of elephants is 122, the number actually present being 114. The Ceylon Government have been applied to for the number deficient. The allotment for Burmah is 106, the number present being 86. The difference will be completed by local purchase. These animals suffer much in Burmah, especially at Tonghoo, where the mortality is great, and is ascribed chiefly to the excessive heat. Every precaution has been taken, and for some time no casualties have been reported. The allotment of camels is 1,178, the number actually present being 827, together with 513 mules considered equal to 256 camels. The number wanting will be completed by purchase at Kamptee and Secunderabad. The mules maintain their character for efficiency and health; in cantonment they were used for draught purposes, thereby saving the price of hired carriage, and they were also employed with troops on the march, and have given general satisfaction as pack animals for the conveyance of tents.

Transport.

These animals were for the first time employed on trial for the conveyance of camp equipage of British Troops on the line of march. Commanding Officers were unanimous in reporting well of their qualities as baggage animals, and their pack saddles proved most effective, such a thing as a sore back not having been known. At the same time it could not escape notice that mules were not fitted by reason of insufficient size to carry tents (European), the fly being too heavy a load, and the poles being too unwieldy; they were utilized, therefore, for the conveyance of tent walls, pegs, tarpaulins, &c. This of necessity created a separation of certain component parts of the same tent, an arrangement which is by no means free from objection. There can be no doubt that elephants and camels are the only animals well qualified to carry the camp equipage of British Troops according to existing patterns, weights, and dimensions. The allotment of draught bullocks is 1,202, and is complete. The establishment is now recruited entirely from the Amrut Mahal. The only permanently hired carriage in this Presidency is 1,046 carriage bullocks at Secunderabad, 95 carriage bullocks at Cannanore, and 84 carriage bullocks at Kamptee.

Cattle Breeding Establishment.

353. This establishment numbers 10,870 head of cattle, and the increase during the year, after deducting the transfer of young bullocks to the training depôt, was 2,149. The produce now exceeds the requirements of the service; the first sale of surplus young stock takes place this year, and is expected to realize regularly every year such sums as will give a handsome return for the outlay incurred, and reduce the cost of the bullocks required for the service of Government.

Army Clothing Department.

354. The value of stock in this department at the beginning of the year was about Rupees 6,26,927, and of that received during the year Rupees 4,89,932; the expenditure of stock was Rupees 5,94,612, and the balance at the close of the year Rupees 5,22,247. The Indent for European stores amounted to Rupees 6,59,300, the cost of establishment to Rupees 81,172, and the number of garments made up was 70,986.

REMOUNT DEPÔT—Purchase of horses.

355. The number of horses which remained at the Depôt on the 1st April 1871 was 593; the number purchased between that date and the 31st March 1872 was 488, making a total of 1,081. The 488 horses purchased during the year were selected from about 950 offered for sale, and consisted of—

	Arabs.	Persians.	Capes.	Australians.	Northern.	Total.
	40	158	...	201	89	488
						Average.
Bought at Rs.	558	551	...	570	468	544

The average price was a trifle less per horse than for the preceding year. The horses purchased are considered on the whole to be better as troopers than those of last year, though it is doubted whether so large a proportion of handsome chargers will be found amongst them. The Arabs and Persians, though not as large as they should be, are a trifle bigger than those of last year.

Castration and health of depôt.

356. Out of the 488 horses purchased during the year, 292 were castrated; only 4, or one-third per cent., died from the effects of the operation, the per-centage being exactly the same as last year;

the others were not on the sick report beyond the average time of 26 days. Five horses died from natural causes, and one was destroyed for incurable disease, making, with the four referred to above, a total of 10 deaths, or less than one per cent. on the whole. The general health of the horses in the depôt is, therefore, considered to have been exceedingly good.

357. The following classification of horses allotted to officers and troops during the year, together with remarks on their quality, is extracted from the report of the Annual Remount Committee :— Remarks of Annual Remount Committee.

	Australians.	Capes.	Arabs.	Persians.	Northern.	Total.
Officers' Chargers	42	11	52	10	3	118
Royal Artillery...	106	12	...	25	44	187
Dragoons	7	15	39	53	26	140
Body Guard	...	...	...	3	8	11
Light Cavalry	1	...	...	21	31	53
Total ...	156	38	91	112	112	509

"The Australian horses are a very fine lot, well bred, and well suited for Horse Artillery and Field Battery draught horses; a few more, a trifle lighter, would be desirable for Horse Artillery Detachment horses. There are many exceedingly good chargers amongst the Australians. The Capes are a very good and powerful lot of horses, and a fair proportion well adapted for Horse Artillery purposes. Some good and powerful Persian and some fair Northern horses were passed for Field Battery work; but, although the Northerns are fair for their class, the committee consider this breed of horse ill-suited for the service. The Arab, Persian, and Northern horses brought forward, though coming up to the standard of height laid down by Government, are in many cases too light and small for Dragoon horses; in most cases the smaller horses (as to height) being the most powerful and well bred. The committee consider it would be desirable to have a larger stamp, if possible, of both Arabs and Persians for Dragoons and to be of service in the Horse Artillery. On the whole, the committee consider the remounts of this season are an extremely good lot of horses, the exception to this opinion being the size and stamp of the Persians, which, though in many cases very good for their class, would be much more calculated for European Cavalry were they larger and more substantial. The Arabs are a very fine lot of horses, though some are smaller than is desirable, several handsome and serviceable chargers have been selected from the Arabs."

358. The farm consisting of about 380 acres of cultivable land, is under grass and lucern exclusively. Half the land has never been planted, but has merely the natural grass which sprang up after the last crop of raggy years ago, and consequently hay has not been produced on it. During the past year about 52 acres of this land was repeatedly ploughed, harrowed, and thoroughly picked, and all the grass and Depôt Farm.

weeds found on it burned. This portion is now planted with hurrialli grass as pure as could be got. Upwards of seven acres of paddy land was also reclaimed and planted with lucern. About four acres of swamp has been reclaimed by cutting a drain through it; this, it is hoped, will next year produce a large quantity of fine hay. The first crop of hay was *nil* for want of rain, and the whole cutting of the year was very poor, the out-turn being only 116 tons, but the supply of lucern and grass was good. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 10,691, the value of the produce to Rupees 14,131; consequently, on the year's transactions, there was a clear profit of Rupees 3,449-10-0, against a loss on last year's transactions of Rupees 960-0-11.

SECTION X.—EDUCATIONAL.

359. The increase in the number of schools and scholars during the year 1871-72 was unprecedented, viz., 922 schools and 19,980 scholars in excess of the numbers for the previous year. It will be seen from the table given in the margin that almost the whole of this increase arises from the spread of elementary education. The decrease in the number of colleges is attributable to the abolition of a small F.A. class in the High School at Coimbatore. Two Higher Class Schools were transferred to the Middle Class, viz., the Harris' School, Triplicane, and the Free Church Mission Branch School, Black Town, and one Middle Class School, was transferred to the Higher Class, viz., the Free Church Mission, Branch School, Conjeveram. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars, with reference to the source from which the schools are supported and the districts in which they are situated. One Government School, the Taluq School of Gudur, in the Kistna District, was closed, and the attendance in the Government Schools shows a falling off of 1,464, mainly owing to the establishment of Results' Grant Schools and the introduction of higher rates of school fees from the 1st September. Nearly two-thirds of the increase is to be found under the head of Aided Schools, and the remainder under the head of schools which, although under inspection, received no aid. The only division which has fallen off is the sixth, there being fewer scholars in Malabar and fewer schools in South Canara than there were last year. The districts which show the greatest advance are Tanjore, the Godavery, Madras, including Chingleput, and Coimbatore, including the Neilgherries. In these districts education has always flourished, but Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which have been hitherto backward districts, show an advance this year much above the general average.

General review of extension of education.

Classification by Standard of Instruction.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Colleges...	14	13	453	418
Higher Class Schools ...	53	52	12,554	11,883
Middle do. ...	476	484	24,859	23,346
Lower do. ...	2,491	3,373	56,576	76,741
Mixed Middle Class Schools.	25	23	1,163	1,227
Do. Lower do. ...	264	273	10,005	10,977
Girls' Schools, Higher Class..	1	1	122	116
Do. Middle do. ...	90	84	5,402	5,364
Do. Lower do. ...	45	78	1,656	2,787
Normal Schools ...	16	16	1,909	1,785
Professional Schools ...	4	4	513½	548
Total ...	3,479	4,401	115,212	135,192

Tinnevelly and Madura are conspicuous among the Tamil Districts, and Bellary and the Kistna among the Telugu Districts, for the small number of new schools brought under inspection during the year :—

Distribution of Schools with reference to the source from which they are supported and by Districts.		1870-71.		1871-72.					
		Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase. Schools.	Increase. Pupils.	Decrease Schools.	Decrease Pupils.
Government Colleges and Schools		119	10,811	118	9,347	...	...	1	1,464
Aided Schools		2,313	84,677	2,904*	98,315	591	13,638	...	...
Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid		1,047	19,724	1,379	27,530	332	7,806	...	...
†Total ...		3,479	115,212	4,401	135,192	923	21,444	1	1,464
1st Dn.	Ganjam	80	2,778	180	4,089	100	1,311	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	95	3,096	154	4,473	59	1,377	...	...
	Godavery	160	4,713	285	7,799	125	3,086	..	...
	Kistna	84	2,646	88	2,966	4	320	...	...
2nd Dn.	Bellary	153	4,274	156	4,356	3	82	...	...
	Kurnool	139	2,664	199	3,500	60	836	...	...
	Cuddapah	193	3,568	212	4,057	19	489	...	...
	Nellore	247	5,225	270	5,371	23	146	...	...
3rd Dn.	Madras & Chingleput.	280	17,490	348	19,750	68	2,260	...	...
	South Arcot... ...	222	5,907	259	6,608	37	701	...	...
4th Dn.	North Arcot... ...	189	5,997	223	7,165	34	1,168	...	...
	Salem	158	4,346	190	4,849	32	503	...	...
	Tanjore	119	7,714	341	11,680	222	3,966	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	73	2,744	112	3,682	39	938	...	...
5th Dn.	Coimbatore	394	8,574	486	10,764	92	2,190	...	...
	Madura	276	8,079	282	8,285	6	206	...	...
	Tinnevelly	326	11,048	328	11,849	2	801	...	...
6th Dn.	Malabar	196	11,121	199	10,560	3	...	...	561
	South Canara ...	95	3,228	89	3,389	...	161	6	...
† Total ...		3,479	115,212	4,401	135,192	928	20,541	6	561

A table showing the distribution of the schools in the several districts on the 31st March 1872, firstly, with reference to the agency by which they are managed, and, secondly, with reference to the standard of instruction, is given in the Appendix.

Relative position of the several districts in regard to the proportion of scholars to population.

360. The figures relating to area and population entered in the following table having been recently obtained from the Revenue Board, they are more reliable than those given in last year's report. For convenience of reference, the districts and divisions are arranged according to their relative educational position, so far as it can be deduced from statistics, which merely

	Schools.	Pupils.
* Entirely from Local Funds	2,361	63,898
From Provincial Funds	484	31,561
From Provincial as well as Local Funds	59	2,856
	2,904	98,315
†Total Increase...	922	19,980

show the quantity and not the quality of education in each district. It may be remarked that Madras, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore stand, as they did last year, at the head of the list, and the Kistna and Vizagapatam at the bottom. The relative places of South Canara, Kurnool, and Cuddapah also remain unaltered. Tanjore and the Godavery stand much higher than they did, the former gaining three and the latter seven places, while Trichinopoly and Ganjam each gained two places. South Arcot and Bellary lost three places; Malabar and Madura two; Nellore, North Arcot, and Salem one. On the whole the Telugu Divisions are the most backward and the Tamil Divisions the most advanced, while the Western Coast occupies an intermediate position :—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
Madras	2,780	1,336,184	19,750	1 in 68
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,689,421	11,849	,, 143
Coimbatore	8,181	1,804,899	10,764	,, 168
Tanjore	3,654	1,975,042	11,680	,, 169
Godavery	6,224	1,584,179	7,799	,, 203
Malabar	6,002	2,274,466	10,560	,, 215
Nellore	8,462	1,375,349	5,371	,, 256
South Arcot	4,873	1,762,525	6,608	,, 267
South Canara	3,902	918,870	3,389	,, 271
Madura	9,502	2,259,263	8,285	,, 273
Kurnool	7,358	955,457	3,500	,, 273
North Arcot	7,139	2,007,667	7,165	,, 280
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,197,936	3,682	,, 325
Cuddapah	8,367	1,343,762	4,057	,, 331
Ganjam	8,313	1,487,227	4,089	,, 364
Bellary	11,007	1,653,154	4,356	,, 380
Salem	7,483	1,963,243	4,849	,, 405
Kistna	8,036	1,439,252	2,966	,, 485
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,284,254	4,473	,, 511
DIVISIONS.				
3rd Division	7,653	3,098,799	26,358	,, 118
5th do.	22,859	5,753,583	30,893	,, 186
6th do.	9,904	3,193,336	13,949	,, 229
4th do.	21,791	7,143,888	27,376	,, 261
2nd do.	35,194	5,327,722	17,284	,, 308
1st do.	40,917	6,794,912	19,327	,, 352

Race and Sex of Pupils.

Race.	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans ...	355	193	548	272	234	506
East Indians ...	2,401	1,843	4,244	2,727	1,942	4,669
Native Christians	8,403	3,873	12,276	8,952	4,294	13,246
Hindus	89,572	4,258	93,830	105,214	5,010	111,224
Mahomedans ...	4,296	5	4,301	5,523	8	5,531
Parsees ...	...	13	13	1	15	16
Total ...	105,027	10,185	115,212	123,689	11,503	135,192

361. The table in the margin shows the race and sex of the pupils entered in the foregoing table, as compared with last year.

362. The table in the margin shows the number of pupils studying different languages, as compared with last year. As many of the pupils study more than one language, the same pupils are reckoned more than once. With the exception of a few Military Students who learn Tamil and Telugu in the Civil Engineering College, no languages are studied in the Civil Engineering and Medical Colleges, the School of Arts, and the Ordnance Artificers' School.

Languages studied.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
English	40,662	38,726	2,810	3,215
Tamil	57,492	68,674	5,788	5,514
Telugu	30,473	36,857	1,397	1,642
Malayalum	11,357	9,251	703	1,466
Canarese	2,936	3,652	221	300
Uriya	1,291	1,721	...	...
Tulu	67	...	25	31
Hindustani	718	1,259	...	1
Persian	50	139	...	...
Sanscrit	625	801	...	...
Latin	521	433	...	...
Greek	27	26	...	...
French	...	...	7	8
German	4	...	...	...
Arabic	...	20	...	...

363. Thirteen Inspecting Schoolmasters were added to the inspecting agency of the department, the strength of which has thus risen from 57 to 70. The Junior Assistant Agent in Ganjam continued as heretofore to supervise the Hill Schools. In January all the Inspectors assembled at Madras and held daily sittings in the Director's Office during five days, which were mainly devoted to discussions on the revision of the Results' Grant Rules, the revision of the Salary Grant Rules, the revision of the scheme of studies in Government Schools, and the determination of a precise line of demarcation between Lower Class and Middle Class Schools. The subject last mentioned is the only one which has been as yet finally disposed of, and will be noticed in its appropriate place. On the whole, this educational conference was a decided success, and it is probable that similar meetings will be held in future from time to time as matters for discussion arise.

Inspecting Agency.

Inspectors of Schools ...	6
Deputy Inspectors	19
Inspecting Schoolmasters	44
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1
Total ...	70

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1872.

364. The following table shows the results of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of the last official year.

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 *to* 1872.

YEARS.	MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.			FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.			REMARKS.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
1857-58 {Sept. 1857.	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			Besides the results entered in the table, two candidates obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59 and the other in 1870-71; two others passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69; and a candidate secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. The Degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870, and by one Bombay candidate in 1872. With the exception of the last, all the young men were ex-students of the Presidency College. The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on two candidates, on one in 1870 and on the other in 1871.
1857-58 {Feb. 1858.	79	11	7	do.			2	...	2	do.			do.			
1858-59	57	22	8	do.			9	7	1	do.			do.			
1859-60	52	23	...	do.			10	2	3	do.			4	1	...	
1860-61	80	35	13	do.			10	6	...	do.			5	3	...	
1861-62	195	49	33	do.			6	5	...	do.			5	2	2	
1862-63	252	58	47	do.			12	6	2	do.			4	...	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...	
1864-65	565	187	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1	
1865-66	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
1866-67	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1867-68	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11	
1868-69	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14	
1869-70	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11	
1870-71	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...	
1871-72	1,419	169	323	205	58	39	131	38	27	2	...	...	9	...	6	
Total ...	9,524	1,503	1,719	2,510	472	477	457	193	69	22	8	...	187	24	50	

Matriculation Examination.

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Examined	1,358	1,419
Passed.		
1st Class ... Government Institutions.	31	20
1st Class ... Other Schools and Private Tuition	20	20
2nd Class ... Government Institutions.	158	150
2nd Class ... Other Schools and Private Tuition	215	302
Total Passed ...	424	492

365. The general result of the Matriculation Examination held last December is given in the margin. The number of passed candidates shows an increase of 13 per cent., and the proportion of failures was somewhat smaller than it was last year.

First Examination in Arts.

366. The number of pupils who passed the First Examination in Arts this year was almost identical with the total of last year; but as there was a very great decrease in the proportion of the failures, and a very large increase in the number of first-class men, it is obvious that the candidates must on this occasion have come up far better prepared than they were last year. The numbers of these two last years, however, are not yet equal to those of former years, the standard having been raised and the course extended from one to two years. Some of the Private Schools are no longer able to work up to this standard, and there is a conspicuous falling off in the number of candidates coming up with the aid of private tuition only. The great increase under the head of Government Institutions is mainly owing to the Provincial College, Combaconum, not having been represented in this examination last year.

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Examined	268	205
Passed.		
1st Class ... Government Institutions.	3	20
1st Class ... Other Schools and Private Tuition	6	5
2nd Class ... From Government Institutions...	1	38
2nd Class ... Other Schools and Private Tuition	68	34
Total Passed ...	96	97

367. There was a remarkable increase this year in the number of successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Hitherto this field has been almost monopolized by the two Government Colleges, but there are now seven rival institutions educating up to this standard; and, although the results obtained by each,

B.A. Examination.

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Examined	65	131
Passed.		
2nd Class ... Government Institutions.	16	24
2nd Class ... Other Schools and Private Tuition	7	9
3rd Class ... Government Institutions.	9	14
3rd Class ... Other Schools and Private Tuition	2	18
Total Passed ...	34	65

viewed individually, are still small, the measure of success attained this year was due in no small degree to the number of passed candidates contributed by them collectively.

368. The several classes of the community from which the successful candidates were drawn during the last two years are shown, as regards the two lower examinations, in the following table. The per-centage of Brahmins, always immense, has increased, while that of other Hindus has greatly fallen off. The Mahomedan element is still unrepresented in the First Arts Examination, but it is satisfactory to observe that in the Matriculation Examination the number under this head, although small, was double that of last year. In the Matriculation Examination both Native Christians and East Indians are advancing; in the First Arts Examination only the latter. No similar statistics are available with regard to the B.A. Examination; but, as the educational policy of Government with respect to Mahomedans has been the subject of much discussion this year, the fact that a Mahomedan has for the first time in the history of this Presidency taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts is deserving of note:—

Classes of the community represented in the University Examinations.

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Brahmins	258	319	57	64
Other Hindus	103	88	20	13
Mahomedans	6	12	...	...
Native Christians	30	36	10	8
East Indians	17	26	5	8
Europeans	10	11	4	3
Parsees	...	...	1	...

369. The net cost of the University was Rupees 14,304-6-1 as shown in the following table:—

Net cost of the University.

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Fees received from candidates	22,195	0	0	Establishment	4,347	6	1
				Fees to Examiners ...	26,875	0	0
Amount realized by sale of calendars	203	0	0	Stationery, Printing, Furniture, and other Contingencies	5,480	0	0
Total Receipts ...	22,398	0	0	Total Disbursements ...	36,702	6	1
				Deduct Receipts...	22,398	0	0
				Balance ...	14,304	6	1

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

370. The table in the margin shows the strength of the College Branch and the success achieved by the students in the University Examinations during the last three years. In the Matriculation Examination the results this year were not quite so good as usual. In the F.A. Examination the College was exceedingly successful. Out of a class of 18, 16 passed, besides 3 who had just left; and of these 19 no less than 10 were placed in the first class, 3 of them heading the list. In the B.A. Degree Examination the success achieved was unprecedented. Out of a class of 30, 23 passed, 16 being placed in the second class and 3 being at the head of the list. The continual decrease in the attendance is attributed by the Principal to the inconvenient site selected for the College building, to the high rate of fee levied as compared with that of the Free Church Institution, and to what he considers the unsatisfactory condition of the junior department, owing to the abolition of the lower classes. That department has been gradually reduced in conformity with the policy adopted by Government of leaving to other than Government agency the direct management of those branches of education which can be satisfactorily conducted by such agency. A scheme for remodelling the junior department has recently been under the consideration of Government, and it has been decided to defer passing final orders until the measures of reform advocated by the Principal can be judged by the light of another year's experience.

Presidency College.
6 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
6 English Masters.
7 Vernacular do.
Pupils.
116 College Branch.
119 Junior Department.

Years.	College Branch.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.	
		1st Class	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1869-70 ...	143	4	26	7	31	11	8
1870-71 ...	135	4	31	2	11	7	6
1871-72 ...	116	1	21	10	9	16	7

371. The working year of the Medical College differs from the official year, being divided into a winter session of six months commencing on the 1st October, and a summer session of three months beginning with the 1st April. In the following table the statistics of the official year 1871-72 are compared with those of he two preceding years. There was a slight decrease in the number of students who passed out from the second and junior departments, and a very marked decrease in the number of pupils discharged for incompetency:—

Medical College.
10 Professors.
6 Assistants.
Pupils.
9 Senior Dept.
56 Second do.
44 Junior do.

——	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
On the Rolls at the commencement of the Winter Session.			
SeniorDepartment	13	11	9
Second do.	62	58	56
Junior do.	51	38	44
Hospital Assistants qualifying for Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	2	3	1

—	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Senior Department.			
Passed First, M.B. and C.M. Examination of the University.	...	4	4
Passed Preliminary Scientific do. do. ...	6	2	1
Second Department.			
Passed as Assistant Apothecaries	20	19	11
Discharged for incompetency	5	6	...
Junior Department.			
Passed as Hospital Assistants...	24	23	17
Removals and dismissals for incompetency	5	10	3
Hospital Assistants passed as Sub-Assistant Surgeons ...	...	...	1
Do. failed as do. ...	...	...	1

372. The following table shows the principal features connected with the working of the Civil Engineering College during the last three years :—

Civil Engineering College.
1 Principal.
8 Masters.
88 Pupils.

—	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
First Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	5	3	6
Passed as Bachelors of Civil Engineering	...	1	...
Obtained certificates as Assistant Engineers	5	2	1
Second Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session...	52	47	48
Obtained certificates as Taluq Overseers	7	9	14
Do. as Sub-Overseers	...	8	5
Special Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	37	31	34
Obtained certificates as Surveyors, 1st Class	2	3	...
Do. do. 2nd do.	3	1	2
Do. do. 3rd do.	4	4	11
Do. Draughtsmen and Estimators, 1st Class ...	1	2	1
Do. do. 2nd do. ...	3	3	4
Do. do. 3rd do. ...	5	3	3

No Military Officers joined the college last session, but the senior department nevertheless showed a marked improvement as regards numbers. The hopes of employment held out to the students contributed to this result; and, as the Government recently guaranteed to the senior department one appointment to the grade of Assistant Engineer annually, it is to be hoped that other graduates of the University will be induced to enter the college. It is, however, obvious from the Principal's report that natives are admitted into this department without a sufficient knowledge of English, and Europeans without a sufficient knowledge of the Vernaculars, and that the real work which ought to be done in a Civil Engineering College suffers in consequence. One branch of this question is now under the consideration of Government.

373. The senior department of the Provincial College of Combaconum contained only three classes, instead of the full complement of four. In the junior department the third or lowest class was abolished at Christmas, which accounts for the diminution in the numbers of pupils shown this year, as well as the decrease in the numbers of masters, the services of three of these having been dispensed with in consequence of this change. The table in the margin shows the number of pupils in the college branch and the results of the University Examinations during the last three years. Seventy-one candidates went in for the Matriculation Examination, against 65 last year, and 29 passed, 12 being placed in the first class. These results are not equal to those of the two preceding years, but even with these diminished figures the junior department of this college stands at the head of the whole Presidency, no other institution having produced so many successful candidates, and none having succeeded in passing more than four boys in the first class. Thirty-nine students of the senior department went up for the F.A. Examination, and 26 passed, 9 being placed in the first class. These results also place the Combaconum College above every other institution in this Presidency. The B.A. class contained 24 students, all of whom were examined. Fifteen passed—eight in the second and seven in the third class. When it is remembered that this college commenced educating up to the B.A. degree within the last four years, this result, which has only twice been surpassed in the Presidency College itself, must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Provincial College, Combaconum.

1 Principal.
2 Assistants.
10 Masters.

Pupils.

93 College Branch.
296 Junior Dept.

Years.	College Branch.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.	
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1869-70...	95	20	35	13	21	8	1
1870-71...	112	18	43	...	...	9	3
1871-72...	93	12	17	9	17	8	7

374. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland fully maintained its position as the largest, the most advanced, and the most successful of all the aided colleges and schools. In the University Examinations 5 students obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 8 passed the First Arts test, and 24 the Matriculation Examination.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.

College ... 71
School ... 753

375. The Doveton Protestant College during the year under review established its claim to rank as a college. The strength of the three departments of which it is composed is given in the margin. Three students passed the First Arts test and eight the Matriculation Examination.

Doveton Protestant College.

College ... 23
High School. 78
Primary do. 80

376. The Provincial Schools will be noticed here in connexion with their Collegiate classes. The First Arts class in the Provincial School at Rajahmundry had to be discontinued, the institution having been for a year without a head master. Of the seven pupils who constituted the Collegiate Department at Bellary, five appeared

Collegiate Classes in Provincial Schools.

at the F.A. Examination, but only one passed. Last year all failed, whilst in the two preceding years the number of successful candidates was five and eight respectively. The Calicut Provincial School, notwithstanding the loss of its late able head master, more than maintained its reputation under his successor. The College Department numbered 21 students, of whom 8 appeared for the F.A. Examination and 6 passed, 1 standing fourth in the first class. At Mangalore there was no senior F.A. class in 1871, but a teacher from the school passed the test.

377. A few Private Schools in the Presidency possess Collegiate classes educating up to the First Arts test, and have, therefore, a claim to be noticed here. The High School, Trevandrum, passed nine candidates, against one in the previous year. The S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, both showed a slight advance in the F.A. Examination; the former having passed four students, of whom one was placed in the first class, and the latter contributing one successful candidate. The numbers in the Collegiate Department classes, however, fell in the former from 22 to 9, and in the latter from 17 to 12. The Church Mission School at Masulipatam showed signs of progress. The entire senior F.A. class, consisting of seven pupils, went in for the examination, and three passed, against one successful student in the previous year. The High School, Bangalore, passed two pupils, one of whom was placed in the first class, and the Rajah's School, Mysore, contributed one to the list of successful candidates.

Collegiate Classes in Private Schools.

HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

378. In the margin is shown the distribution of schools of the higher class in the several Educational divisions other than the school departments of the colleges already noticed. Further details will be found in the Appendix. The scope of this report only permits of a brief reference to the more important institutions in each division, but a comparison of the results at the University Examinations during the past few years shows that higher class education has been advancing with rapid strides in this Presidency.

General Remarks.

Division.	Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st ...	10	1,601
2nd ...	5	1,090
3rd ...	20	4,797
4th ...	11	2,854
5th ...	3	850
6th ...	3	691
Total ...	52	13,883

379. The Zillah School at Berhampore, which is the only Higher Class School in Ganjam, is very favorably mentioned by the Inspector. The disabilities under which the Uriya population of the district has hitherto labored, owing to the non-recognition of their language in the Courts and public offices and in the University and Uncovenanted

1st Division.

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination.
Ganjam	1	159	...
Vizagapatam ..	3	451	5
Godavery ...	4	635	16
Kistna	2	356	16

Civil Service Examinations, having been brought prominently to the notice of Government during the past year, it was resolved to place Uriya on the same footing as all other languages. The experiment of re-constituting the Uriya Department has already met with some success, and it is probable that the Zillah School at Berhampore will gradually become a much more important institution than it has hitherto been. The total number of pupils in the three Higher Class Schools in the Vizagapatam District amounted to 451, of whom 5 passed the Matriculation Examination, against 1 successful candidate from these institutions last year. In the Godavery District the Provincial School at Rajahmundry acquitted itself creditably, passing 4 pupils at the Matriculation Examination, notwithstanding the disadvantages it labored under from having no head master. The Church Mission School, Ellore, and the Hindu School, Cocanada, are also favorably reported on, each passing five pupils at the Matriculation Examination; the Nursapur Central School contributed two successful candidates, the total number for the district being 16—a vast improvement on the results of the previous year when the total was only five. The small number of the Higher Class Schools in the Kistna District was in some measure counterbalanced by their excellent quality. The Church Mission School, Masulipatam, took a very high position in the University Examinations; besides the success attained at the First Arts Examination, 10 pupils passed the Matriculation Examination, 3 securing places in the first class. The Hindu School at Masulipatam was also very successful, six of the pupils from that institution satisfying the University Examiners.

380. The Zillah School, Kurnool, was beginning to show signs of improvement. The results obtained by the Bellary Provincial School at the Matriculation Examination are gratifying, 20 out of 31 candidates having passed, whereas in the previous year only 8 out of 34 were successful. The number of pupils in the school department, however, fell from 292 to 210, and the attendance was very irregular. The London Mission School, Bellary, on the other hand, shows a great advance in this respect, the numbers having risen from 168 to 292. The school is useful as a feeder to the upper classes of the school department of the Provincial School. The Cuddapah Zillah School acquitted itself very creditably at the Matriculation Examination, 9 out of the 10 candidates who presented themselves for examination passing. The attendance, however, was for a time seriously affected by the removal of the Revenue Survey Office from Cuddapah, and by the enhanced rates of school fees recently introduced. The progress of the Free Church Mission School, Nellore, was reported to have been most satisfactory, the attendance having increased from 226 to 263, and 8 pupils having passed the Matriculation Examination, 2 being placed in the first class.

2nd Division.

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination.
Kurnool	1	121	2
Bellary	2	502	21
Cuddapah	1	204	9
Nellore	1	263	8

381. The total number of schools of the higher class in Madras and Chingleput amounted to 17 with 4,292 pupils. Omitting the school departments of the colleges already noticed and the practising branch of the Government Normal School, there were 11 Higher Class Schools in the town of Madras, as shown in the margin. In regard to the number of pupils, the London Mission School (451), the Church of Scotland's Mission Institution (430), and Patcheappah's High School (435) were almost on a par. Although the last-named institution produced fewer Matriculated Students than in the year preceding (16 against 19), it still retained the honorable distinction of being the most successful of its grade in the Presidency. The Church of Scotland's Mission School was reported to have made a decided advance, whilst the London Mission School had deteriorated. The success at the Matriculation Examination achieved by Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, the Hindu Proprietary School, and Saint Mary's Seminary was creditable. The Madrissa-i-Azam, an institution for the education of the Mahomedan population exclusively, was reported to have made but slight progress, the defects being attributed to the inefficiency of the teachers. The reduction of this institution to the rank of a Middle Class School and the transfer of the most advanced students to the Presidency College has recently been decided upon. On the whole, it appears that, although a considerable advance was made on the previous year, the general average of the institutions in the Presidency town was but slightly superior to that of Zillah Schools in the mofussil. In Chingleput the Sydapet High School, which has hitherto been the best specimen of a Rate School in the Presidency, continued to afford the most satisfactory results. The three schools in the South Arcot District did not appear to be in a very efficient state.

3rd Division.

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination.
Madras	11	2,826	54
Chingleput	3	441	15
South Arcot ...	3	505	2

382. The Zillah Schools at Chittoor and Salem continued to be favorably reported on, though the attendance at the former was seriously affected by the rivalry of Elementary Schools on the results' system. The S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, which until last year educated up to the F.A. standard, had given up its collegiate class. The attendance, however, had largely increased, and, on the whole, it may be regarded as having maintained its position. Besides the Provincial College, Combaconum, which has been noticed in connexion with other collegiate institutions, there were six Higher Class Schools in the Tanjore District; two of these had small collegiate classes educating up to the F.A. standard, the working of which

4th Division.

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination.
North Arcot ...	1	284	10
Salem	1	353	6
Trichinopoly ...	2	578	9
Tanjore	6	1,338	24

has been already alluded to. The S. P. G. High School, which is the most important of the Aided Schools in the mofussil, was found on inspection to be in excellent order. Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam, acquitted itself creditably, and the remaining schools exhibited signs of steady progress.

383. The Inspector's reports on the three Higher Class Schools in the 5th Division, viz., the Madura Zillah School, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly, and the High School, Coimbatore, were generally satisfactory. The last-mentioned institution which was two years ago on a level with the Provincial Schools had not been able to maintain its position. The F.A. class was abolished during the year under report, and the success attained at the Matriculation Examination was not equal to that achieved in the previous year.

5th Division.

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination.
Madura	1	290	5
Coimbatore	1	356	4
Tinnevelly	1	204	5

384. The Provincial School, Calicut, fully maintained its reputation, 15 of its pupils out of 20 who presented themselves for examination having passed the Matriculation test, and 4 being placed in the first class. Brennen's School, which for some years was ranked as a Higher Class School, was placed on the footing of a Zillah School, the Bâsle Mission having intimated their wish to withdraw from the management of the institution. From the Mangalore Provincial School 19 pupils out of 24 candidates matriculated, a result which is highly creditable.

6th Division.

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination.
Malabar	2	476	15
South Canara ...	1	215	19

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

385. The total number of schools of this class in the Presidency on the 31st March 1872 was 484, containing 23,367 pupils and distributed among the several Educational divisions as shown in the margin. The figures for the year preceding were 476 schools with an attendance of 24,859 pupils, so that there has been a slight increase in the number of schools accompanied, however, by a falling off in the number of scholars. The large number of the schools of this class precludes the possibility

—	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
1st Division. Government...	14	606
1st Division. Private ...	76	2,728
2nd do. ... Government...	5	179
2nd do. ... Private ...	42	1,614
3rd do. ... Government...	15	686
3rd do. ... Private ...	34	3,333
4th do. ... Government...	17	1,300
4th do. ... Private ...	127	5,577
5th do. ... Government...	8	447
5th do. ... Private ...	94	3,852
6th do. ... Government...	7	301
6th do. ... Private ..	45	2,744
Total ...	484	23,367

of a detailed examination of the results attained in each; a few general remarks, therefore, must suffice.

In the First Division the Godavery District is best supplied with schools of this class, whilst the Kistna District is worst off. In the Second Division the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts are very backward, whilst Bellary and Nellore are fairly well provided. In the Third Division, although the number of the Middle Class Schools is not great, the quality of some of the institutions is superior. The Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore, for the education of Mahomedans, which was originally established as a feeder to the Madrissa-i-Azam, is especially deserving of mention, the standard during the last two years having risen much beyond the level intended. The Fourth Division shows a total of Middle Class Schools considerably in excess of that of any other division, but some of the Government institutions are reported to have deteriorated and in most of them the attendance appears to have greatly fallen off. The Fifth Division stands next to the Fourth in point of numbers. Tinnevelly is largely supplied with Aided Schools supported by the two great Missionary Societies and by the Hindu community; but the Inspector reports that none of them rose above mediocrity. In the Coimbatore District the Taluq Schools were found on inspection to be in a satisfactory condition, whilst in Madura the reverse was the case. In the Sixth Division the Middle Class Schools are not favorably spoken of, their inferiority being attributed in many cases to the incompetency of the masters placed in charge of them.

386. Middle class education has never flourished in this Presidency, and the year under review appears to have been a particularly unfavorable one to many of the Government and Aided Schools. The new rates of school fees have thinned the upper classes of the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools; the Results' Schools have emptied the lower classes. All the old Rate Schools have, in addition to these obstacles, had to struggle with the financial and other difficulties arising out of their transfer to the Local Fund Boards. Hitherto the main defects of the Taluq Schools have been that they have been too elementary, that the masters employed in them have failed in carrying their pupils through even the limited course laid down, and that there has been an entire absence of any stimulus in the shape of a final examination at the end of that course. It will be seen from the table in the margin that all these schools are mainly Elementary Schools, 72 per cent. of the boys being in the three lowest classes, that out of 55 Taluq Schools 19 are really purely elementary, and that, although these schools have been so many years in existence, there are only 9 out of the whole number in which any attempt is made to go through the entire course, whereas the proper plan would seem to be for the Taluq School to take up the pupil at the point at which the Results' School leaves him and to carry him on to a higher standard. In this way the Results' Schools may be welcomed as allies, instead of being

General remarks on middle class education.

Highest Class.	Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Class.
5th ...	9	104
4th ...	27	409
3rd ...	17	623
2nd ...	2	718
1st ...	...	973
Total ...	55	2,827

feared as rivals. The Aided Schools are, as a general rule, inferior to even the Taluq Schools. Many of those which are still nominally ranked as Middle Class Schools have not the slightest claim to that title, and will, during the course of the current year, be transferred under the new rules to the lower class. The Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools are perhaps the nearest approach to what Middle Class Schools should be.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

387. The amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the institution at Lovedale was effected in September. 206 boys were transferred from Madras to Ootacamund in four detachments, and in addition 19 boarders and 4 day-scholars were admitted during the year, raising the number on the rolls from 137 to 344. The number of removals was 24. The health of the boys, notwithstanding the sudden change of climate, was remarkably good. The only change in the scheme of study which demands notice is the substitution of Hindustani for Tamil, the former being deemed more useful for boys who may be scattered over different parts of India.

Ten girls were admitted into the female branch during the year and 11 left. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 68, of whom 5 were day-scholars. Their general health was very good, but the proportion of admissions into hospital was not quite so low as last year.

The table in the margin shows the financial position of both branches of the asylum at the end of the year. The amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum has had, as was expected, the effect of considerably reducing the annual cost of each boy, which is now only Rupees 227. The annual cost of each girl is estimated at Rupees 254-12-7. In both cases the cost of furniture and repairs is excluded.

—	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.
Receipts ...	91,826 3 4
Expenditure..	73,351 8 6
Balance ...	18,474 10 10

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The only Government Schools of the lower class are the Hill Schools in Ganjam and the Sriharicottah School in the District of Nellore established for the civilization of the Yenadies. The former, 16 in number, contained 726 pupils, and were reported to be in a promising condition.

Working of Results' Grant System.

388. The majority of Private Schools of the lower class seek aid on the system of payment for results; comparing the general results for 1870-71 with those for 1871-72 it appears that the number of schools for which grants were sanctioned rose from 1,606, with an attendance of 45,299 scholars, to 2,037, with an attendance of 54,400. All the schools were of the lower class, except 141 for which grants were sanctioned amounting to Rupees 23,626-14-9. Including this sum the grants sanctioned increased from Rupees 78,176-4-5 to Rupees 1,03,147-9-3. Of the total sum expended in grants, Rupees 23,700-14-9 were debited to Provincial Funds, Rupees 14,197-0-9 to Municipal Funds, and Rupees 65,249-9-9 to Local Funds. The results may be summarized thus for the several educational divisions.

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.	Average Grant per School.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1st Division...	362	8,317	17,168 8 0	47 6 1
2nd do.	391	8,472	10,639 2 3	27 3 4
3rd do.	238	6,591	13,180 12 0	55 6 1
4th do.	383	10,610	21,832 8 0	57 0 1
5th do.	489	12,636	26,408 11 0	54 0 1
6th do.	174	7,774	13,918 0 0	79 15 9

Every division, except the sixth, shows an advance on last year in every one of the particulars exhibited in the above table. Two years ago the Sixth Division had a larger attendance than any other, and absorbed more than one-third of the grant sanctioned for the whole Presidency. It is still remarkable for its high average grant, although this is considerably lower than it was two years ago, but in every other respect it has declined. The principal objections commonly advanced, and with some truth, against the results' grants system are, 1st, its tendency to encourage the establishment of new schools in towns in which they are not needed, rather than in villages in which they would be most useful; 2ndly, the ephemeral character of many of the schools; 3rdly, the obvious risk of fraud in connexion with the examinations on which the grants depend; 4thly, the considerable delay which sometimes takes place in the examinations on which the grants depend.

389. The following is a summary for the whole Presidency, showing the number of pupils who passed for each of the four standards under the results system :—

Number of pupils who passed under each standard.

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernaculars.					English or Extra Language.			Number of Girls presented for Examination.
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
I.	1,872	16,267	11,577	12,313	10,989	...	...	...	...	...	1,073
II.	1,421	9,772	6,929	8,038	6,756	...	...	...	...	...	682
III.	741	4,591	3,017	3,738	2,675	1,538	1,842	1,028	1,275	1	280
IV.	282	1,994	1,302	1,626	636	808	864	709	732	448	134

This table shows that the number of schools which passed pupils under the fourth or highest standard rose from 164 to 282, and that the number of pupils presented under this standard was 1,994, against 1,227 last year. It is also satisfactory to note that the number of pupils who passed this year under this standard in Reading and Writing exceeded the number who presented themselves last year. The fact that the number of girls presented for this standard increased from 13 to 134 is also worthy of note. The per-centage of pupils passed to those presented in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic was as follows.

Standard.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
I.	71·1	75·1	67·5
II.	70·9	82·2	69·1
III.	65·7	81·4	58·2
IV.	65·2	81·5	32

As compared with the corresponding figures last year these per-centages show a general falling off in the fourth standard; and, as regards the three lower standards, they exhibit an improvement in Reading and a falling off in Writing, while in Arithmetic the result was almost identical with that of last year.

Remarks concerning Acts III. and IV. of 1871 and Union Schools.

390. The most important event in the educational history of the year under review was the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act and the Local Funds Act, which came into force on the 1st May and 1st April respectively. The general scope of these measures, so far as they affect the Educational Department, will be briefly adverted to.

Although these Acts do not define the description of education to which Local and Municipal Funds are applicable, it has been distinctly intimated by Government that they are to be mainly appropriated to the maintenance and improvement of elementary education. The exceptions allowed are Higher Class and Middle Class Schools hitherto maintained under the Madras Education Act of 1863, institutions for medical and technical training and certain cases not defined in which Government may see fit on the representation of the parties concerned to sanction a different course. The cost of certain classes of Elementary Schools and of all schools hitherto known as Rate Schools is paid in Municipalities from Municipal Funds, and in rural tracts from the proceeds of a house-tax, of which the maximum range is from 4 annas to Rupees 5 per annum. This tax is levied within an area delimitated for educational purposes under the designation of Union, and consisting of one or more villages, so situated that the school is not more than two miles and a half distant from the houses of any of the rate payers. Under the exceptional provisions above referred to, the two Higher Class and 60 Middle Class Rate Schools of last year have all become Union Schools. Seventeen other middle class institutions also appear in the list of Union Schools. Some of these have been hitherto known as Subscription Schools, and others as Rate Schools of the lower class, while a few are new schools. It was, however, intended, as already mentioned, that Union Schools should be mainly Elementary Schools, replacing not only all the Rate Schools of the lower class which were 47 in number, but also all Elementary Schools aided on the salary grant system. It was also provided that new schools of the same elementary character might be established as Union Schools at the request of the inhabitants, and that any Results' Grant School, which had passed 30 per cent. of its pupils, for two years consecutively, and which the Local Fund Board might wish to take over and make permanent, might be constituted a Union School. The result is that there are now 185 Union Schools of the lower class. Thus there were altogether at the end of the year 263 Union Schools, with an attendance of 8,067 scholars. The returns received show an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 75,484-10-8, while the receipts from Government amounted to Rupees 18,227-8-11, and from local

sources to Rupees 43,767-0-2. It may be remarked that the only Union Schools to which aid is now given from Provincial Funds are schools of the higher and middle class. The following table is a summary of particulars for the Presidency. It will be observed that the First Division has by far the largest number of schools and scholars, and that most of these schools are what Union Schools are mainly intended to be, viz., Elementary Schools. The Sixth Division, which stands next, shows by far the highest expenditure, but the greater portion of this represents higher class and middle class education. In the three Tamil Divisions there are scarcely any Union Schools and only one elementary one. In the Second Division all the Union Schools are of the middle class :—

Divisions.	No. of Schools.			No. of Pupils.	Total Expenditure.		
	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.		Rs.	A.	P.
1st Division	...	7	159	3,956	14,283	13	3
2nd do.	...	24	...	875	14,714	10	4
3rd do.	1	6	...	421	9,496	6	2
4th do.	...	5	1	286	2,977	4	10
5th do.	...	2	...	49	813	15	9
6th do.	1	32	25	2,480	33,198	8	4

391. Schools of the lower class on the results' system are aided from General Local Funds and not from the house-tax. The amount of aid which has been afforded to schools of this class by Municipal and Local Funds respectively has been already stated. As Middle Class Schools are now aided from Provincial Funds and Lower Class Schools from Municipal and Local Funds, it became a matter of great importance to lay down some precise line of demarcation between these two classes of schools. The subject was discussed at the conference in January already mentioned, and the majority of the Inspectors were of opinion that the standard of Lower Class Schools should not rise above the third standard of the scheme for results' grants, omitting English. The Director considered, however, that it was very undesirable that every Elementary School, reading up to the third standard, should be able to get itself transferred to the middle class by the mere introduction of a little English, and Government concurred with him in thinking that the third results' standard, inclusive and not exclusive of English, should be laid down as the limit of instruction for a Lower Class School. It has also been ruled that the accidental passing of two or three boys for the fourth standard will not entitle a school to be transferred from the lower to the middle class, and that in cases of a doubtful nature the decision of the Director of Public Instruction shall be binding upon the Local Fund Boards.

Standard adopted as the line of demarcation between Middle and Lower Class Schools.

392. Certain inspection charges incurred in connexion with elementary education were transferred from Provincial to Municipal and Local Funds. These are defrayed from the land cess and from Municipal rates. Under this head come two-thirds of the salaries, office, and travelling allowances of the Deputy

Transfer of certain inspection charges to Municipal and Local Funds.

Inspectors. There have been hitherto 19 Deputy Inspectors, but sanction was accorded for the entertainment of a similar number of additional officers of this class from the commencement of the current official year. Each district will generally have two Deputy Inspectors, or one for each circle. Bellary being divided into three circles is allowed three Deputy Inspectors, and Trichinopoly, which contains one circle, is to have no additional Deputy Inspector. Nellore and South Canara also contain only one circle, but they have been each allowed a second Deputy Inspector. No separate provision has been made for municipalities.

All charges connected with Inspecting Schoolmasters were also transferred entirely from Provincial to Local and Municipal Funds. Forty-four additional officers of this class were sanctioned during the year, raising the total number from 31 to 75. This staff will admit of two Inspecting Schoolmasters for each circle; only 13 additional Inspecting Schoolmasters, however, were actually appointed during the year.

Transfer of cost of Normal Schools to Local and Municipal Funds.

393. It was originally intended that one-fourth of the cost of all the Government Normal Schools should be debited to Local and Municipal Funds; but, as the Normal Schools of Madras, Vellore, and Trichinopoly supply few, if any, teachers to Elementary Schools, it was considered inequitable to throw any portion of the cost of these schools on Local and Municipal Funds. The Normal Class of Russelcondah provides teachers for the Hill Schools of Ganjam, which are all Government Schools, and has, therefore, been exempted on similar grounds. The only Normal Schools with regard to which the Government will be relieved of a portion of its expenditure are the Normal Schools of Vizagapatam, Cannanore, Mangalore, and the Normal Class at Nursapur. It is the intention of Government that a Training School shall be established in each district to provide masters for Elementary Schools, and it has been suggested that in certain cases the existing Normal Schools may be adapted to that purpose. The general question is still under the consideration of Government.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Number of schools and pupils.

394. It will be seen from the table in the margin that the number of Girls' Schools from which returns are received increased from 136 to 163, and the pupils in these schools from 7,180 to 8,267. This increase was entirely under the head of elementary education. Adding the number of girls in Mixed Schools, those attending Boys' Schools, and the pupils in the Government Female Normal School and Sarah Tucker's Training Institution, the

Schools.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls', Higher Class.	1	122	1	116
Do. Middle do...	90	5,402	84	5,364
Do. Lower do...	45	1,656	78	2,787
	136	7,180	163	8,267
Mixed Middle Class.	25	381	23	395
Do. Lower do...	264	1,767	273	2,056
Boys', Lower do...	...	792	...	684
Normal	2	65	2	101
	427	10,185	461	11,503

total number of girls was 11,503, giving an increase of 1,318 over last year. There were besides a number of Girls' Schools which do not furnish returns to the Educational Department, and which seek no aid, although in some cases the schools may be said to be under inspection. In the First Division, for instance, the returns give a total of only 456, although the Inspector shows that there were 1,016 girls attending 16 schools in the division. The four Girls' Schools maintained by the Rajah of Vizianagrum at Madras, which furnish no returns, had at the time of inspection 332 pupils on the rolls; they are stated to be all good Vernacular Schools of the elementary class.

Districts.	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput... ...	4,257
Tinnevelly	2,624
Malabar	1,068
Tanjore	632
North Arcot	410
South Canara	366
Madura	348
Vizagapatam	347
Nellore	272
Coimbatore	250
Salem	240
South Arcot	194
Trichinopoly	164
Bellary	164
Godavery	67
Cuddapah...	54
Ganjam	28
Kistna	14
Kurnool	4

The table in the margin shows the relative position of each district with regard to female education, so far as that position can be ascertained from the returns. Of 20 schools which succeeded in passing either teachers, pupil-teachers, or pupils at the last Certificate Examination (which is the only test at present available for gauging the progress made in these schools) all but four belong to Madras. Of the successful candidates it appears that about half were Europeans and East Indians and the rest Natives.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

395. The table in the margin shows the total number of Normal Students who passed the University Examinations and the fourth and fifth grade tests at the Teachers' Certificate Examination during the year, the number who obtained appointments, and the number on the rolls at the end of the year. It is a question whether most of these schools might not now be restricted to training young men as teachers, instead of giving them their general education. Such an arrangement would admit of a much larger number of teachers being turned out annually than is possible at present, and it would entirely put an end to a system under

General Remarks on Government Normal Schools.

School.	First Arts.	Matriculation.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Appointments.	Normal Students on 31st March 1872.
Madras	4	...	...	...	10	29
Vizagapatam ...	1	7	7	5	5	35
Mangalore	...	9	6	2	5	32
Cannanore	...	2	11	7	9	20
Vellore	...	...	6	10	12	17
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	8	4	7	29
Nursapur	...	...	2	11	7	13
Russelcondah ...	...	...	...	7	...	8
Total ...	5	18	40	46	55	183

which these schools are resorted to by those who have not the slightest intention of becoming schoolmasters, and who merely wish to obtain a general education without paying for it. A scheme for re-organizing the Madras Normal School on this footing has been recently sanctioned by Government. Of the Government Normal Schools, that at Vizagapatam fully maintained its position, whilst the institution at Mangalore made a considerable advance. The Madras Normal School on the other hand was very unsuccessful, and the report on the Cannanore Normal School was far from favorable. In consequence of the steady decline of this latter institution the Normal Branch has been recently removed to Calicut.

Government Female Normal School.

396. The Government Female Normal School was nominally opened on the 5th December 1870, with an attendance of 8 pupils; but, as about three months elapsed before properly qualified assistant teachers could be found, the school had not been in working order for more than nine or ten months when the first annual examination was held last Christmas. The school contained at that time 9 Telugu and 3 Tamil Students, all Sudras, the youngest being 11 and the eldest 30, while the average age was 21. The examiners considered that the general discipline and arrangements of the school were satisfactory, and that, taking into account the small amount of knowledge which the pupils possessed on their first admission, the school had made a fair beginning. On the whole the progress of this interesting experiment may be regarded as creditable to Miss Bain, the Superintendent, and as affording more hope of future success than was perhaps at one time anticipated.

Private Normal Schools.

397. There were six Private Normal Schools in existence at the commencement of the year, viz., the Church Mission English Institution, Palamcottah, the S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram, the Palamcottah Preparandi Institution, the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training School at Dindigul, the Church Mission Institution, Masulipatam, and the Sarah Tucker's Female Training School at Palamcottah. The pupils numbered 328 males and 89 females. All the schools were inspected and favorably reported on; the Training Institution at Masulipatam has been recently closed. On the whole the general result of the work of these schools this year showed a considerable advance on last year in every grade, except the fourth as exhibited in the marginal table.

Nature of Test.	Number Passed.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.
Masters.		
Matriculation Examination	3	6
4th Grade Test	9	7
5th do.	43	80
Mistresses.		
3rd Grade	...	14

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

398. The usual annual examination for Teachers' Certificates was held at 28 stations in August 1871. Tinnevelly heads the list with 91 passed candidates, Godavery stands next with 46, whilst Madras and Tanjore follow with 38 and 39 respectively. The insignificant position still occupied by the four districts constituting the Second

—	Registered.		Passed.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870 71.	1871-72.
Masters.				
4th Grade ...	314	365	98	104
5th do. ...	420	559	265	359
Method... ...	18	16	11	8
Mistresses.				
1st Grade ...	18	8	4	5
2nd do. ...	26	18	8	7
3rd do. ...	97	92	29	66

Years.	MASTERS.		MISTRESSES.	
	Registered	Passed.	Registered	Passed.
1867-68... ...	581	210	26	9
1868-69... ...	691	262	38	16
1869-70... ...	1,231	524	75	38
1870-71... ...	812	374	141	41
1871-72... ...	940	471	118	78

Division which stand below all the other districts is very remarkable. On the whole, however, there was a decided advance on last year, particularly in the case of the female candidates. The table in the margin shows the rapid increase in the number of candidates for this examination during the last five years. In 1870 it became necessary to place a check on the almost unmanageable dimensions which it was assuming by imposing an entrance fee of Rupees 5 on all candidates who were neither teachers nor Normal Students, but it will be observed that even with this restriction the numbers are far higher than they were a few years ago.

FINANCIAL.

399. The enhanced scale of fees came into force on the 1st September. A decrease in the attendance was, of course, to be expected in many, if not most, schools. The actual amount of school fees and fines collected during the last two years in Government and Private Colleges and Schools is shown in the margin. Under the new system the School Fee Fund has ceased to exist as a separate Local Fund in the accounts, and the balance standing at its credit at the beginning of the year was transferred to the credit of Provincial Services. All masters who have been hitherto paid from fees are now paid by Government, and all fees are remitted to the treasury.

School Fees.

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government Institutions	75,869 3 3	92,457 13 7
Private Institutions ...	2,51,568 8 8	2,90,563 11 7
Total...	3,27,437 11 11	3,83,021 9 2

400. Two important changes with regard to salary grants took place during the year. The restriction on the issue of new grants, which had been in force since the 17th September 1869, was removed on the 1st August, and the payment of salary grants to schools of the lower class was transferred from Provincial to Local Funds. The following summary shows the distribution of grants in each division.

Salary and Building Grants.

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1870-71.	Salary Grants drawn in 1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1st	34,450 13 3	29,038 4 7	... ...	5,412 8 8
2nd	13,183 0 5	11,530 12 1	... ...	1,652 4 4
3rd	97,253 7 3	1,00,046 9 11	2,793 2 8	... ...
4th	46,246 13 11	45,030 0 7	... ...	1,216 13 4
5th	39,484 9 2	27,144 0 2	... ...	12,340 9 0
6th	16,969 1 1	10,938 12 0	... ...	6,030 5 1
Total ...	2,47,587 13 1	2,23,728 7 4	2,793 2 8	26,652 8 5

The disproportionate share of the salary grant expenditure absorbed by the Third Division, mainly for schools in and close to Madras, has been often noticed, and new grants are not now ordinarily given in Madras to any but female and pauper schools. The revision of the Salary Grant-in-aid Rules is now under consideration. The total expenditure of public money during the year on Educational Buildings in the Madras Presidency was Rupees 58,433-11-11, of which Rupees 38,225-9-2 was debited to the Public Works Budget and the remainder to the Educational Budget. The growth of the Grant-in-aid System is shown in the marginal table, which includes all grants, except grants for school buildings.

Years.	Payments.
	Rs.
1863-64 ...	54,342
1864-65 ...	89,802
1865-66 ...	1,16,876
1866-67 ...	1,21,271
1867-68 ...	1,54,985
1868-69 ...	2,41,549
1869-70 ...	3,07,881
1870-71 ...	3,35,394
1871-72 ...	2,50,333

401. The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of the year; a comparative table exhibiting details for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72 is given in the Appendix.

Summary of expenditure.

Charges.	Expenditure during 1871-72.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	40,875 9 0	... ...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges	90,677 8 6	... ...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	7,30,110 5 2	83,022 7 5
Total ...	8,61,663 6 8	83,022 7 5

The total expenditure for the year on account of all Educational Institutions (Government and Private), excluding the Madras University, amounted to Rupees 15,57,287-14-1 as shown in the following table, which illustrates the financial working of the educational system. The total expenditure on account of Government Institutions was Rupees 4,56,499-9-0, of which Rupees 4,31,910-13-6 were debited to Imperial and Rupees 24,588-11-6 to Local Funds. The expenditure on Private Colleges and Schools amounted to Rupees 11,00,788-5-1, of which Rupees 3,08,312-3-7 were derived from

* This phrase is used in its old acceptation, and includes fees, interest on endowments, building fund, &c., and not contributions from Local Fund Boards.

grants-in-aid given by Government, and the balance from sources other than State grants :—

Table showing the Average Monthly Cost of each Pupil in Government and Private Institutions.

—	Monthly Average Number of Pupils	Gross Income.	Receipts from Government.	Receipts from Fees.	Gross Charges.	Average Monthly Cost.	Average Cost per Month to the State.	Average Monthly Fees paid.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
University	...	36,702 6 1	14,304 6 3	22,398 0 0	36,702 6 1	... ...	... ...	... ...
General Education.								
Colleges ... {Government* ...	1,522	1,63,443 2 9	1,24,432 6 3	33,712 6 11	1,33,221 11 3	7 4 8	6 13 0	1 13 6
{Private* ...	1,927	1,03,965 7 6	33,015 10 8	25,598 0 0	95,541 15 4	4 2 1	1 6 11	1 1 8
Higher Class Schools. {Government ...	1,916	95,375 8 11	69,335 11 5	25,894 12 6	72,025 9 4	3 2 1	3 0 3	1 2 0
{Private	6,798	2,32,593 9 4	88,265 15 0	71,383 1 4	2,33,792 8 11	2 13 10	1 1 5	0 14 0
Middle Class Schools. {Government ...	3,994	77,373 1 9	54,226 8 10	23,017 4 2	56,815 5 0	1 2 11	1 2 1	0 *7 8
{Private	27,069	4,60,009 14 4	1,73,434 0 6	82,794 13 1	4,59,442 4 4	1 6 7	0 8 6	0 4 1
Lower Class Schools. {Government ...	745	5,163 12 7	5,013 9 1	... ...	5,163 12 7	0 9 3	0 9 0	... ...
{Private	85,059	2,55,178 14 4	1,327 13 4	1,07,235 13 9	2,71,340 12 10	0 4 3	... ...	0 1 8
Normal Schools. {Government ...	1,036	76,613 9 7	67,285 5 6	6,686 8 0	71,219 6 9	5 11 8	5 6 7	0 8 7
{Private	726	41,825 9 11	12,268 12 1	3,543 12 5	40,670 11 8	4 10 8	1 6 6	0 6 6
Special Education. {Government Institutions ...	478	1,20,517 12 8	1,11,617 4 5	3,146 14 0	1,18,053 12 1	20 9 4	19 5 8	0 8 9
Total ...	131,270	16,68,757 13 9	7,54,527 7 2	4,05,411 6 2	15,93,990 4 2	... ...	... ...	... ...

*Inclusive of the School Departments of the several colleges.

Book Department.

402. At the beginning of the year an important and successful change was made in the financial management of the Book Department. Instead of an annual grant for the provision of books and for contingent expenses, a permanent advance of Rupees 25,000 was placed at the disposal of the Central Curator, and no items in connexion with the depôt were included in the Provincial Budget, except the salaries of the Curators and the cost of the establishment of the Central Depôt. During the year the number of colporteurs was raised from 22 to 27, to enable the department to meet, as far as possible, the increased demand for elementary school books, consequent on the spread of education under the operation of the Local Fund's Act in the rural parts of the Presidency; but the system of colportage in connexion with the department having proved unsuccessful in a financial point of view and difficult to control, it was decided by Government to abolish it from the 1st April 1872, and to transfer the work of distribution to Local Fund Boards, who will in future obtain elementary books from the depôts at a discount of five per cent. on prepayment, and make their own arrangements for supplying the schools.

The following table exhibits the operations of the Book Department in 1870-71 and 1871-72 :—

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Books printed	182,100	23,026	93,350	7,776
Books and Maps purchased ...	48,457	32,187	60,098	34,181
Books sold	176,175	54,915	184,615	49,529

Considerable progress was made during the year in the production of vernacular maps, and it is anticipated that, with the exception of Vizagapatam and Ganjam, maps for all the districts will shortly be completed. Excluding the permanent advance of Rupees 25,000, the net cost of the department to Government during the past year was Rupees 5,426-2-4, against Rupees 13,920 during the preceding year, and it is expected that the State will soon be relieved of all charges in connexion with the book agency, except the advance of capital for keeping up the necessary stock.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Special Test.

403. Two examinations were held during the year, viz., the Special Test Examination in August 1871, and the General Test in February 1872. The number of candidates registered for the Special Test Examination was 2,564, or 1,007 less than in 1870. This large decrease was due entirely to the introduction of the rule adverted to in the report for 1869-70, requiring candidates for the test for Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts to have first passed the General Test. Of the 2,564 canditates, 101 were candidates for the Police Inspectors' Test. The per-centage of successful candidates in the principal subjects was as follows.

Tests.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
I-A	76	48	41	48	21	28	32
II-A	79	42	51	43	26	17	24
I-B	83	75	61	74	100	100	70
II-B	79	35	22	39	16	19	19
III-A	45	40	34	23	16	28	11
III-B	53	59	21	32	18	28	52
VII-B	87	52	18	17	46	45	18
VIII-A	29	29	37	41	26	27	24
VIII-B	27	66	15	62	42	12	10
IX.	...	...	14	12	7	21	20

Except in the case of Test II-A, General, Revenue Test, Higher Grade, and VII-B, Translation Test, Lower Grade, the general result in respect of each test was either about the same as that of the previous year, or somewhat higher than it. Hitherto candidates for the higher grade failing by a few marks only have been permitted to pass for the lower grade, and thus it happens that many candidates who are qualified by their attainments to appear only for the lower grade of the test are encouraged to appear for the higher grade, in the hope that they may by this arrangement at least succeed in the lower grade. This practice, of course, tends to diminish the per-centage of success in the higher grade, and to swell the number of candidates passed for the lower. The Government have intimated that the concession will be withdrawn after the ensuing examination. In the case of Test VII-B, Translation, Lower Grade, the number of successful candidates was not half so large as the number passed in the previous year, and the per-centage of success fell to 18, or a result similar to those of the years 1867 and 1868. It is impossible to account for the fluctuations in the results of this test, except on the supposition that many more candidates not qualified to pass appear in some years than in others. The Government have decided upon raising the minimum at present prescribed for a pass.

The following table shows the number of candidates who have completed the tests for the under-mentioned offices during the last five years :—

No.	Offices.	Number who completed their Qualifications				
		1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
1	Principal Sadr Amin, District Munsiff, and Pleader	11	36	33	11	24
2	Court Sheristadar	19	19	11	6	15
3	Deputy Collector and Magistrate...	17	36	36	42	37
4	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate ...	34	98	45	21	61

	Year.	
	1870.	1871.
Number who presented themselves for examination	122	80
Number who passed in law only	3	8
Number who passed in the Departmental Paper only	52	31
Number who were pronounced qualified for the position of Police Inspectors	1	7

The marginal table shows the results of the Police Test for 1870 and 1871. The general result, though poor, shows some improvement on that of the previous year.

General Test.

404. The number of examinees for the General Test Examination increased from 3,715 to 4,108 (10½ per cent.). The figures given below exhibit the results for the past four years in each of the three branches. It will be seen that, whereas the per-centage of success generally, and of the Anglo-Vernacular branch in particular, is much the same as in the previous year, considerable improvement is visible in the Vernacular branch and a falling off to the same extent in the English branch. It is subject for regret that not a single Mahomedan presented himself for examination :—

Years.	Total Number of Candidates registered.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.			English Branch.			Vernacular Branch.			Total.		
		Number examined.	Number successful.	Per-centage of success.	Number examined.	Number successful.	Per-centage of success.	Number examined.	Number successful.	Per-centage of success.	Number examined.	Number successful.	Per-centage of success.
1868-69 ...	3,992	2,319	182	7·8	643	249	38·7	827	202	24·4	3789	633	16·7
1869-70 ...	4,213	2,757	194	7·1	579	332	57·3	694	176	25·4	4,030	702	17·4
1870-71 ...	3,934	2,148	96	4·4	565	138	24·4	1,002	78	7·8	3,715	357	9·6
1871-72 ...	4,282	2,503	132	5·2	561	96	17·1	1,044	150	14·3	4,108	378	9·2

Financial results.

405. The statement of receipts and expenditure exhibits a surplus, after deducting all charges, of Rupees 5,703.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

406. The number of Clergy belonging to the Diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1872 was 186, of whom 39 were Government Chaplains, 54 European and Eurasian Missionaries, 76 Native Clergymen, eight Clergymen (not Chaplains) ministering to European congregations and receiving Government grants, four employed in education, and five retired. Five Clergymen connected with the S. P. G. were in receipt of Government grants-in-aid in addition to the eight noted above. In the year under review the Archdeaconry became vacant by the retirement from the Service of the Venerable T. Dealtry, and the Rev. J. Gorton was appointed to be his successor. One Chaplain, the Rev. J. Mills Walker, has been added to the establishment. There is still one vacancy. Six Clergymen connected with the Missionary Societies have died, viz., one European and five Natives.

Number of Clergy.

407. The Bishop was absent in Europe for the first seven months of the official year, having left, as Commissary in charge, the Rev. J. Gorton.

Bishop's absence.

408. Since his return the Bishop has held one ordination in Saint George's Cathedral, when eight Deacons were admitted to the order of Priest, viz., two Europeans and six Natives, and four Natives were ordained Deacons. The number of persons confirmed during the year was 773, of whom 354 were Europeans and Eurasians and 419 Natives.

Ordination and confirmations.

409. The Bishop made a tour of visitation, occupying about six weeks, to Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, Salem, and Yerkaud.

Tour of visitation.

410. At Coimbatore a very elegant and substantial Church was completed, and was consecrated on the 27th January. At the same place a burial ground was consecrated. At Akola, in Berar, a new Church was opened for Divine Worship.

Consecration of Churches and Burial grounds.

SECTION XII.—SANITARY AND MEDICAL.

SANITARY.

Military Sanitation—European Troops.

411. It must be premised that the Sanitary Commissioner's report relates to the *calendar year* 1871, and *not* to the official year 1871-72. Further, the Sanitary Commissioner's statistics are based upon the stational medical returns, and refer only to the sickness and mortality occurring at the several stations occupied by Madras Troops. They do not, therefore, exactly tally with the Adjutant-General's returns, inasmuch as the latter include casualties occurring on the way home, and also embrace the sanitary condition of those regiments of the Madras Native Army which are located in the Bengal Command and in China. The stational statistics relate to 20 distinct Cantonments occupied by European Troops, besides the two stations of Palaveram and Vizagapatam occupied by the Veteran Battalions, and to those occupied by Native Troops *under the Madras Command.*

Preliminary remarks.

412. The health of the troops of this Presidency during the year was on the whole good. In almost every military station there was an absence of epidemic cholera; but, on the other hand, small-pox was more prevalent than usual, while fevers of varied type had an average prevalence. At Secunderabad a very severe but localized outbreak of cholera affected Her Majesty's 18th Hussars, and this was the only epidemic of note affecting the military.

General health.

413. The mean strength of the European Army occupying the several stations in this Presidency was 10,802; the admissions into hospital were 12,781; the mean daily sick 617·09; and deaths 225: of the deaths, 23 occurred out of hospital.

Strength, sickness, and mortality among European Troops.

Besides the losses by death, 134 British Soldiers were invalided "for discharge" and 318 for "change of climate," according to the returns of the Inspector-General, British Medical Service. In addition to the mean strength and sickness at the several stations, some cases of sickness and deaths occurred in troops on the line of march; of 8,632 persons moving from station to station, there were 315 cases of sickness and 8 deaths. For obvious reasons, the sickness and mortality of corps in movement are not included in the stational returns, which are intended to exhibit the influences of climate and locality on health. A statement showing the ratio of admissions, daily sick, mortality, and invaliding of British Troops for a series of five years and for 1871 is given below for easy reference. It will be observed that the sick rate was low during the past year; that the mortality was near, but slightly above, the average; and that the amount of invaliding for change of climate underwent a perceptible reduction. But for the accident of the cholera outbreak at Secunderabad, the ratio of mortality of the past year would have been singularly low.

Years.	Strength.	Ratio per Mille of Strength.						
		Admission.	Deaths			Invalided		
			In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Total.	For discharge.	For change of climate.	Total.
1866 ...	11,498	1460·6	20·2	1·5	21·7	10·5	46·1	56·6
1867 ...	10,928	1358·2	15·7	2·3	18·1	10·5	44·1	54·6
1868 ...	9,934	1388·3	16·3	3·0	19·3	9·5	52·8	62·4
1869 ...	10,880	1258·6	21·0	2·3	23·4	8·2	47·4	55·7
1870 ...	11,035	1436·2	16·9	2·3	19·2	6·6	70·4	77·05
Average ...	10,855	1380·3	18·0	2·2	20·3	9·0	52·1	61·2
1871 ...	10,802	1183·2	18·7	2·1	20·8	12·5	29·7	42·3

414. The health of British Officers, and women and children, of British Regiments was on the whole good. About five-sevenths of the total mortality of soldiers' children occurred in infants under two years of age, and the diseases show that a large proportion of the infantile mortality was connected with the period of teething. In Secunderabad, where cholera occurred, the women and children of the Hussars also suffered. At Bangalore several children, recently arrived from Europe, suffered from scarlet fever; but, on the whole, there was no serious prevalence of epidemic diseases amongst the soldiers' families. Health of soldiers' families.

415. In regard to the measures recently established for the limitation of contagious diseases in the army, the statistical evidence shows a decided decrease in the prevalence of such disorders in some of the larger military stations since the establishment of Lock Hospitals. From the returns it appears that the Madras Army, with a strength of 10,802 men, had in all 1,849 admissions into hospital for some form of venereal disease, and that of this number only one died as a direct result of syphilis. The average rate of admissions for the whole army was 171 per thousand of strength, but the admission rate varied a good deal at the different stations. The difficulties experienced in the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act and Cantonment Rules indicate the following as the points to which attention should be directed:— Prevalence of venereal disease.

1*st.*—Improvement of detective agency.
2*nd.*—Weekly examinations of registered women.
3*rd.*—The disuse of female coolies and grass-cutters about Barracks and better control of the lower classes of women in Cantonments.

The rules, in point of fact, owing to inadequate police supervision, have never yet been thoroughly enforced, and consequently an immediate and striking decrease of venereal diseases could not be reasonably looked for. Already, however, the Madras Army, as a whole, is better protected in this respect than the troops assembled at the Aldershott camp were in the year 1869; and there is reason to hope that a more systematic and vigilant supervision of the classes of females frequented by troops will produce, by-and-by, more markedly successful results.

Native Army.

Strength of the Army by Adjutant-General's returns.

416. According to the Adjutant-General's returns, the strength of the Madras Native Army on 1st January 1871 was 31,386 men; the accretions during the year were 1,682 men, and the losses 1,661, so that at the end of the year the strength of the force was only 21 more than at the beginning.

Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns.

417. The mean annual strength of the Native Troops residing at stations within the Madras Command was 24,921; the hospital admissions numbered 17,293; the daily sick 671; and deaths 265: of the deaths, 45 occurred out of hospital.

There was but little prevalence of epidemic disease. A few cases of cholera occurred in Secunderabad, Bangalore, Palamcottah, &c., and a mild form of small-pox was more prevalent than usual, though in no case fatal.

The ratios of sickness, invaliding, and mortality in the Native Army are shown below, for a series of five years, for comparison with the results of 1871. It will be seen that the health of this portion of the force was on the whole favorable:—

Years.	Strength.	Ratio per Mille of Strength.				*Invalided.
		Admissions.	Deaths			
			In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Total.	
1866	29,296	797·5	11·7	1·3	13·1	...
1867	29,650	750·1	8·3	1·2	9·6	15·1
1868	28,153	707·7	8·6	1·5	10·2	14·1
1869	25,598	702·5	10·1	3·6	13·7	23·5
1870	25,098	630·6	9·4	3·6	13·1	19·1
Average ...	27,559	717·6	9·6	2·2	11·9	17·9
1871	24,921	693·9	8·8	1·8	10·6	22·3

CIVIL SANITATION.

Jails.

Jail population for the year according to jail returns.

Liberated during 1871 ...	14,110
Transferred to other jails...	3,331
Transported beyond sea ...	92
Escaped	16
Died in hospital	169
Died out of do.	4
Executed	66
Remained on 31st Dec. 1871.	9,270
Total ...	27,058

418. According to a statement furnished by the Inspector-General of Jails the number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1870 was 9,503, whilst the number remaining on 31st December 1871 was 9,270. The admissions during 1871 were 17,555, which, with the numbers remaining at the close of the previous year, constituted a total Jail population of 27,058, which is accounted for as shown in the margin.

* Obtained from Adjutant-General's Returns.

419. The health of prisoners in jails was on the whole good, and the mortality of this class of the population lower than has ever been known before.

Mean strength, sickness, and mortality according to Medical Returns.

The mean strength of prisoners was 9,299; the hospital admissions 7,253; the daily sick 282·5; and deaths 167, according to the Medical Returns.

The strength of prisoners and ratios of sickness and mortality for the past six years are shown below, and it will be observed that the results of 1871 were very favorable:—

	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.						
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Average of five years.	1871.
Strength	9,457	10,362	10,063	9.833	9,579	9,858	9,299
Admissions ...	1249·7	1012·4	869·5	804·7	735·2	934·3	779·9
Daily sick ...	44·63	40·7	33·4	31·2	27·4	35·4	30·3
Deaths	124·5	53·9	33·8	41·8	26·5	56·1	17·9

There was a marked immunity from cholera in nearly all the Jails. At Cuddapah and Nellore a few cases occurred when the disease was prevailing amongst the population outside. Altogether there were only 15 cases of cholera and seven deaths in the whole of the Jails. Only three cases of small-pox occurred. There was a decided increase of fever prevalence, but no corresponding increase of mortality.

420. The Central Jails maintained their superiority in the health condition of their inmates, as the following table indicates:—

Health condition of Central Jails compared with District Jails.

Jails.	Strength.	Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
Central	4,332	634·1	24·02	15·0
District	4,967	907·1	35 2	20·5

Statistics show that the first and second years of jail life are the most trying to the health of the criminal classes, consequently the District Jails, which are intended for short-sentenced prisoners, are at a disadvantage in this respect, so that the excess of sickness in District Jails is not simply due to defective sanitary arrangements or bad and unhealthy sites.

421. What may be the lowest possible mortality rate of Jails is uncertain. It is sufficiently obvious, however, that the ratios of sickness and mortality of the Native Army are not fairly comparable with those of Jails, because the condition of the Military and Jail populations are wholly different. The Native Army, for instance, is a picked body of men, selected as physically perfect and limited as regards age, while the jail population is composed

Comparison of mortality rate of prisoners with that of the Native Army not a fair one.

largely of men of wild and precarious modes of existence, and of all ages. The element of age indeed enters very largely into the question of jail mortality; and, as mortality increases with advancing age, it is not reasonable to expect that the Jail population, which contains a large proportion of elderly men, can ever have such habitually low death rates as the statistics of the Native Army show, composed as it is solely of men in the prime of manhood. Statistics prove that it is the rapidly increasing mortality at the periods beyond 40 (that is, beyond the usual age of sepoys) that really determines the fact that jail mortality is higher than that of the Native Army.

Vital Statistics.

General remarks on the season.

422. The seasons of 1871 were on the whole favorable to health and agriculture. The south-west monsoon rains failed over limited tracts of country; but on the Western Coast and over the North-West Provinces, the rainfall appears to have been of unusual violence. The north-east monsoon appeared at the usual season about the middle of October, and on the 6th and 7th November a cyclone passed over the peninsula in the latitude of the Tanjore District. Heavy rain fell also in most parts of the Presidency later in November, so that by the end of the monsoon the tanks in the south of India were quite full. In the Northern Circars the north-east monsoon failed almost entirely; and, as the rain of the south-west monsoon had been but light in the Ganjam District, there was a great deficiency of water for cultivation and failure of crops.

Census of 1871.

423. The most important fact to be noted in regard to 1871 was the completion of a new Census of the population, on a system of enumeration never before attempted in India. The tabulation of the returns was not sufficiently advanced to permit of their application to the birth and death registration of 1871. One broad result has, however, already been arrived at, viz., that the population, which at the previous Census was returned at 26 millions, is now somewhat above 30 millions. In one district only was the population found to be below the total obtained at former enumerations, viz., the Town of Madras, the population of which, at an imperfect Census in 1863, was given as 427,000, the real strength being assumed to be nearer 450,000. The recent investigation can account for only 397,552 inhabitants, including houseless and homeless.

Census of 1867 basis of calculation.

424. At the Census of 1867, the population of the Presidency was given as 26,025,235, and in regard to 24,555,046 persons the returns of births and deaths have been received and tabulated. Certain Zemindary estates, and notoriously those in Madura, render their birth and death returns so imperfectly that, being only calculated to mislead, they have been omitted. The hill districts of Jeypore do not render returns of birth and death registration.

Births.

425. During the year 1871 the births of 517,109 individuals were registered—266,207 males and 250,902 females, or in the proportion of 21·05 per mille of the population included in the returns. There was a decided advance in birth registration, the propor-

tion in 1870 being only 18·1 per mille, but it is quite clear that until the reported birth rate averages from 25 to 30 per thousand of the population the returns will not approximate to the actual truth.

Deaths.

426. The deaths registered in 1871 were 444,371, or in the proportion of 18·09 per mille of the population. The year being generally a healthy one, with cholera declining, and small-pox only prevailing in limited areas of country, there was no reason to anticipate an increased mortality. There is no doubt that deaths, especially of young children, are not reported so accurately as they should be, and that in every year a considerable margin of error must be allowed for. The death ratios, as reported, of the last six years of the population of this Presidency are given below :—

Years.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1866	26·9
1867	16·6
1868	15·9
1869	18·3
1870	18·5
1871	18·09

Cholera.

427. There were 17,656 deaths from cholera, against 55,867 in the preceding year. The disease was not general in all parts of the country. At the commencement of the year, it was present in the districts of Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Malabar. Disappearing from these Southern Districts, it began to prevail with severity in the south-western tracts of the Mysore country and adjacent districts. At the same time there was a movement of cholera over the Nellore and Kistna Districts into Hyderabad, apparently causing the outbreak during the month of May in the 18th Hussars stationed at Secunderabad. At the end of the year cholera lingered in a few localities only in North Arcot, Salem, and South Arcot. In the case of several of the local outbreaks the origin of the disease was satisfactorily traced to the advent of pilgrims who had travelled over districts infected with cholera and to the pollution of the water-supply by them. The searching inquiry made into the origin of the outbreak at Secunderabad elicited facts quite inconsistent with the theory of aerial distribution, but tending to support the view entertained by the Sanitary Commissioner that contamination of the water-supply was the vehicle of distribution. So far as the Sanitary Commissioner's inquiries have gone, the facts adduced by him in his Cholera Report for 1870 have been confirmed in the main by the experience of the present year. A slow and progressive southward movement of cholera has been demonstrated, and, when the epidemic reached the southern limits of India and Ceylon, a movement in a backward direction was distinctly observable. By the end of the year 1871, nearly the whole of the Presidency was free from cholera, but there are indications of a new wave of the disease in the north at the present time, which will most probably make itself felt in several parts of the Madras Presidency before the end of the current year, and of which due warning has been given in the districts likely to be affected.

Small-pox.

428. With the decline of cholera there was a marked increase in mortality from small-pox. This is in accordance with the established fact that epidemics of cholera and small-pox run in cycles, the cycles alternating in the South of India, so that when cholera is raging and reaping a full harvest of victims, small-pox is for the time being in abeyance, and *vice versâ*. In 1870 the deaths were 11,252, but in 1871 the number had swelled to 20,823. The disease was generally increasing at the end of the year; the highest mortality occurred in the district of South Canara, in which the total deaths during the year were 2,874, the ratio of mortality to population being 3·43 per mille. The town of Mangalore suffered more than any other part of the district, the ratio of mortality to population being as high as 9·25. In the Presidency town, small-pox being unusually active in the beginning of the present year, the Sanitary Commissioner suggested to the Superintendent of Vaccination that new depôts should be opened out, and that, as an encouragement, a small money payment of from one to two annas should be offered for each child brought for vaccination by the parents and friends, in lieu of the customary issue of rice. In making this suggestion, it was his object to test the strength of the so-called "religious objections" to vaccination, and the result has fully shown that there are no classes of the population which will not come forward with their children to receive the trifling gratuity of one anna on vaccination, an additional half anna on bringing the child for inspection on the fifth day, and another half anna for those children brought on the eighth day. From the hundreds of children brought up for vaccination under this rule, it is quite obvious that the "religious" prejudices against the operation are no more than a very insignificant money payment will allay. The experience afforded by the Madras experiment will be of great value hereafter in dealing with the larger question of the extension of vaccination in the provinces. It is quite out of the question, however, that vaccination can have any influence in modifying these epidemics so long as the great mass of the infantile population is wholly unprotected as at present. In the year 1870 there were registered 439,063 births, a number considerably under the actual births, and only 22,507 infants under one year of age were vaccinated throughout the country. The figures for 1871 are registered births 517,109, and vaccinated under one year of age 20,137, or 3·8 per cent. of vaccination on the total births. This does not include children vaccinated in municipal towns.

Fevers.

429. A marked increase of mortality from "fevers" was recorded during the year. The increase has been progressive from 1868 to 1871, as shown in the margin. There appears to be good reason for thinking that a great epidemic wave of malaria is slowly passing over the peninsula from north to south, and it seems that fever is decreasing in the Northern Circars and Central India, while it is increasing in the most southern parts of the peninsula. The investigation of the movement of epidemic fever is attended with difficulty, but it is hoped that the gradual accumulation of data will tend to throw some light upon what is at present a phenomenon but little understood. With reference to the question of the influence of Irrigation Works on the increase of fever adverted to in the report for 1870-71, the

Deaths from Fevers.	
1868	105,692
1869	132,346
1870	151,027
1871	192,469

fact that fever is decreasing in the Northern Districts, whilst it is increasing in the South affecting districts quite irrespective of the question of wet or dry culture, as Salem, Coimbatore, North and South Arcot, goes to show that the intensity of the epidemic depends on the operation of general causes, and that no connexion has yet been proved between extension of Irrigation and increase of fever.

Bowel-complaints.

430. The deaths recorded from bowel-complaints were 38,928. This is the first year that a separate column has been devoted to such entries, and it is obvious that the people generally have no very clear ideas as to the nature of the diseases that should be so entered. Efforts will be made through the Revenue authorities to simplify registration under this head.

Deaths from violence and accidental deaths.

Deaths from Injuries.

1866	9,047
1867	8,613
1868	9,242
1869	9,310
1870	12,325
1871	15,323

431. A large increase is apparent in the total of violent deaths. In the margin the totals of the past five years are given for comparison. In the new forms the deaths from "snake-bite" and "wild beasts" are not separately shown, but it would seem that 3,387 deaths are attributed to accidents of this class, while the large number of 2,370 deaths were suicidal.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

The local reports on Military Stations and Municipal Towns, if they do not exhibit any very rapid strides in sanitation, show that the subject is not neglected or lost sight of.

Water-Supply, Madras.

432. In the town of Madras the Municipal authorities were busy throughout the year in laying pipes for the distribution of water from the Red Hill Reservoir, and this work is now in an advanced stage. The works at the reservoir are nearly completed and a magnificent sheet of water has been collected, so that within the present year the new water-supply will be available for the wants of the population of Madras. The works have been constructed throughout with the view of distribution by gravitation. No arrangements have as yet been made for filtration, but the water is soft and usually very pure.

Bangalore.

433. The plans and estimates for the completion of the scheme for the supply of water to the whole of the European Troops have been sanctioned by the Government of India; the question of the purest source of supply having been the subject of much discussion during the year, the Local Government ultimately decided in favor of the Dhobies' well in accordance with the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion.

Secunderabad.

434. The project for supplying water to the European Hospital and 2nd Infantry Lines at Trimulgherry was nearly completed during the year, and the works would ere this have been utilized but for the delay occasioned by the necessity of sending to England for engines of additional horse-power. Various analyses of the potable waters of this cantonment were made during the year, and it was ascertained that the source of supply utilized by the Hussars during the cholera out-

break was remarkable for a high degree of organic impurity, and that many other wells used by the inhabitants yield very impure water. The Sanitary Commissioner has advised that all wells resorted to for the supply of drinking water to troops should be cleaned out and fitted with pumps and covers, so as to prevent the possibility of contamination.

Municipal Towns.

435. In a few Municipal Towns also measures have been adopted for the improvement of the water-supply.

Conservancy.

436. Plans of a well-devised form of latrine were circulated to Municipalities, and in some stations improvements were carried out; but in the majority, owing to the adoption of a faulty design, no great benefit has resulted as yet from Municipal expenditure on latrines.

MEDICAL.

General Working of Civil Dispensaries.

437. The working of these institutions during the year was satisfactory. Demands for new dispensaries were received from numerous quarters, and as such institutions must henceforth be supported by direct taxation, the demand indicates the estimation in which they are held by the public. During 1871-72 there was, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 31,578 in the number of patients treated at dispensaries. The figures for the two years stand as follows :—

Years.	No. treated.
1870-71	332,265
1871-72	363,843
Increase ...	31,578

The number of in-patients was 19,436, of whom 1,278 died; the out-patients numbered 344,407, of whom 258 died.

Financial condition.

438. Under the Towns' Improvement and Local Funds Acts the charges on account of Mofussil dispensaries were, at the beginning of 1871-72, transferred to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards. At the same time all endowments the property of, and all voluntary and special contributions to, the institutions, came under the control of these bodies. So far these changes have worked well, and the number of dispensaries is being rapidly increased under the operation of the Acts. So numerous indeed were the applications for Hospital Assistants for opening new institutions, that it was found necessary to obtain sanction for the entertainment of 54 Medical Pupils in addition to those required for ordinary purposes. In some instances the voluntary contributions to dispensaries have decreased since the introduction of the new regulations, but this was only what might have been expected. On the 31st December 1870 the invested capital at the credit of dispensaries amounted to Rupees 4,75,527-3-11, and on the same date of 1871 it stood at Rupees 4,74,236-2-8, showing a decrease of Rupees 1,291-1-3.

New Dispensaries.

439. A dispensary was opened at Triputty, for the maintenance of which the Mahunt has set aside a monthly allowance. At the following stations also dispensaries were either opened or

were on the eve of being opened:—Perriacolum, Yercaud, Namcul, Tripatore, Palani, Caroor, Dharapooram, Kullakurchy, Udipy, Uppenangoody, and Sheevagungah.

Lunatic Asylums.

440. Early in the year the new asylum at Madras was completed and occupied by the inmates of the old asylum. The insanes at Trichinopoly were found not to enjoy good health, and accordingly the inmates were all brought to Madras, and the Trichinopoly institution closed. The new asylum buildings at Vizagapatam were completed and occupied during the year, and those for the asylum at Calicut were all but ready for occupation at the close of the official year. Arrangements were also instituted for the immediate transfer of all acute cases from the up-country asylums to Madras, and the transfer of chronic and hopeless cases to mofussil institutions.

Operations of the Vaccine Department.

441. The total number vaccinated during the official year, beginning 1st April 1871 and ending 31st March 1872, was 263,835, thus showing a decrease of 7,906 operations, as compared with the previous year. The decrease is chiefly owing to the non-receipt of most of the returns from the different Municipalities and of a few from the Medical Subordinates, Zemindaries, Civil Dispensaries, &c. The ratio of success during the year under review was 89·61 per cent., showing a small increase over that of the previous year.

SECTION XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH.

General Working.

442. The effect of the new tariff (one rupee for six words and the whole address free) which came into force on the 1st January 1872 is not yet very decided. There was a decrease in the number of messages and an increase in the receipts; the result is from a financial point of view satisfactory. Telegraphic communication was established with Hong-Kong and Shanghai in June; with Saigon in July; and with Nagasaki, Japan, in August 1871. During the year 26,810 messages to and from the Far East passed through the Madras office. The total value of the traffic represented by that number is Rupees 9,54,800, and of this sum Rupees 1,32,740 is due to the Government of India. The system of delivering messages by task-work has answered. No message was lost during the year.

Extent of line.

443. In 1870-71 a double line was erected, along the Railway, between Madras and Poona. About half of this double line, or from Madras to Raichore, was made over to this division on the 7th June 1871. The line was not then quite finished, but was open for traffic. In March 1872 a loop line from Goondacul to Bellary was completed. This loop brought Bellary into communication with Madras and Bombay on one of the Railway lines, now called No. 2 or "Raichore Local." The posts which carry the loop also carry a third wire from Bellary to Goondacul, and this third wire is carried on the main-line posts to Kurnool-Road crossing near Auspree Station. This line (the loop through Bellary and the wire from Bellary to Kurnool-Road) was made over to this division on completion. The total length of the lines in the Madras Division is now 1,221 miles. The total length of wire is 1,932¼ miles.

Sub-divisions.

444. The number of sub-divisions has been increased to five, by the addition of the Gooty Sub-division extending from Madras to Raichore and from Goondacul to Bellary along the Railway.

Lengths (corrected) of Sub-divisions.

	Miles.
Bezwarrah Sub-division.—From Masulipatam through Bezwarrah to Umbareepett (single line) and from Bezwarrah to right bank of Kistna (double line)	193
Nellore Sub-division.—From right bank of Kistna River to Madras (double line)	264
Pondicherry Sub-division.—From Madras to Negapatam (9½ miles of double line and 183 miles of single line) ...	192½
Paumben Sub-division.—From Negapatam to Talla Manaar, single line	188
Gooty Sub-division.—From Madras to Goondacul junction (double line) 276¼ miles; from Goondacul to Bellary (treble line) 32 miles; from Goondacul to Kurnool-Road, near Auspree Station (treble line) 20¾ miles; and from Kurnool road to Raichore (double line) 54½ miles... ...	383½
Total ...	1,221

445. No reconstruction or extensive repairs were carried out, ordinary repairs having sufficed to keep the lines in good working order. Most of the river-crossings were improved, and an estimate was sanctioned for the reconstruction of the Pennar River crossing near Nellore. On completion of two short lines from Davipatam to Ramnad and from Tonitory to Ramnad it is intended to abandon the coast line from Davipatam to Tonitory, as the wire of this coast line is quite corroded from the action of the salt water spray. The work of cross-staying the line from Madras to Raichore is being executed. The line joining the Madras Observatory to the time-gun apparatus in the Fort was taken through the Signal Office in December 1871, and in the previous month the Store Depôt was placed in electrical communication with the Signal Office.

Condition of lines.

446. The number of offices at the close of the year was nine, of which only four are returned as remunerative. An office was opened at Gooty for departmental purposes, but as it was no longer required after the completion of the loop line to Bellary, and could never be remunerative, it was closed on 15th April 1872. The Cuddalore Office was also closed. The construction of a new office was commenced at Negapatam and a new Cable-house to receive the ends of the Paumben-Tonitory cables was completed during the year.

Signal Offices.

447. The total number of interruptions, imperfect communications, and contacts was 55, representing a stoppage of communication for 1,334 hours 6 minutes. In 1870-71 there were 35 interruptions lasting 979 hours. In 1871-72 there were 21 interruptions lasting 826½ hours. The reason of the average duration being higher in 1871-72 is that, on the 6th and 7th November 1871, nearly the whole of the line from Pondicherry to a point about thirty miles south of Negapatam was blown down by a cyclone. Two contacts were maliciously caused by binding together the wires of the line near Guntoor.

Interruptions and Imperfect Communications.

448. The total receipts of the Signal Offices in the division during the year amounted to Rupees 1,92,752-9-4, of which Rupees 1,00,167-15-4 appertain to the Government of India. This does not include any part of the value of through traffic between the Far East and places west of Madras. The loss on the working of all the offices of the division during the year was Rupees 9,637-5-10. A profit of Rupees 70,615-6-9 was erroneously shown at the end of the official year 1870-71. Instead of deducting the total cost from the share of the receipts due to the Government of India, the cost was deducted from the total amount collected. Of the receipts of 1870-71 the share due to the Government of India was Rupees 88,271-1-0, and the expenditure for that year was Rupees 91,566-0-3. So that, instead of a profit, there was a loss of Rupees 3,294-15-3. The great increase in the cost of working the Signal Offices in 1871-72 is chiefly owing to the promotion of many signallers to the "Good" and "Superior" grades from 1st March 1871. If the cost of working the offices had remained unchanged, there would have been a profit of Rupees 8,601 for the year 1871-72.

Financial results.

EMIGRATION.

British Colonies.

449. There was a slight increase in emigration to the Mauritius during the year, four vessels, carrying 1,114 emigrants, having left Madras for that colony. No emigration to other British Colonies took place during the same period. The due proportion of females to males was maintained as regards adults, the number having been 273 to 676 ; as regards children the proportion was 84 to 81. Five vessels from the Mauritius arrived with 793 return emigrants. Five deaths occurred in one vessel from various causes which require no special notice. Two vessels from Port Natal arrived with 335 return emigrants. Five deaths occurred during the voyage from various causes which require no special notice. The average number in the Mauritius Depôt during the year was 218, the average monthly number of cases of sickness 17, and the number of deaths 6. The total amount collected by fees and licenses was Rupees 3,077 and the disbursements Rupees 2,948 ; the receipts have thus exceeded expenditure by Rupees 129.

French Colonies.

450. No emigration to any of the French Colonies took place from the Port of Madras, but a number of emigrants were shipped at Pondicherry and Karikal, many of whom were recruited at Madras. Two ships left Pondicherry and Karikal for Guadaloupe with 938 emigrants ; one from the same ports for Martinique with 443, and one from the same ports for Réunion or Bourbon with 258—total number 1,639. This shows a decrease of 620 as compared with the previous year. Six ships arrived at Pondicherry from Réunion during the year 1871-72 with 339 emigrants, of whom only two died on the voyage ; and one vessel from Guadaloupe brought 329 emigrants, of whom 15 died on the voyage. In connexion with emigration to the French Colonies the receipts were Rupees 5,123 and the disbursements Rupees 7,500, or Rupees 2,377 in excess.

Loss of the *Souvenance.*

451. The French ship *Souvenance* sailed from Pondicherry and Karikal with 376 coolies for Martinique on the 31st March and was lost with all on board on the south-east coast of the Cape of Good Hope. The circumstances under which the ship was allowed to leave on the 31st instead of the 15th March (the latest date allowed by the convention entered into between England and France relative to emigration to the French Colonies) were as follows :—On the 27th February 1871 application was first made for sanction to postpone the departure of the *Souvenance* on the ground that great delay in recruiting and completing the arrangements for the despatch of coolies had resulted from the Franco-Prussian War. Permission was refused in the first instance, but on the French Governor representing that the terms of the convention had been carried out in respect of the coolies embarked at Pondicherry, and that the relaxation of the rule was sought to enable the ship to take on board the coolies waiting at Karikal (a course to which up to that time no objection had been raised) the Consular Agent at Karikal was instructed to extend the time of embarkation to the 31st March. The New Emigration Act (VII. of 1871) having become law on the 10th March, the extension of time granted on the 17th idem was in fact legal and at the time sanction

was accorded there appeared to be no reason for believing that the delay would be attended with any risk to the safety of the vessel.

452. The British Consular Agent at Karikal attributes the slackness of Emigration to the French Colonies during the past year to the unrestricted emigration from the Tanjore District to the Straits Settlements which formerly prevailed and tended to interfere with the supply of coolies available for the French Colonies. In consequence of violations of the law on the part of recruiting agents employed for the collection and despatch of coolies from Negapatam to the Straits having been discovered, it was found necessary to impose restrictions on emigration to Penang, pending the legislative measures for the protection of emigrants to the Straits, which are at present under consideration. Straits Settlements.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

453. The total number of publications registered during 1871 was 418, or 111 less than in the previous year. The marginal entry shows the number of works published during the year, classified under three general heads, from which it appears that there was a decline under the head of "Books," and that the numbers under the two remaining heads have not fluctuated to any appreciable extent. The proportion of the registered publications in each language under three heads is shown below :—

Numbers and languages of publications registered.

	1870.	1871.
Books	327	218
Pamphlets... ...	189	184
Miscellaneous ...	13	16
Total ...	529	418

Description of Books.	English.	Vernacular and Oriental Languages.								Total for 1871.
		Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Sanscrit.	Hindustani.	Persian and Arabic.	Total.	
Original Works	36	54	15	4	3	5	...	...	81	117
Translations	2	22	11	8	3	...	...	..	44	46
Re-publications	23	95	60	12	3	54	6	2	232	255
Total ...	61	171	86	24	9	59	6	2	357	418
Total for 1870 ...	92	191	96	43	32	69	3	...	434	526*

Though the general result of a comparison with the entries for 1870 shows a decrease in the total number of books registered, there was an increase in the number of original works ; but none of the vernacular original works appear likely to make any mark in the native literature of the country. In the matter of translations and adaptations from English, however, a few works of some value and merit have been published during the year. With

* Besides the publications here enumerated three other works in Kodugu and Tulu were registered in 1870, bringing up the total to 529.

regard to the above distribution of books according to languages, it may be remarked that the relative position of the different languages remained the same as in 1870, but the number of Tamil publications, instead of outnumbering, as in previous years, those in all the other vernacular languages taken together, fell slightly below the total of the latter, owing apparently to a decline in the number of reprints in Tamil and an increase in one or two other languages.

Classification of publications according to subject matter.

454. The books, &c., may also be classified as below, with reference to their subject matter under 15 heads, the English being distinguished from the Vernacular works in each group; the majority of the publications are mere reprints:—

No.	Subject.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1	Biography	2	2	4
2	Drama	...	9	9
3	Fiction	...	14	14
4	History	2	1	3
5	Language	8	53	61
6	Law	5	14	19
7	Medicine	1	9	10
8	Miscellaneous	21	27	48
9	Poetry	2	75	77
10	Politics	...	1	1
11	Philosophy	...	6	6
12	Religion	4	143	147
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	6	...	6
14	Science (Natural and other)	3	8	11
15	Voyages and Travels	1	1	2
	Total ...	55	363	418

Nearly 37 per cent. of the books and pamphlets published treat of *Religion* and *Philosophy*. Of these the largest number (78) relate to Hinduism, 57 including Tracts, Gospels, and Sermons are Christian, two are Mahomedan, and one Brahmist. Another noteworthy circumstance is that 110 of the entire number of the year's publications are educational in their aim, being intended either for use in schools or as text-books for students and candidates for examinations, and almost all are due to private energy. This fact and the preponderance of religious works in the Vernacular languages indicate the direction in which the literary activity of this Presidency is employed at present. Upon the whole, the recent progress of Vernacular literature is such as to hold out promise for the future. The distinctly marked tendency of the present time is towards the revival of standard old works, both religious and poetical, with notes and explanations in the Vernacular languages; there are also efforts of a simple kind in the direction of short essays, biographical sketches of celebrated men, and small manuals on literary, scientific, historical, and social subjects, all requiring a greater intellectual capacity than mere reprinting of old books.

Printing Presses.

455. The number of Printing Presses at work in the Presidency was fifty-six, of which sixteen were conducted by Europeans or East Indians, and the remaining forty were under native manage-

ment. There was on the whole an improvement in the quality of the printing and binding, although several of the minor Presses accept mediocrity and cheapness as their standard, their work being confined to the re-publication of inexpensive Vernacular literature for the bazaar. Some of the Native Presses, besides aiming at neat and accurate printing and the use of proper materials, especially in the case of school-books and University Text-books, are trying to issue new editions of a portion of their religious literature enlivened by pictorial illustrations executed by native draughtsmen.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

456. The total number of pages printed at the Government Press in 1871-72, reduced to foolscap folio, was 133,802 of original matter, and 42,625 re-made-up, against 124,940 of the former and 43,977 of the latter in 1870-71. The table below shows the number of pages of original matter printed in each department in the year 1870-71 and 1871-72:— Quantity and cost of work performed.

	Official years. 1870-71. Pages.	1871-72. Pages.
Chief Secretary's	11,448	12,928
Military	11,425	10,809
Revenue	10,901	8,179
Public Works	30,611	34,244
Revenue Board	19,934	21,183
Gazette	9,919	8,891
Secret	551	808
Vernacular	...	1,406
Miscellaneous, including Penitentiary ...	21,001	23,245
Book Department	9,150	12,109
Total ...	124,940	133,802

The increase in the Chief Secretary's and Revenue Board Departments was owing principally to the introduction of the Local Fund Act, and, in the Public Works, to the number of special reports. The cost for the year was as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Actual cost of printing	1,16,991	0	10
Depreciation of stock	20,025	5	4
Interest on stock	9,143	9	2
House-rent	3,000	0	0
Cost of printing ink	3,191	11	1
Total ...	1,52,351	10	5

The cost per page of original matter, including all numbers, was Rs. 1-2-3 against Rupees 1-2-11 in 1870-71; including re-made-up matter, the cost per page was Rupee 1 against Rupees 1-0-3. There was an increase in salaries of only Rupees 582-15-7 against an increase in pages of 8,862.

Penitentiary.

457. In the Penitentiary Branch of the Press a greater amount of work was turned out with a smaller number of men. In 1870-71 124 convicts per diem were employed on an average; in 1871-72, an average of 99, or, as the boys were at work but half their time, being taken away for school, &c., only 93 men per diem. Notwithstanding this reduction in the number of convicts, and the employment of boys to fold and stitch outside the Jail rendered necessary thereby, the results for the year have been very favorable. In 1870-71, the total earnings were Rupees 33,075-10-6; in 1871-72, Rupees 37,433, an increase of Rupees 4,357-5-6, as shown in the following statement:—

	RS.
Composition	7,482
Press and Machine work	20,775
Binding, &c.	9,176
Total ...	37,433

The cost, including all charges, was—

	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendence	2,000	0	0
Convict labor	5,787	2	0
Establishment and free labor	5,246	10	7
Extra folders and stitchers	1,169	1	5
Total ...	12,402	14	0
Showing a saving, or profit, of	23,230	2	0*

OBSERVATORY.

Publication of records.

458. The past year, although one of unusual activity and interest in the astronomical annals of India, owing to the occurrence of a total eclipse of the sun in December 1871, central across Southern India, followed by an annular eclipse of the sun in June 1872, was, owing to the same causes, not one of progress as regards the publication of recorded observations. The interruption and postponement of all other duties for a considerable portion of the year was the inevitable result of the eclipse, the preparations for which demanded time and attention; but the work of preparing arrears for the press will now be pushed on, the publication of observations already recorded being of far more importance than the further accumulation of results.

Meridian Circle.

459. The observations taken during the calendar year 1871 were 1,488 complete positions of fixed stars, 52 of the moon, 42 of the planet Mars in opposition, 26 of minor planets, and 10 of the sun—in all 1,618. This brings the number of unpublished observations with the new Transit Circle up to 20,895.

* These figures do not tally with those given in the Judicial Section, Jails, because the estimate of the Inspector-General of Jails is based upon returns for the *Calendar* year.

460. Extra-meridional observations were almost entirely suspended throughout the year. The three minor planets Isis, Sappho, and Alexandra were observed on seven nights. The most perfect maximum of the remarkable variable star U Geminorum yet recorded occurred in February and March of this year, when it was visible, and its changes were under examination for 18 successive nights. The discovery of the very remarkable nature of the bright star μ Argus, by Professor Respighi, with a direct vision spectroscope applied to the large equatoreal, must not be omitted. The spectrum of this star, unlike most others, consists of bright lines only, three being most exceptionally vivid, two in the red, and one in the blue part of the spectrum. Several other faint lines are clearly discernible; but subsequent measurement has shown that the deep red lines in the spectrum of this star by no means correspond with the red portion of the solar spectrum, but occupy instead the place of the yellow in the latter, while the vivid blue line is far beyond the well known hydrogen line F in Kirchoff's Chart, almost approaching to the violet end of the solar spectrum. A star in Corona Borealis, which suddenly blazed out in 1866 and faded away again in a few weeks, excited intense astonishment amongst European astronomers and physicists, and was proved to owe its brief brilliancy to the temporary combustion of hydrogen gas; in fact, to be a world on fire *for a short time;* but in μ Argus we have before us a *permanent furnace world,* the heat of which probably surpasses all conception, and is maintained by burning gases of a totally different nature to any with which we are acquainted.

Equatoreal Observations.

461. The great event of the year was the total eclipse which crossed the Presidency on the morning of December 12th, 1871. An expedition to the central line, for the purpose of observing it, was sanctioned by Government, and special instruments were sent out by the Home authorities, prepared under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal, Drs. Warren De la Rue and Huggins, and Colonel Strange, of the India Office, London. The place selected for the Madras party was Avanashy, in the Coimbatore District, chiefly on account of its accessibility by rail. Other parties of observers were stationed right along the central line, especially at Baicull, in South Canara; at Dodabetta, on the Neilgherry Hills; at Poodoocottah; and in Ceylon. The Madras expedition was charged with all classes of observation and succeeded best in those to which attention was least directed by the other parties. A fine large silver glass reflecting telescope (the one used by Colonel J. F. Tennant at Guntoor in August 1868) was altered, repaired, and despatched to Madras to secure photographs, if possible, of the Corona. No person in the Presidency having any experience or knowledge of celestial and still less of solar photography, both of which include astronomical as well as chemical dexterity, the Government determined to send home the Assistant Government Astronomer to study under Dr. De la Rue at Greenwich, Kew, or wherever he could find the best and readiest instructions on the subject, partly with a view to making provision for future events in which photography would have to take an important part, such as the transit of Venus in December 1874. Through the kind and willing co-operation of Dr. De la Rue, the Astronomer Royal, and the Director of the Kew Observatory, he acquired all the requisite information.

Total eclipse of December 12th, 1871.

Time has not yet permitted the preparation of the detailed report, but the following is a brief summary of the results. With a large Browning reflector three fair photographs were obtained during the totality by the Assistant Government Astronomer, aided by Colonel Ritherdon, S. C., and Mr. Doderet, Mathematical Instrument-maker in the Department Public Works. More could easily have been taken, had it not been previously stipulated by the home astronomers that each plate should be exposed for 30 seconds, to secure as much detail as possible of the Corona. The photographs verify the existence of a luminous envelope around the sun's disc, to the height of about 160,000 miles, and show other interesting features as well. Mr. Curths, of the well known photographic firm of Nicholas and Curths, Madras, worked quite independently of the Reflector party, and with a large sized ordinary camera succeeded in securing four views during the totality, three of them showing the contour of the Corona and its dark rifts as perfectly as could be expected or desired. Mr. G. K. Winter, Telegraph Engineer of the Madras Railway, again undertook the polarization measurements, for which his previous experience at Masulipatam, in August 1868, had peculiarly fitted him. Not contented with the mere repetition of former experiments, he set to work a few days before, and constructed a polarimeter out of some microscope mounting plates and the Savart's polariscope he had previously used. His results were very satisfactory, viz., complete conformation of the radial polarization of the Corona, increase of polarization at a distance from the sun's limb, or in other words, stronger reflection of solar rays from the higher and cooler regions of the Corona than from the heated luminous shell shown in the photographs, and a perceptible amount of reflected earth light emitted by the moon's disc when between us and the sun. The spectroscopic results were extremely disappointing, and the new recording spectroscope, ordered out expressly for the occasion, proved a failure. Observations of this kind demand that the observer should be free from every other consideration except that of the difficult instrument he has to manipulate; and above all, the eye should be reserved for the totality, and should not be fatigued beforehand during the previous partial phase of the eclipse—conditions which were impossible upon this occasion. The consequence was, that of the bright lines seen in the spectroscope no measures were taken. One vivid but not very broad line, somewhere in the green part of the spectrum, was visible right across the field when the sun's limb was clear of the slit. This was probably the Corona line known as K 1474, and was the only one which did not seem to change: the rest were flickering in and out, sometimes only three and sometimes seven or more, as the telescope was made to approach the moon's limb. These shorter and less steady lines were most likely prominence lines only, as the slit must have passed over several in sweeping about and around the limb. Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Government Architect, undertook to make such sketches and notes as should enable him to re-produce in oil colors, as faithfully as possible, the celestial and terrestrial effects of the eclipse. His painting of the celestial features is in the opinion of all who witnessed the eclipse a truthful and by no means exaggerated representation of the event, and the tints and structure of the Corona have perhaps never been so carefully attended to before. The terrestrial views, showing the contrast

of the landscape at sunrise and during the totality are not yet completed, but will, it is hoped, be soon ready for transmission to England. The times of the various phenomena, and the general description of the eclipse, as seen through a free telescope, were left to C. Ragoonatha Chary, Head Native Assistant. Determinations of the local time were made with a portable transit instrument, and the approximate latitude was also found by means of a good sextant and artificial horizon. The longitude of Avanashy was determined by telegraphic signals upon one night only, but certainly with great accuracy.

Telegraphic longitude determinations.

462. Dr. J. A. C. Oudemans, Surveyor-General of the Dutch Settlements, having availed himself of the permission of the new British India Extension Cable Company to determine the difference of longitude between Batavia and Singapore in the early part of 1871, and being desirous of completing his operations through to Madras, signals were successfully exchanged between Madras and Singapore on the 24th July and two following nights by means of the extremely sensitive Thompson's galvanometer used by the Company. The observations still await reduction, but the results will be of great importance, and when, hereafter, similar determinations have been made between Batavia and Australia, and Batavia and China, the surveys of Europe will at once be connected with those of the Far East with an amount of precision little anticipated a few years back.

After the total eclipse on December 12th, Captain G. L. Tupman, R. M. A., the Ceylon Observer of Mr. Lockyer's British Expedition, desired to fix the longitudes of Jaffna and Columbo by telegraph, and in these cases also very satisfactory results were obtained, the Observatory being placed in direct telegraphic communication with Ceylon, by an alteration of the line between the Observatory and the Fort.

Time signals.

463. The Fort time signal gun is fired daily at noon and 8 P.M., by means of electrical currents from the Observatory, acting upon an instrument, invented and constructed for the purpose by Mr. G. K. Winter. It is usually within a tenth of a second and rarely more than a quarter of a second in error. In case of the friction tube missing fire when acted upon by the machinery, a second signal is sent precisely five minutes after the even hour, and is just as available and reliable as the first, while the interval of five minutes is sufficient to prevent any possible uncertainty between the two. During the first nine months of the year the proportion of failures was only 21 out of 545, or four per cent., and the apparatus was only out of use on one day. A great falling off occurred, however, towards the close of the year, the failures amounting to 36 in 144, or 25 per cent., and the machinery being out of use on 41 occasions during October, November, and December. Every part of the line, and the machinery at each end, was repeatedly examined and found in perfect order, but still the failures increased in frequency, until it was accidentally discovered that the earth wire in the Observatory compound, which passes underground and terminates in a well, had been cut in two by some coolies at work on the paths, and the wires just loosely hooked together and covered over, no mention being made of the circumstance. With such an

imperfect earth-connexion it is only surprising that the current *ever* passed with sufficient strength to effect its purpose. The cause of failure once detected was forthwith removed. As every time signal sent from the Observatory to fire the Fort gun now passes through the Madras Telegraph Office, the distribution of true time throughout the Presidency is rendered a matter of simple daily routine. An Electrical Motor Clock, for the purpose of discharging the gun with mechanical precision, and three public sympathetic clocks, to be stationed in various parts of Madras, have been indented for from England, but have not yet been supplied.

Magnetism.

464. The magnetical records now maintained consist only of three readings per day of the declination and bifilar magnetometers, and three determinations per month of the inclination or dip. The room and apparatus for deflection and vibration observations have both been too much out of repair for use during the past year.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological Establishment.

465. Owing to the causes already noted, namely, preparations for the eclipse, &c., the publication of recorded observations was unavoidably delayed. Hitherto it has only been possible to supply monthly means and extremes to the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, affording such information as was urgently demanded by the Medical Department for filling up their annual compactive tables; but the Superintendent hopes at an early date to commence the publication of the annual results for the past four years in a complete form. The intended inspection of the stations by the Assistant Government Astronomer could not be made owing to his absence in England on duty with a view to acquiring a knowledge of celestial photography; but three stations, Wellington, Coimbatore, and Salem, were inspected by the Astronomer when travelling on eclipse business, and the result was in each case satisfactory. The registers at Bangalore, Bellary, Madura, Masulipatam, and Trichinopoly are all well kept. At Negapatam the thermometer shed was blown away by a storm on November 7th, 1871, and was not replaced for several months; at Kurnool the barometer was out of order from February till August; and at Cochin and Secunderabad matters were in an unfavorable state, owing to changes of Observers and local Superintendents. The meteorological records of the Madras Observatory are now kept upon precisely the same plan as those at the other 12 stations; and, as all the instruments were most scrupulously compared with the Madras standards before being issued, the results will be strictly accurate for purposes of comparison. The only station yet entrusted with the calculation of the results is Bangalore, the Observer having had 23 months' constant practice at Madras before taking up his appointment at that station. The reduction of the records of the remaining 11 stations is still conducted at the Observatory as formerly.

Rain registers.

466. The rain registers at 222 Revenue stations are also reduced and published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* Meteorological Supplement; they appear to be much more carefully kept at the present time than was formerly the case. New and sufficiently accurate gauges have been everywhere supplied. They were constructed at the Madras Public Works Workshops, were all duly tested as to size of funnel and

contents of measuring glass at the Observatory, so as to bring any possible uncertainty on that score within 0·005 per inch of rainfall, and every precaution has been taken to ensure accuracy in the returns.

MUNICIPALITIES.

467. The following table exhibits the revenue and the expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1871-72 :—

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	Rs.	*Establishments.*	Rs.
Rate on houses, &c.	2,39,642	Head Office	65,952
Tax on arts, trades, &c. ...	90,246	Collection	24,062
Liquor licenses	11,722	Police	17,872
Tax on carriages, horses, &c. ...	37,738	Conservancy	1,29,504
Registration of carts	13,050	Lighting	5,094
Tolls	48,133		2,42,484
Miscellaneous	85,170	New Works	53,442
	5,25,701	Repairs	89,864
Balance of previous year ...	45,645	Watering	3,551
		Charitable Institutions	44,062
		Garden	13,863
		Conservancy other than Establishment	21,268
		Lighting other than Establishment	16,755
		Refunds	1,202
		Census	17,657
		Sinking Fund for reduction of debt	13,457
		Interest on debt	26,913
		Miscellaneous	17,888
		Balance carried forward ...	8,940
	5,71,346		5,71,346

Formerly the accounts of the Municipality were kept from January to December, but their financial year has now been assimilated to the ordinary official year, viz., from the 1st April to the 31st March. The gross receipts for 1871-72 fell short of those for the calendar year 1870 by Rupees 22,612, and the expenditure by Rupees 11,116. The payments on account of Police amounting to Rupees 17,872 were disbursements in arrears for February and March, the Municipality having been relieved of this charge by Section 2, Act V. of 1871. The same Act extended the application of Municipal Funds to the purposes of education, the establishment of hospitals, vaccination, and other works of local public utility. According to the census taken during the year the population amounted to only 397,552 souls. This is much lower than any previous estimate, but the operations were carried out on such an admirable system and with so much care that the Commissioners have no hesitation in accepting the results. The experiments on sewage farms are reported to have been most successful, and there seems reason to believe that it may be found feasible to utilize the sewage of the town for irrigation purposes, especially in the case of grasses and cereals. The debt of the Municipality (incurred on account of the water-supply project) amounted, at the end of the year, to Rupees 10,19,571. A sum of Rupees 13,457 was

transferred during the year to the Sinking-Fund for its reduction, and Rupees 26,913 were paid on account of interest. The incidence of taxation (including tolls) was about Rupees 1-1-9 per head of the population.

The old Mofussil Municipal Act was superseded in the year under review by Act III. of 1871. The chief difference between the old and new Acts was the withdrawal of the State grant-in-aid and the relief of the Municipalities from all charges on account of Police.

The new charges imposed on the Municipalities under Act III. of 1871 were—

(1.) Charges on account of medical attendance and medicine in dispensaries.

(2.) Charges in connexion with schools, principally for primary education.

(3.) Registration of births and deaths.

The necessity of making adequate provision for vaccination was also enjoined on all Municipalities when the new law was brought into force. Under the old law the municipal financial year was from the 1st May to the 30th April, but it was considered advisable to assimilate it to the ordinary official year, *i.e.*, from the 1st April to the 31st March, and in consequence the municipal accounts for the year 1871-72 only exhibit the result of operations extending over a period of 11 months. The usual detailed statements of receipts and charges is given in the Appendix, an abstract being subjoined.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Current Taxes, &c.		RS.	*Public Works.*		RS.
Rates on houses		1,94,821	New Works		1,61,284
Tax on arts		1,36,416	Repairs		1,39,671
Tolls		2,91,894	Other items		29,578
Tax on animals and vehicles with springs		54,008			3,30,533
Registration of carts		17,360	Education		19,075
License fees		14,453	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...		43,395
Fines		10,927	Vaccination		5,994
		7,19,879	Registration of births and deaths		7,196
Arrear Taxes, &c.			Conservancy		2,49,956
			Lighting...		35,140
Rates on houses, &c. ...	30,173		Markets		4,075
Tax on arts	18,194		Choultries		1,388
Tolls	9,609		Miscellaneous		50,480
Other items	970		Supervision		1,04,559
		58,946	Advances		12,036
Allotments by Government ...		34,188	Refunds		24,508
Miscellaneous receipts ...		1,12,829			8,88,335
Recoveries...		17,782	Balance		2,19,871
Opening balance		1,64,582			
		11,08,206			11,08,206

Two new Municipalities (Erode and Srirungum) were constituted during the year, the Act being thus in force in 46 towns. The income of the two new Municipalities amounted to Rupees 4,452. Leaving this out of consideration as well as the opening balances, and making allowance for the fact that receipts for 11 months only are shown in the accounts, the income for

1871-72 does not show a decrease proportionate to the amount of State contribution withdrawn. The item "allotments by Government" in the receipts for 1871-72 consists chiefly of payments made by Government in adjustment of expenditure by the Municipalities during the latter part of the previous year, but in a few cases grants were made for special purposes.

Leaving out of account the Police charges (now borne from Provincial Funds) and the operations of the two new Municipalities, the expenditure amounted to Rupees 8,79,090, against Rupees 8,38,295, there being thus an increase of Rupees 40,795, notwithstanding the shorter period over which the expenditure extended. This increase is attributable to the new purposes to which Municipal Funds can be devoted under the new Act, and to a considerable extension of operations in the way of lighting and vaccination. The expenditure on conservancy also shows a slight increase in the average monthly charges.

From special reports received on the subject, the Government believe that the more educated members of the community appreciate the improvements which have resulted from the introduction of the Municipal Acts, while the people, in general, display no active hostility towards them. The tax on arts and professions appears to be the most unpopular amongst the inhabitants of the various Municipalities, while tolls are the least so. The comparative popularity of the latter tax is doubtless a consequence of the dwellers within municipal limits being only indirectly affected by it, but the mercantile community are fairly represented on the Municipal Boards, and from the reports received the Government are satisfied that the municipal tolls in this Presidency do not prejudicially affect the traffic to any appreciable extent.

MUSEUMS.

468. The total number of specimens added to the collection during the year was 2,621, consisting chiefly of marine, land, and fresh water shells, and of ferns, plants, and grass found in Southern India and Ceylon. Specimens of the arms, agricultural implements, ornaments, and musical instruments used by the Souras of the Parla Kimedy Maliahs, in Ganjam, were presented by the Government. The additions to the Library comprised 64 volumes of standard works, 188 numbers of scientific periodicals, and 100 volumes of Government reports, besides 277 numbers of Captain Lyon's photographs of architectural antiquities in this Presidency. The number of visitors during the year was 116,691. The total receipts of the institution, including a balance of Rupees 1,485 from the previous year, were Rupees 6,544, and the disbursements Rupees 6,263. Government Central Museum.

469. The number of visitors to this institution during the year was 18,860. The receipts, including the previous year's balance were Rupees 863-10-4, and the disbursements Rupees 709-13-0. Rajahmundry Local Museum.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

A.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1871-72, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper.	By the Board of Revenue.	The object of this Bill is sufficiently indicated by its title.	19th May 1871.
An Act to amend Act V. of 1863 (*An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same*), and to provide for its extension to other piers.	By the Local Government.	To provide a summary method of ascertaining the amount of damage which may be caused to the Madras Pier by reason of logs of wood or other drifting matter coming into collision with it, and to empower the Government to extend the provisions of Madras Act V. of 1863 to other piers in this Presidency.	19th July 1871.

B.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1871-72.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to amend Act XXIV. of 1859 (*An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George*).	By the Local Government.	To supply a defect in Act XXIV. of 1859, by providing that Section 48 of the Act shall be put in force in towns and other places to which it may be specially extended by the Government.	1st February 1872.	...	Submitted for the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General.
A Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants.	Do.	The object of this Bill is indicated by its title.	Do.	...	Under the consideration of the Select Committee.
A Bill to extend the purposes for which Port Rules may be passed by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, and to amend Schedule A. annexed to Act IV. of 1842.	Do.	To provide for Port Rules being made for various purposes other than those enumerated in Section 7 of the Port Conservancy Act, XXII. of 1855.	8th February 1872.	...	Do.

APPEN
A.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers.)	53,910	2½	470	(a) 30,396	One Judge	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours' stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c., Final Jurisdiction in Civil Suits, the value of which does not exceed 10 Rs. or on agreement of the parties in suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary ... ...
2. TalookSub-Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers.)	155	925	171,190	155	One Judge.	Powers of 1st or 2nd Class Sub-Magistrates.	Special Test Examination in Law of Evidence, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Rules of Practice. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Talook and Village Account System, and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3. Other local Sub-Magistrates.	308	462	85,595	308	Do. ...		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers).	5	2½	12,140	5	Do. ...	Full powers of a Magistrate, powers of a Justice of the Peace, and Civil Jurisdiction within the cantonment in suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in Law of Evidence, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Special and Local Acts relating to jurisdiction.
5. District Munsiffs (exercising Civil powers.)	110	1,300	240,870	110	Do. ...	Original Suits up to Rs. 1,000 and Small Cause Suits below Rupees 50 (Regulation VI. of 1816 and Madras Act IV. of 1863).	Special Test Examination in Law of Evidence, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice, Civil and Criminal, Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	...	...	...	63	Do. ...	Full powers of a Magistrate or powers of a Magistrate of 1st or 2nd Class.	*Assistant Collectors and Magistrates.* Covenanted Civil Service Examination. *Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.* Special Test Examination in Law and in Revenue. *Vide Sub-Magistrates.*

(*a*) *i.e.*, the number who actually exercised jurisdiction.
(*b*) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(*c*) Including 2,734 preliminary inquiries.

DIX II.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1871.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	(*a*) 30,396	...	Grants in land and fees in kind.	...	Revenue Executive	...	...	27,962	44,108	...	...	...
...	...	10	145	2,220	2,256	(*b*) 1,102	Revenue Executive.	...	...	(*c*) 95,936	(*d*) 217	...	...	...
...	...	6	302	1,290	840	(*b*) 125								
...	5	...	...	8,400	...	1,392	None. ...	(*e*) 288	...	(*e*) 2,548	1,124	...	1	...
...	...	18	92	288	2,472	1,800	Do. ...	252	15	...	134,774	...	...	...
32	...	15	16	5,736	4,320	...	Revenue Executive							

(*d*) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri, and Gudalur in the Calicut Zillah, and by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills.

(*e*) Including 36 preliminary inquiries.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	2,622	356,498	3	One Judge.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace: Civil Jurisdiction in cases referred. Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits (Act XXIV. of 1839 and Madras Act I. of 1868).	Covenanted Officers.
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal & Revenue powers).	52	...	...	52	Do.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace: Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted, *Vide* 6.
9. Police Magistrates (Presidency Town).	2	13	225,000	2	One Magistrate singly or two together.	Justice of the Peace and Magisterial powers under Madras Act VIII. of 1867.	None ... ...
10. Small Cause Courts (confined to proper functions).	1	...	...	1	One Judge.	Small Causes not exceeding in value of 500 rupees.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted. —No special qualification for the latter.
11. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Principal Sadr Amin).	6	4,280	985,790	6	Do.	Small Causes, &c., Original Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000. Appellate Jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal.	
12. Small Cause Courts (Presidency Town).	1	26	450,000	1	FourJudgs.	Small Cause Suits not exceeding in value Rs. 1,000 —Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 with consent of the parties (Acts IX. of 1850 and XXVI. of 1864).	The First Judge must be a Barrister.
13. Principal SadrAmins (exercising ordinary Civil powers).	7			7	One Judge.	Original Suits above Rs. 2,000 and under Rs. 10,000 and Appellate Jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law—*Vide District Munsiffs.*
14. Principal Sadr Amins (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	5	4,590	1,029,490	5	Do. ...	Small Causes exceeding Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 500.	do.
15. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	18	6,654	129,588	18	Do. ...	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Judicial powers under special Revenue Acts (Regulations XII. of 1816, IX. of 1822, VI. of 1831, and Madras Act VIII. of 1865).	Covenanted Officers.
16. Agents and Commissioner, (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	7,867	1,069,496	3	One Judge with Assessors in CriminalCases	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a Civil and Session Judge.	do.

(*f*) *i. e.*, one-fifth of the Revenue establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(*g*) Including 646 preliminary inquiries.
(*h*) Including 57 cases disposed of by the Deputy Collector of Manantoddy as a District Munsiff.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1871.—(Continued).

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	...	...	12,550	...	(*f*) 582	Revenue Executive.	288	...	(*g*) 10,921	(*h*) 117	...	2,291	...
34	...	3	15	11,080	4,200									
...	1	2	1	12,000	9,600	8,178	None. ...	274	8 Law Agents and all Advocates, Attorneys, and Vakils of the High Court.	10,785	...	...	...	...
5	...	2	...	13,740	...	4,980	Do. ...	236	10	(*i*) 23	12,330	...	...	573
...	...	3	1	14,000	12,000	81,534	Do. ...	(*j*) 263	...	...	24,190	...	...	...
...	...	2	10	6,000	6,000	5,832	Do. ...	236	11	69	3,441	...	12	2,753
18	...	...	..	28,260	...	(*f*) 5,090	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	288	...	626	...	(*k*) 2,964	544	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

(*i*) The Judge of the Masulipatam Small Cause Court exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(*j*) One Judge sits two days a week during the vacation.
(*k*) Including Revenue Suits decided by Divisional Officers.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Civil and Session Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	18	6,800	1,259,530	21	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal Cases and in 6 Zillahs with Jury in certain offences.	All Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 where there is a Principal Sadr Amin: all exceeding Rs. 1,000 where none: Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees of Principal Sadr Amins and District Munsiffs. Where Small Cause Jurisdiction exists, suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Covenanted Officers.
18. Civil and Session Courts (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts.)	3						
Total ...	697			760			
19. High Court. (Original Side.)	1	26	450,000	1	One ...	Ordinary Original Jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town.	According to Letters Patent.
(Appellate Side).	1	143,380	26,534,400	1	Two ...	Appeals from Division Courts (High Court). Regular Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of Civil and Session Courts. Special Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts. General powers of revision.	

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1871.—(Continued.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21	...	...	...	26,500	...	7,080	None. ...	236	28	1,547	765	...	589	3,263
116	6	61	582							122,455	176,958	2,964	3,437	4,689
5	Appointed by Letters Patent.			48,000	...	75,544 (*l*) 79,993	...	243	42	76	630	...	309	Reg. 140 Spec. 757

(*l*) Not including the pay of menial servants.

No. II.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Nature of Claims.	Number of Cases in different Courts.												High Court	Madras Court of Small Causes.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.						
	Village Munsiffs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Ordinary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Civil Court Cases.														
Money due on contract. — On written promise for sum certain	8,864	...	25,768	427	222	280	35,561	43,046	1,498	8,563	66	53,173	371	6,058
Money due on contract. — On unwritten promise for sum certain	22,151	...	2,256	20	2	22	24,451	15,257	232	815	2	16,306	5	1,274
Money due on contract. — On account stated	7,860	...	1,605	35	12	27	9,539	7,139	110	1,327	26	8,602	38	2,491
Money due on contract. — Money paid or received	1,404	...	255	8	1	8	1,676	1,802	21	82	3	1,908	47	2,472
Money due on contract. — For goods sold and delivered	1,529	...	290	9	...	3	1,831	1,538	88	493	2	2,121	39	7,281
Rent	396	...	1,067	9	17	12	1,501	3,842	159	412	1	4,414	3	2,188
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof	1,709	...	975	18	7	7	2,716	2,716	41	191	8	2,956	10	740
Damages — For injuries to person	...	...	17	1	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Damages — For injuries to property	5	...	276	1	3	5	290	172	8	61	...	241	2	97
Damages — For defamation	...	...	114	...	4	4	122	3	...	3	...	6	2	...
Damages — For other injuries not included in the above	...	...	125	4	1	1	131	187	2	4	...	193	2	...
Damages — For breaches of contract not included in the above	7	...	125	7	1	9	149	64	4	42	...	110	8	1,984
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	35	...	284	2	2	3	326	65	...	8	1	74	9	...
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	...	...	92	3	...	2	97	2	...	...	...	2	1	...

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	...	...	46	2	...	1	49	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts ...	85	...	82	4	2	7	180	7	...	...	2	9	9	...
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping ...	...	...	3	2	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	51	...	...	2	53	31	...	...	...	31	...	...
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	...	54	1	1	11	67	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Suits relating to marriage dower and divorce ...	...	...	109	2	...	8	119	36	4	11	4	55	3	...
Suits to establish or dispute adoption...	...	...	12	1	...	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ...	...	...	648	11	8	19	687	4	...	...	...	4	9	...
Suits to establish or contest wills	...	...	18	1	2	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Claims to inheritance { Under Hindu Law	...	...	450	13	5	32	500	1	...	...	...	1	3	...
Claims to inheritance { Do. Mahomedan Law ...	...	...	109	6	4	4	123	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
Claims to inheritance { Do. any other Law. ...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	...	...	49	4	...	3	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to the revenue	...	...	452	4	...	...	457	1,161	2	10	...	1,173	...	...
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property...	...	...	10,610	183	91	39	10,923	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
Claims in right of pre-emption...	...	...	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	...	82	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits) ...	...	...	450	5	1	2	458	13	...	...	...	13	...	...
Suits for partition of immoveable property	...	...	647	18	19	27	711	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	47	...	...	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the above	...	...	9,116	137	47	90	9,390	14	...	...	...	14	53	195
REVENUE COURT CASES.														
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII. of 1816, Section 4) ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI. of 1831, Section 3)	...	394	...	...	...	...	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII. of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10, and 11)	...	1,411	...	...	...	...	1,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	...	88	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c., (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49, and 80)	...	955	...	...	...	...	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44,047	2,854	56,339	938	452	644	105,274	77,109	2,169	12,022	115	91,415	772	24,784

No. III.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

VALUE.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.																
	ORDINARY SUITS.								SMALL CAUSES.						HIGH COURT	MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.	
	Village Munsiffs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Small Causes.	Total Value in Rupees.	Ordinary Suits.*	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Not exceeding Rupees 5	22,366	318	880	4	...	4	23,572	74,738	4,510	18	585	...	5,113	19,320	...	7,953	22,535
Do. do. 20	21,434	1,004	4,526	38	4	26	27,031	2,24,486	30,687	148	1,310	...	32,145	4,00,480	...	9,271	1,00,171
Do. do 100	303	954	26,558	91	10	27	27,943	17,85,708	42,323	1,034	4,947	32	48,336	18,21,816	3	5,458	2,38,500
Do. do. 500	3	321	22,385	116	6	20	22,851	48,61,570	29	959	5,068	85	6,141	12,90,842	112	1,383	2,86,103
Do. do. 1,000	1	34	3,158	32	1	13	3,239	2,50,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	125	85,339
Do. do. 5,000	1	8	24	919	361	367	1,680	32,26,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	...
Do. do. 10,000	...	...	1	82	35	36	155	11,03,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...
Do. do. 1,00,000	...	1	...	...	3	137	141	35,26,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Exceeding do. 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	33,07,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value	...	324	27	...	...	4	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
Total ...	44,108	2,964	57,559	1,282	420	648	106,981	1,83,60,208	77,549	2,159	11,910	117	91,735	35,32,458	630	24,190	7,32,648

* N.B.—The value of the suits *instituted* has by an error been substituted for the value of the suits *disposed of* in the High Court (Original Side).

No. IV.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from 1870.	Filed in 1871, including Suits remanded and re-admitted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested.						Contested.		Total	Pending.	Pending			Average duration of Suits.		Referred to Arbitration.
							Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Disposed of.		Over two months.	Over four months.	Over twelve months.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Courts	10,663	44,060	...	54,723	...	...	7,035	2,167	8,978	7,529	7,459	669	8,857	1,364	44,108	10,615	2,763	2,265	1,858	78	83	16
Revenue Courts	1,014	2,856	149	4,019	149	171	336	261	297	18	186	90	1,234	542	2,964	906	254	366	6,137	93	120	9
District Munsiffs. {Ordinary ...	38,043	57,111	1,427	96,581	2,374	106	2,592	1,525	10,357	4,926	13,538	1,647	16,092	6,882	57,559	36,648	9,267	12,952	789	392	240	108
{Small Causes ...	6,101	77,911	39	84,051	19	78	4,788	1,826	13,598	10,585	19,242	2,625	18,342	6,543	77,549	6,483	1,076	327	9	57	54	60
Small Cause Courts ... {As P. S. Amins.	178	465	11	654	34	2	2	8	53	32	149	3	118	55	420	200	88	70	34	272	140	12
{Small Causes ...	1,001	12,049	2	13,052	...	33	562	168	3,292	1,397	3,156	94	2,463	778	11,910	1,142	667	5	1	21	18	30
Principal Sadr Amins {Ordinary ...	618	1,005	630	2,253	91	3	87	46	179	86	210	2	478	194	1,282	880	119	378	230	262	121	6
{Small Causes ...	370	2,175	535	3,080	81	...	57	95	185	422	648	30	546	176	2,159	840	16	4	251	39	34	...
Civil Courts ... {Ordinary ...	554	657	491	1,702	559	9	16	23	137	38	83	3	188	160	648	495	140	151	111	362	188	18
{Small Causes ...	14	115	...	129	...	...	2	12	19	8	*19	...	48	9	117	12	...	...	...	49	45	...
Madras Court of Small Causes..	2,153	24,784	...	26,937	...	...	2,769	3	8,083	1,279	7,036	1	4,471	548	24,190	2,747	2,177	529	41	...	...	117
Total ...	60,709	223,188	3,284	287,181	3,307	402	18,296	6,134	45,178	26,320	51,726	5,164	52,837	17,251	222,906	60,968	16,567	17,047	9,461	214	108	376
High Court (Original Side) ...	414	772	...	1,186	...	...	221						409		630	556	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—As regards the difference between the figures in column 2 and those appearing in column 17, Form IV. of the Statistical Tables for 1870, the following explanation is offered:—
8 suits disposed of by Village Munsiffs were incorrectly entered as pending in the returns for last year from the Zillahs of Vizagapatam and Cuddapah.
3 ordinary suits disposed of by District Munsiffs in the Guntur Zillah and 4 Small Cause Suits disposed of by District Munsiffs in the Madura Zillah were erroneously entered as pending in last year's returns.
The increase of 39 Revenue Suits is owing to inaccuracies in several of the returns for last year.
In the High Court (Original Side) the difference arises from the omission of insolvent cases and references.

No. V.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from 1870.	Instituted in 1871 (including Appeals remanded and re-admitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard ex parte.			Contested.			Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Pending		Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections alleged.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				Over four months.	Over twelve months.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Principal Sadr Amins and Assistant Agents	1,483	84	2,893	4,460	81	190	87	21	23	1,463	326	551	92	2,753	1,626	704	350	29	17
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins ...	315	140	331	786	51	102	11	...	1	299	41	100	19	573	162	101	12	6	3
Civil Courts. Revenue... ...	178	178	...	356	...	21	59	1	9	96	7	30	19	242	114	40	9	...	...
Civil	3,623	5,579	131	9,333	3,222	162	158	20	35	1,678	262	520	186	3,021	3,090	1,017	1,061	22	16
Total...	5,599	5,981	3,355	14,935	3,354	475	315	42	68	3,536	636	1,201	316	6,589	4,992	1,862	1,432	57	36
High Court Regular Appeals...	106	139	...	245	...	2	...	...	...	87	22	18	11	140	105	48	6	10	2
High Court Special Appeals...	401	655	...	1,056	...	31	111	2	16	461	59	62	15	757	299	134	13	40	6

No. VI.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted.

Courts.		Years in which instituted.												Total.	
		Previous to or in 1866.		In 1867.		In 1868.		In 1869.		In 1870.		In 1871.			
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Ordinary ...	25	...	118	...	295	...	908	...	5,353	...	29,859	...	36,648	...
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	6,474	...	6,483	...
Judges of Small Cause Court.	As P. S. Amins ...	2	...	1	...	2	2	7	8	22	2	166	150	200	162
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,141	...	1,142	...
Principal Sadr Amins.	Ordinary ...	1	...	2	3	8	8	100	58	124	281	650	1,276	880	1,626
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	...	589	...	840	...
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	4	...	...	...	5	4	15	185	87	881	384	2,134	495	3,204
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
Total ...		32	...	121	3	305	14	1,121	251	5,846	1,164	39,275	3,560	46,700	4,992
High Court	Regular... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	99	...	105
	Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	286	...	299

No. VII.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1871.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
	Pending from 1870.	Filed in 1871.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		
									Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents. — Ordinary ...	9,866	55,293	1,819	66,978	23,562	20,254	11,244	9,950	9,318	2,810	17,209	9,367	98
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents. — Small Causes ...	5,277	51,814	256	57,347	23,510	16,179	6,185	10,296	10,781	2,594	3,134	1,552	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts. — As P. S. Amins...	75	756	8	839	247	259	103	85	75	47	289	206	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts. — Small Causes ...	292	10,015	13	10,320	5,172	2,441	384	4,781	2,251	817	...	...	...
Principal Sadr Amins. — Ordinary ...	347	1,732	36	2,115	1,175	254	406	465	172	112	655	393	11
Principal Sadr Amins. — Small Causes ...	98	1,546	4	1,648	995	259	205	24	162	55	...	...	...
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. — Ordinary ...	431	1,369	103	1,903	636	534	421	217	198	80	444	269	10
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. — Small Causes ...	7	118	...	125	27	62	8	...	2	10	...	6	...
Revenue Courts	12	393	...	405	357	8	40	...	3	1	2	1	...
Madras Court of Small Causes	1,650	7,975	...	9,625	8,954	213	458	668	506	238	...	...	...
Total ...	18,055	131,011	2,239	151,305	64,635	40,463	19,454	26,486	23,468	6,764	21,733	11,794	119

REMARKS.—Owing to a mistake in the principle of tabulation adopted in last year's return, the figures in Column 2 of this form do not correspond with the figures appearing in Column 8 of Form VI. for 1870.

B.

No. I.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Result of Appeals in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

COURTS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.									PENDING.	
	Appeals remaining from 1870.	Filed in 1871.	Total.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of records.				Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases.	Persons.
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Divisional Magistrates	297	5,816	6,113	1,096	2,659	601	1,428	5,784	166	128	329
District Magistrates	57	1,364	1,421	255	742	106	194	1,297	19	49	124
Courts of Session...	35	997	1,032	314	368	88	228	998	1	25	34
Total ...	389	8,177	8,566	1,665	3,769	795	1,850	8,079	186	202	487
High Court (Appellate Side)... ...	92	597	689	412	112	68	39	631	2	42	58

No. II.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Use of Juries and Assessors in Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

COURTS.	Established or Average Number of Juries or Assessors in any one trial.	REMAINING AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JURY TRIALS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS IN ASSESSOR'S TRIALS.				PENDING.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After Trial.		Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After Trial.			Cases.	Persons.
					Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Courts of Session. Assessors.	2	1,561	*3,107	7	174	179	138	2,164	338	67	16	37
Courts of Session. Jury..	5											
High Court...Jury.	12	†76	†72	7	47	18	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Of these, 3 persons escaped before trial.

† The Police Returns show 48 cases and 60 persons. The discrepancy cannot be explained for certain, but it is probably due to the inclusion in the High Court returns of cases *committed for trial* which from various causes did not come to trial. The High Court employ the term *committed for trial*, whilst the Police enter cases *tried*.

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS						
	No. of offences committed and charges preferred in 1871.	Number of cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
					Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.							
Murder	270	28	242	596	3,208	618	99
Attempt to murder	77	18	59	168	...	...	17
Culpable homicide	119	24	95	318	5	...	58
Attempt at do.	6	1	5	9	...	...	1
Abetment of suicide	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	287	40	247	291	...	...	148
Causing miscarriage	95	6	89	155	...	...	15
Exposure or abandonment of children	24	2	22	26	...	...	7
Concealment of birth	62	2	60	75	...	...	25
Causing grievous hurt	424	38	386	980	...	...	210
Causing hurt	428	30	398	1,009	131	39	220
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	7,513	360	7,153	21,806	45	...	2,686
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	36	5	31	142	16	...	6
Wrongful restraint	1,297	88	1,209	3,346	679	597	268
Do. to extort confession	10	1	9	34	...	...	1
Assault	351	29	322	902	13	10	181
Petty assault	27,974	2,014	25,960	72,687	50	...	5,306
Assault in attempting theft	32	8	24	92	...	...	13
Kidnapping or abducting	91	22	69	215	431	14	24
Do. with intent to take property	8	...	8	10	63	19	5
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	6	2	4	9	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	8	...	8	27	...	...	2
Rape	120	33	87	145	22	22	18
Unnatural offences	7	1	6	8	...	...	5
Total of No. 1	39,247	2,752	36,495	103,052	4,663	1,319	9,315
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.							
Robbery	425	71	354	975	14,555	2,098	143
Robbery on the highway	116	6	110	290	4,091	611	53
Robbery (aggravated)	48	4	44	130	1,095	210	17
Attempt at robbery	26	5	21	67	...	...	4
Dacoity	338	52	286	3,588	95,737	6,285	72
Dacoity (aggravated)	20	2	18	189	2,905	313	5
Being a dacoit, &c.	2	...	2	3	...	...	1
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	4	1	3	19	...	...	1
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	259	29	230	621	775	6	123
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking.	883	45	838	1,212	39,109	9,835	450
House-breaking by night	5,608	186	5,422	8,561	4,18,776	59,559	1,403
Do. with aggravating circumstances	3	...	3	6	420	3	1
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	169	...	169	295	5,951	1,059	46
Total of No. 2	7,901	401	7,500	15,956	5,83,414	79,979	2,319

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.

OF THE POLICE.						JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
				Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Persons appeared without process.	Total persons appeared.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
464	25	9	498	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	8	2	125	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
295	7	...	302	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255	3	2	260	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	9	8	99	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	...	53	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
633	167	...	800	6	22	...	...	...	160	330	155
572	228	7	807	4	8	2	7	6	181	385	216
786	19,595	154	20,535	1	1	3,180	9,180	3,495	1,428	4,076	1,488
84	37	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
628	2,284	49	2,961	...	...	402	971	317	202	561	147
5	18	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
450	247	6	703	3	9	6	7	5	165	380	189
1,230	65,255	1,374	67,859	...	...	5,819	15,602	5,423	2,701	7,418	2,373
30	56	...	86	...	...	18	52	11	9	25	11
132	40	4	176	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	11	...	14	1	2	3	5	1	2	7	6
108	19	3	130	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,967	88,010	1,619	95,596	31	62	9,430	25,824	9,258	4,848	13,182	4,585
529	16	1	546	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	...	...	156	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	...	...	74	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,212	113	18	1,343	12	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	4	...	107	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
316	153	...	469	...	...	88	145	67	97	266	119
726	70	2	798	10	12	...	...	...	292	421	277
3,335	58	13	3,406	37	75	3	6	6	998	1,566	1,004
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	5	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	28	61	53
6,595	419	34	7,048	63	131	91	151	73	1,415	2,314	1,453

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
	By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			Total.		
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.						
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	11	21	18	11	21	18
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	243	247	146	243	247	146
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	26	36	22	26	36	22
Causing grievous hurt	119	256	117	279	586	272
Causing hurt	127	293	152	310	685	374
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	393	776	364	5,001	14,032	5,347
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	93	257	96	697	1,789	560
Do. to extort confession	5	8	1	5	8	1
Assault	123	262	129	294	649	323
Petty assault	2,346	4,176	1,470	10,866	27,196	9,266
Assault in attempting theft	1	4	...	28	81	22
Kidnapping or abducting	...	..	...	...	...	...
Do. with intent to take property	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	5	12	7
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1	3,487	6,336	2,515	17,765	45,342	16,358
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.						
Robbery	264	475	217	264	475	217
Robbery on the highway	64	128	75	64	128	75
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	10	18	5	10	18	5
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	20	46	17	205	457	203
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	256	333	237	548	754	514
House-breaking by night	814	1,442	928	1,815	3,014	1,938
Do. with aggravating circumstances.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	31	49	32	59	110	85
Total of No. 2	1,459	491	1,511	2,965	4,956	3,037

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.

By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
111	270	83	145	70	137	62	99	31	76	24	51
32	91	17	39	12	17	6	11	7	12	4	8
56	121	44	92	33	132	29	94	14	25	6	7
2	3	1	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	70	17	29	8	15	6	12	11	12	6	7
6	6	4	4	6	8	4	6	1	1	1	1
6	8	5	7	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	1
31	104	27	90	24	38	21	33	13	18	13	16
13	27	5	8	14	20	8	11	1	3	1	3
4	9	4	9	5	14	5	14	1	2	1	2
16	54	5	9	4	11	...	...	12	45	3	15
...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	1	3	...	...
5	7	4	4	2	2	2	2	... 1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
32	76	12	18	29	76	17	36	15	19	8	11
5	7	4	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	64	24	29	22	29	8	12	25	26	4	4
2	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	1	2	1	2
417	928	263	498	242	528	176	340	137	249	75	130
15	39	9	23	8	19	6	13	5	8	5	7
7	14	6	9	2	6	1	3	4	7	4	7
20	45	15	33	3	10	2	3	6	13	5	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	903	82	434	45	272	33	172	15	110	11	63
10	63	6	33	1	6	1	3	4	29	4	27
2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
7	11	7	11	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
60	165	44	97	27	66	42	52	16	39	16	33
...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...
2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...
277	1,255	174	648	89	386	70	253	54	210	49	150

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF				
	OPERATIONS IN				
	By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court.	
				Cases.	Persons.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	1	1	1	...	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	1	4	3	...	...
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	...	...
Do. to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	2	2	...	...	...
Petty assault	...	...	...	...	...
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with intent to take property	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1	4	7	4	...	...
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery	2	5	5	...	...
Robbery on the highway	2	4	4	...	...
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	5	8	7	1	1
House-breaking by night	13	25	23	...	...
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	1	3	3	...	...
Tolal of No. 2	23	45	42	1	1

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.

By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
167	291	124	1	1	1	168	292	125	168
26	57	22	1	1	1	27	58	23	27
78	191	101	1	1	...	79	192	101	90
1	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	245
29	48	21	...	...	...	29	48	21	29
8	10	7	...	...	...	8	10	7	8
9	11	9	...	...	...	9	11	9	35
54	135	105	2	4	4	56	139	109	335
14	22	12	...	...	...	14	22	12	324
9	21	15	...	...	...	10	25	18	5,011
8	24	19	...	...	...	8	24	19	8
2	4	2	...	...	...	2	4	2	699
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
5	5	4	...	...	...	7	7	4	301
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,866
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
34	61	39	3	4	3	37	65	42	37
5	6	6	...	...	...	5	6	6	5
...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
35	44	23	1	1	1	36	45	24	36
6	7	6	...	...	...	6	7	6	6
494	944	517	9	12	10	507	963	531	18,272
17	36	19	...	...	...	19	41	24	283
7	12	4	2	3	3	11	19	11	75
22	45	28	...	...	...	22	45	28	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
125	665	288	...	...	...	125	665	288	125
11	63	28	...	...	...	11	63	28	11
2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	2
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	207
4	5	4	2	2	2	11	15	13	559
66	149	96	5	8	5	84	182	124	1,899
1	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1
1	3	2	...	...	...	2	6	5	61
258	985	473	10	14	10	291	1,044	525	3,256

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.				
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder	108	17	...	...	125
Attempt to murder	18	4	1	...	23
Culpable homicide	116	3	...	...	119
Attempt at do.	...	1	...	...	1
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	79	68	1	...	148
Causing miscarriage	5	16	...	...	21
Exposure or abandonment of children	1	6	...	...	7
Concealment of birth	3	28	...	...	31
Causing grievous hurt	370	9	2	...	381
Causing hurt	376	9	1	...	386
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	5,069	292	3	1	5,365
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	19	...	...	...	19
Wrongful restraint	539	23	...	...	562
Do. to extort confession	1	...	...	...	1
Assault	316	11	...	...	327
Petty assault	8,610	645	8	3	9,266
Assault in attempting theft	21	1	...	...	22
Kidnapping or abducting	38	4	...	...	42
Do. with intent to take property	4	...	2	...	6
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	7	...	...	...	7
Rape	22	...	2	...	24
Unnatural offences	5	...	1	...	6
Total of No. 1 ...	15,727	1,137	21	4	16,889
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery	237	2	2	...	241
Robbery on the highway	83	3	...	...	86
Robbery (aggravated)	27	...	1	...	28
Attempt at robbery	5	...	...	...	5
Dacoity	285	2	1	...	288
Dacoity (aggravated)	28	...	...	...	28
Being a dacoit, &c.	1	...	...	...	1
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	1	...	...	...	1
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	180	20	4	...	204
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	447	45	33	2	527
House-breaking by night	1,973	55	34	...	2,062
Do. with aggravating circumstances	1	...	...	...	1
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	87	1	2	...	90
Total of No. 2 ...	3,355	128	77	2	3,562

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.														
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.										
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years	Do. five years.	Do. three years	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.
73	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	3	2	5	...	1
...	2	1	...	...	...	4	8	20	10	15	6	39	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	42	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	7	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	16	7
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	14	14	27	19	156	116
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7	15	122	82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	74	939
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	7	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	27	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	74	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	4	24	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	4	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	1	1		...
73	55	1	...	...	...	14	17	63	43	73	84	622	2,538
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	75	62	80	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	30	29	18	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	6	5	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
...	4	...	...	...	...	31	53	143	37	15	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	33	153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	29	47	246	100
...	1	...	...	...	...	5	12	30	29	182	253	1,047	193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	55	16
...	6	...	...	...	...	47	85	197	85	342	405	1,482	478

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871 *; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.						
	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		Insane.
			Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*							
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attempt to murder	1	...	...	...	1	100	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	12	302	18	1,425	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	1	...	2	15	10	87	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	1	30	...
Causing grievous hurt	4	...	36	725	104	4,014	...
Causing hurt	2	...	157	7,014	26	1,060	...
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	1	...	4,378	25,736	256	3,105	...
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	2	200	...
Wrongful restraint	...	...	435	3,336	28	958	...
Do. to extort confession	...	...	...	...	1	50	...
Assault	2	...	175	2,445	32	671	...
Petty assault	4	...	8,192	42,426	130	1,026	...
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	11	94	4	70	...
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	1	100	2	200	...
Do. with intent to take property	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	7	100	...	...	...
Rape	4	...	...	...	1	25	...
Unnatural offences	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1	22	1	13,406	82,293	616	13,021	1
No. 2.—*Offences against Property with violence.*							
Robbery	10	5	...	...	30	2,255	...
Robbery on the highway	...	...	4	12	9	605	...
Robbery (aggravated)	1	...	...	...	1	100	...
Attempt at robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	2	7	...	...	65	29,175	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	1	200	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	1	1	11	79	63	879	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	98	21	1	1	38	1,187	...
House-breaking by night	326	51	12	172	179	16,335	1
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	3	1	7	163	1	25	...
Total of No. 2	441	86	35	427	387	50,761	1

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by Parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	3	3	6	6
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	13	6	10	...	...	11	23
5	10	8	41	...	...	13	51
153	462	2,135	5,974	7	30	2,295	6,466
1	11	...	...	...	...	1	11
57	142	453	1,014	2	2	512	1,158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	10	28	...	...	12	32
740	2,185	16,165	38,448	2	4	16,907	40,637
1	5	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	...	1	3	1	1	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	4	4	...	...	8	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
973	2,841	18,783	45,523	18	43	19,774	48,407
3	4	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	11	...	...	3	9	4	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	3	7	...	...	5	10
3	4	2	11	1	1	6	16
13	23	...	...	4	6	17	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
24	49	5	18	8	16	37	83

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS					
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1871.	Number of cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Persons concerned.	Property	
					Lost.	Recovered.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.						
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	65	8	57	129	...	...
Theft	18,595	1293	17,302	34,621	385,639	96,766
Extortion	471	51	420	1,331	3,241	293
Misappropriation	891	49	842	2,027	8,833	2,911
Criminal breach of trust...	1,265	170	1,095	1,755	74,568	9,184
Receiving or possessing stolen property ...	504	66	438	745	1,497	3,218
Cheating	580	60	520	922	8,697	951
Total of No. 3 ..	22,371	1697	20,674	41,530	482,475	113,323
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.						
Mischief	5,358	363	4,995	16,525	2,981	154
Mischief to animals	233	13	220	495	757	23
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	252	23	229	977	359	...
Mischief by fire	302	17	285	453	26,833	5
Do by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	32	4	28	136	...	...
Do. by causing inundation to public drainage	41	4	37	174	...	...
Total of No. 4 ...	6,218	424	5,794	18,760	30,930	182
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.						
Counterfeiting or altering coin...	11	5	6	16	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin	147	20	127	188	24	1
Other offences relating to coin	1	...	1	4	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	5	1	4	7	...	...
Forgery	199	20	179	587	796	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks.	6	...	6	9	...	...
Total of No. 5 ...	369	46	323	811	820	1
No. 6.—Contempt & Offences against Public Justice.						
Contempt of legal process or orders	2,661	89	2,572	4,525	...	...
Withholding information	44	3	41	69	8	...
Giving false information...	113	3	110	155	...	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	3	...	3	3	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant,.	209	17	192	704	...	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	361	22	339	485	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	21	2	19	60	...	...
False personation in judicial proceeding ...	8	2	6	9	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims	118	20	98	341	210	...
False charge	210	24	186	280	...	...
Harbouring offenders	15	1	14	28	...	...
Compounding offences	42	...	42	102	...	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.							
					SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.							
					Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.	Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Persons appeared without process.	Total persons appeared.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
36	41	76	...	117	1	1	1	1	1	33	57	36
7,754	18,237	4,210	225	22,672	109	226	5,633	12,603	6,535	3,239	6,191	3,699
98	394	707	17	1,118	2	5	...	...	...	224	581	86
411	666	1,177	17	1,860	3	8	416	907	353	230	482	206
366	820	528	9	1,357	13	18	...	...	...	327	445	137
274	676	4	...	680	5	13	...	...	...	201	278	167
111	293	511	4	808	...	...	...	...	...	237	372	74
9,050	21,127	7,213	272	28,612	133	271	6,050	13,511	6,889	4,491	8,406	4,405
996	568	14,353	480	15,401	...	...	1,612	4,871	1,596	729	2,070	676
64	116	324	5	445	...	...	...	...	...	119	244	63
63	231	541	18	790	...	...	...	...	...	136	514	96
25	169	30	1	200	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	63	47	...	110	3	14	...	...	...	18	62	35
13	69	88	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	25	131	38
1,175	1,216	15,383	504	17,103	5	16	1,612	4,871	1,596	1,027	3,021	908
1	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	167	4	1	172	4	4	...	...	...	26	31	15
1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	...	...	6	1	3	...	...	...	2	3	1
33	270	226	10	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	..	...	3	5	2
98	469	232	11	712	5	7	...	...	...	31	39	18
2,173	2,752	1,484	186	4,422	...	...	1,805	3,110	2,599	636	1,037	902
20	25	35	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	32	105	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	50	71	39
3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	108	343	10	461	...	...	...	...	...	124	266	164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	281	134	31	446	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	38	9	...	47	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
2	6	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	113	174	7	294	...	...	...	...	...	59	170	52
74	122	110	1	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	22	...	...	22	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	5
23	37	38	1	76	...	...	8	20	14	14	21	10

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
	By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			Total.		
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.						
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	22	53	35	56	111	72
Theft	2,102	3,189	2,293	10,974	21,983	12,527
Extortion	134	334	55	358	915	141
Misappropriation	95	162	76	741	1,551	635
Criminal breach of trust	505	638	241	832	1,083	378
Receiving or possessing stolen property ..	234	350	187	435	628	354
Cheating	180	260	63	417	632	137
Total of No. 3 ...	3,272	4,986	2,950	13,813	26,903	14,244
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.						
Mischief	180	290	100	2,471	7,231	2,372
Mischief to animals	68	162	29	187	406	92
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	57	149	39	193	663	135
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	2	9	...	20	71	35
Mischief by causing inundation to public drainage	7	17	1	32	148	39
Total of No. 4 ...	264	627	169	2,903	8,519	2,673
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.						
Counterfeiting or altering coin	1	1	...	1	1	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin	44	52	18	70	83	33
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps...	...	...	...	2	3	1
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks.	2	3	2	5	8	4
Total of No. 5 ...	47	56	20	78	95	38
No. 6.—Contempt & Offences against Public Justice.						
Contempt of legal process or orders	152	247	175	2,593	4,394	3,676
Withholding information	37	54	29	37	54	29
Giving false information	43	52	24	93	123	63
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	3	3	3	3	3	3
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	57	151	64	181	417	228
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	..	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	7	15	4	9	17	6
False personation in judicial proceeding ...	6	7	2	6	7	2
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims.	38	100	22	97	270	74
False charge...	117	145	64	117	145	64
Harbouring offenders	7	11	7	11	17	13
Compounding offences	14	27	8	86	68	32

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.

By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
11	23	11	22	16	22	16	21	12	14	12	13
11	32	2	4	4	23	2	9	5	15	3	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	13	6	6	8	20	8	14	9	11	9	11
10	17	7	11	5	9	5	8	3	3	3	3
6	14	2	4	4	5	3	4	2	2	2	2
49	99	28	47	38	81	35	58	31	45	29	37
1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	115	31	47	36	59	20	25	5	21	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	133	34	57	36	59	20	25	5	21	...	...
3	4	...	...	5	5	1	1	1	5	1	5
33	48	19	27	22	26	14	15	9	10	6	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	193	28	61	63	191	25	59	38	80	19	30
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	246	47	88	90	222	40	75	49	99	27	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	110	77	80	92	126	78	84	122	164	99	109
5	10	3	6	1	3	1	3	4	17	4	12
2	2	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	28	17	20	11	11	5	5	13	16	13	16
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4
...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	6	1	3

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF OPERATIONS IN By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court. Cases.	Persons.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	6	7	4	...	...
Extortion	1	3	1	...	...
Misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	4	4	2	...	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	4	5	3	...	...
Cheating	2	4	...	...	...
Total of No. 3 ...	17	23	10	...	...
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief to animals	...	...	...	..	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to public drainage...	2	6	4	...	...
Total of No. 4 ...	2	6	4	...	...
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	...	...	...	1	2
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5 ...	...	...	...	1	2
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	...	...	...	...	...
Withholding information	...	...	...	...	...
Giving false information	...	...	...	...	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	1	1	1	...	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	...	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	...	...	...	...	...
False personation in judicial proceeding	1	1	...	...	...
Fradulent disposal of property and false claims ...	...	...	...	...	...
False charge	3	3	1	...	...
Harbouring offenders	...	...	...	...	...
Compounding offences	...	...	...	...	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.									
By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	..	57
21	36	23	11	12	9	38	55	36	11,012
5	17	9	...	...	...	6	20	10	364
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	741
14	22	7	3	3	3	21	29	12	853
10	16	12	...	...	...	14	21	15	449
3	4	4	1	1	1	6	9	5	423
54	97	55	15	16	13	86	136	78	13,899
1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2,472
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
51	72	31	...	...	...	51	72	31	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	34
52	76	31	...	...	...	54	82	35	2,957
1	1	...	1	5	5	2	6	5	3
37	46	30	2	2	1	39	48	31	109
1	4	3	...	...	...	1	4	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
64	139	51	4	4	2	68	143	53	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
103	190	84	7	11	8	110	201	92	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,593
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	182
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
258	274	156	1	1	...	259	275	156	259
8	21	8	...	...	...	8	21	8	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
31	37	21	...	...	...	34	40	22	151
2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	13
2	5	3	...	...	...	2	5	3	38

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.				
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures	71	1	...	...	72
Theft	11,676	556	299	32	12,563
Extortion	151	...	...	...	151
Misappropriation	596	31	8	...	635
Criminal breach of trust	374	12	4	...	390
Receiving or possessing stolen property	324	41	3	1	369
Cheating	139	2	1	...	142
Total of No. 3 ...	13,331	643	315	33	14,322
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	2,315	42	14	1	2,372
Mischief to animals	91	...	...	1	92
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	135	...	...	...	135
Mischief by fire	29	2	...	...	31
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	35	...	...	...	35
Mischief by causing inundation to public drainage...	43	...	...	...	43
Total of No. 4 ...	2,648	44	14	2	2,708
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	5	...	...	...	5
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin...	59	4	1	...	64
Other offences relating to coin	3	...	...	...	3
Frauds relating to stamps	1	...	...	...	1
Forgery	52	...	1	...	53
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	4	...	...	...	4
Total of No. 5 ...	124	4	2	...	130
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	3,600	75	...	1	3,676
Withholding information	30	...	...	...	30
Giving false information	62	1	...	...	63
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	3	...	...	...	3
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	221	8	..	...	229
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence...	145	9	2	...	156
Causing disappearance of evidence	14	...	...	...	14
False personation in judicial proceeding	2	...	...	...	2
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims ...	71	2	1	...	74
False charge	83	3	...	...	86
Harbouring offenders	13	...	...	...	13
Compounding offences	34	...	1	...	35

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.															
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.											
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	6	255	277	1,870	6,511	1,230	207
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	68	19	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	63	264	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	23	28	178	83	10	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28	44	145	74	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	60	31	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	14	314	364	2,388	6,985	1,265	208
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	342	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	36	24	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	17	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	9	3	3	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	13	3	93	394	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	6	34	8	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	12	7	6	8	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	20	16	11	12	43	10	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	179	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	49	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	13	25	44	54	13	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	3	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	8	32	18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	11	...	...

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	65	641	2	300	...
Theft	2,598	15,147	1,305	19,413	...
Extortion	58	2,690	26	1,989	...
Misappropriation	309	2,963	70	2,307	...
Criminal breach of trust	68	1,163	80	18,783	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property ...	55	1,091	22	2,793	...
Cheating	45	2,045	37	3,276	...
Total of No. 3 ..	3,198	25,740	1,542	48,861	...
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	2,019	10,074	119	1,309	...
Mischief to animals	30	715	16	295	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances...	98	2,490	11	390	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	2	400	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	34	287	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to public drainage.	39	445	...	...	...
Total of No. 4 ...	2,220	14,011	148	2,394	...
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	6	31	5	48	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	...	...	9	2,650	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	3	125	1	40	...
Total of No. 5 ...	9	156	15	2,738	...
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	3,487	10,198	22	126	...
Withholding information	14	224	3	425	...
Giving false information	28	824	4	185	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	176	2,154	14	148	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	33	6,445	...
Causing disappearance of evidence...	3	139	3	50	...
False personation in judicial proceeding	2	11	...	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims.	45	1,277	7	1,330	...
False charge	21	1,004	13	505	...
Harbouring offenders...	...	...	...	...	...
Compounding offences	18	163	6	1,559	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
2	2	1	1	...	...	3	3
62	232	46	127	8	16	116	375
19	76	15	50	...	...	34	126
10	16	73	285	...	...	83	301
21	47	130	151	4	4	155	202
4	6	...	...	...	...	4	6
33	70	59	76	...	...	92	146
151	449	324	690	12	20	487	1,159
167	517	2,591	7,563	8	42	2,766	8,122
6	22	9	10	1	2	16	34
8	30	20	87	...	...	28	117
1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	4	24	...	...	4	24
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
182	571	2,625	7,685	9	44	2,816	8,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	37	2	2	1	1	13	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	38	2	2	1	1	14	41
7	7	6	17	...	...	13	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	9	10	1	1	11	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	13	34	...	...	16	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	10	5	8	...	...	9	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	21	...	...	14	21
5	9	15	22	...	...	20	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS					
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1871.	Number of cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Persons concerned.	Property	
					Lost.	Recovered.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)						
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	8	...	8	14	75	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	6	1	5	10	...	...
Negligent escape	59	2	57	79	...	...
Escape	291	19	272	401	...	...
Rescue	29	5	24	123	...	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	131	2	129	138	...	...
Total of No. 6 ...	4,329	212	4,117	7,526	293	...
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.						
Abetment	58	8	50	92	12	...
Concealment of criminal designs	1	...	1	1	...	...
Offences against the State	1	...	1	2	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	185	29	156	2,099	...	...
Rioting	843	138	705	9,272	6	6
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot...	1	..	1	3	...	...
Affray	263	2	261	1,394	...	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	176	9	167	244	277	17
Breaches of duty by public servant... ...	34	2	32	48	...	...
Personating public servant	19	4	15	42	1	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	5	...	5	20	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	28	2	26	61	...	...
Nuisance	1,183	36	1,147	4,686	...	...
Acts against public safety	336	22	314	491	...	...
Acts against decency	48	1	47	100	...	...
Offences against religion	35	2	33	123	...	...
Criminal trespass	7,775	459	7,316	23,123	...	...
House-trespass	905	117	788	2,463	...	...
Criminal breach of contract	10	...	10	17	...	...
Bigamy	14	2	12	36	50	...
Adultery...	147	28	119	200	180	...
Other offences relating to marriage... ...	175	17	158	263	745	16
Defamation	319	32	287	777	...	...
Insult	1,014	104	910	1,795	...	...
Criminal intimidation...	129	15	114	284	...	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person...	80	1	79	135	...	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	1,979	30	1,949	2,796	...	...
Total of No. 7...	15,763	1,060	14,703	50,567	1,271	39
Grand Total ...	96,198	6,592	89,606	238,202	11,03,866	1,94,843

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.							JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.					
							SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
					Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.	Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Persons appeared without process.	Total persons appeared.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
4	10	4	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
45	61	11	8	75	...	...	...	...	...	24	32	20
205	291	36	1	328	1	1	...	...	...	126	172	131
13	75	19	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	13	52	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	64	34	38	136	...	...	96	100	100	19	20	18
3,068	4,048	2,541	279	6,868	2	2	1,911	3,232	2,715	1,070	1,849	1,379
29	53	39	...	92	...	...	13	23	14	4	7	5
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	886	948	6	1,840	1	9	88	916	468	39	438	223
402	3,728	3,608	58	7,394	2	12	482	4,606	2,045	216	1,735	862
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	577	740	43	1,360	...	...	159	731	570	55	268	210
37	59	166	2	227	...	...	4	4	3	7	13	5
14	8	29	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	5
10	20	18	...	38	...	...	10	18	6	4	5	3
4	19	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	10
18	13	35	6	54	...	...	...	...	...	16	39	34
878	1,087	2,989	217	4,293	...	...	859	3,167	2,304	173	724	525
213	315	139	5	459	...	...	167	221	162	90	141	88
28	58	28	4	90	...	...	...	...	...	26	55	33
12	32	69	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,136	1,218	18,620	914	20,752	2	16	2,396	6,671	1,710	1,060	2,776	573
355	820	1,259	11	2,090	6	16	381	938	365	271	762	208
8	6	9	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	12
2	5	20	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	88	96	3	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	123	90	2	215	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	150	573	4	727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
341	109	1,621	14	1,744	...	...	330	653	229	174	327	102
26	61	161	2	224	...	...	...	...	...	33	76	5
72	96	33	6	135	...	...	52	95	91	19	30	22
175	394	93	1	488	9	17	79	109	64	92	170	76
4,191	9,926	31,389	1,301	42,616	21	71	5,020	18,152	8,031	2,304	7,614	3,001
29,216	49,348	145187	4,020	198,555	260	560	24,114	65,741	28,562	15,186	36,425	15,749

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES. By Justices and Magistrates with full powers. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)						
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	8	14	8	8	14	8
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	2	3	3	3	5	5
Negligent escape	32	43	37	56	75	57
Escape	118	148	124	244	320	255
Rescue	9	26	6	22	78	41
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	12	12	10	127	132	128
Total of No. 6...	662	1,058	590	3,643	6,139	4,684
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.						
Abetment	20	32	15	37	62	34
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	1	1	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	20	213	78	147	1,567	769
Rioting	57	734	296	755	7,075	3,203
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	35	151	130	249	1,150	910
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	111	153	37	122	170	45
Breaches of duty by public servant	13	19	11	27	35	16
Personating public servant	5	15	3	19	38	12
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	2	2	1	5	20	11
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c....	7	11	4	23	50	38
Nuisance	37	70	36	1,069	3,961	2,865
Acts against public safety	30	42	22	287	404	272
Acts against decency	10	19	11	36	74	44
Offences against religion	26	92	37	26	92	37
Criminal trespass	94	270	69	3,550	9,717	2,352
House-trespass	86	167	74	738	1,867	647
Criminal breach of contract	2	2	2	9	15	14
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage... ...	115	163	34	115	163	34
Defamation	239	584	114	239	584	114
Insult	191	270	145	695	1,250	476
Criminal intimidation	57	99	26	90	175	31
Misconduct in public by a drunken person...	6	7	6	77	132	119
Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	75	118	71	246	397	211
Total of No. 7...	1,238	3,233	1,222	8,562	28,999	12,254
Grand Total ...	10,429	18,787	8,977	49,729	120,953	53,288

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.

By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	165	104	113	107	149	86	96	143	211	118	144
6	6	6	6	5	7	4	4	9	15	4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	16	1	16	2	11	2	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	30	29	30
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	...	...	3	8	...	...	4	9	2	3
40	57	7	7	29	36	3	3	53	68	12	15
8	12	2	4	3	8	...	...	3	4	2	3
2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	25	6	8	7	18	4	10	2	2	2	2
85	140	24	31	50	95	14	35	104	141	55	72
1,144	2,966	674	1,482	652	1,520	441	882	523	976	353	578

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF				
	OPERATIONS IN				
	By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court.	
				Cases.	Persons.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	...	...	...	...	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	...	...	...	...	...
Escape	...	...	...	...	...
Rescue	...	...	...	...	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 6 ...	5	5	2	...	...
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	1	1	1	...	...
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...
Rioting	...	...	...	...	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray...	...	...	...	...	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	...	...	...	...	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Personating public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c....	...	...	...	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	...	..	...	...	...
Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...
Acts against public safety	1	4	4	...	...
Acts against decency...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contract...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage	1	1	1	...	...
Defamation	...	...	...	...	...
Insult	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation	...	...	...	...	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 7...	3	6	6	...	...
Grand Total ...	54	92	68	2	3

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.									
By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
4	5	5	...	...	...	4	5	5	248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	128
307	349	195	1	1	...	313	355	197	3,956
12	14	5	1	1	...	14	16	6	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
3	27	9	...	...	...	3	27	9	758
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
31	32	6	...	...	...	31	32	6	153
2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,069
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2	3	3	...	...	...	2	3	3	2
20	23	16	1	1	...	21	24	16	21
2	5	1	1	1	1	4	7	3	119
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
11	19	8	1	1	...	12	20	8	258
84	126	49	4	4	1	91	136	56	8,653
1,352	2,767	1,404	46	58	42	1,452	2,917	1,514	51,181

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871 *; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.				
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	8	...	...	...	8
Omission to apprehend by public servant	5	...	...	...	5
Negligent escape	57	...	...	...	57
Escape	246	11	3	...	260
Rescue	34	5	2	...	41
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	127	2	...	...	129
Total of No. 6 ...	4,755	116	9	1	4,881
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	37	2	1	...	40
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	754	15	...	...	769
Rioting	3,127	84	1	...	3,212
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	840	70	...	...	910
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	51	...	...	...	51
Breaches of duty by public servant	17	...	...	...	17
Personating public servant	12	...	...	...	12
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	10	1	...	...	11
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c.	35	3	...	...	38
Nuisance	2,764	99	2	...	2,865
Acts against public safety	272	4	...	...	276
Acts against decency	37	7	...	...	44
Offences against religion	36	1	...	...	37
Criminal trespass	2,276	75	...	1	2,352
House-trespass	596	48	2	1	647
Criminal breach of contract	14	...	...	...	14
Bigamy	3	...	...	...	3
Adultery	15	1	...	..	16
Other offences relating to marriage	37	...	...	...	37
Defamation	107	6	1	...	114
Insult	444	32	...	...	476
Criminal intimidation	30	...	1	...	31
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	115	4	...	...	119
Attempts not otherwise provided for	209	3	7	...	219
Total of No. 7 ...	11,838	455	15	2	12,310
Grand Total ...	51,778	2,527	453	44	54,802

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.																
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.												
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	99	80	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	17	44	72	301	445	9	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	10	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	188	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	147	523	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	144	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	19	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	308	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	224	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	20	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	16	76	89	7	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	12	38	477	1,837	10	...
74	63	1	...	...	...	61	120	309	182	809	978	5,406	12,687	1,752	297

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 6.—*Contempt and Offences, &c.*—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	3	60	3	300	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	...	...	1	1,000	...
Negligent escape	14	236	4	52	...
Escape	58	448	5	36	...
Rescue	20	169	1	50	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	125	519	1	100	...
Total of No. 6 ...	4,014	17,426	120	12,311	...
No. 7.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*					
Abetment	19	928	1	5	...
Concealment of criminal designs...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	495	4,191	65	966	...
Rioting	2,601	25,532	320	7,675	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	750	3,059	33	1,127	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	25	2,351	11	24,500	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	8	168	1	20	...
Personating public servant	5	45	4	115	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	11	58	...	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	37	391	...	...	...
Nuisance	2,740	4,955	14	60	...
Acts against public safety...	239	1,777	6	87	...
Acts against decency	29	122	...	...	...
Offences against religion	21	424	6	240	...
Criminal trespass	2,057	10,905	55	549	...
House-trespass	409	3,199	46	641	...
Criminal breach of contract	10	52	3	36	...
Bigamy	...	...	1	50	...
Adultery	5	400	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage	7	520	4	135	...
Defamation	86	1,251	15	278	...
Insult...	416	2,049	6	140	...
Criminal intimidation	13	133	1	500	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	72	279	8	40	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	21	176	15	374	...
Total of No. 7 ...	10,076	62,965	615	37,538	...
Grand Total ...	32,958	203,018	3,443	167,624	2

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	13	...	...	...	...	2	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
22	45	63	115	1	1	86	161
...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	30	23	199	...	...	26	229
7	74	18	183	...	...	25	257
1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
2	66	6	144	...	...	8	210
4	4	3	14	...	...	7	18
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4
18	54	61	274	1	4	80	332
2	3	21	48	...	...	23	51
...	...	10	16	...	...	10	16
1	3	1	6	...	...	2	9
240	531	3,813	10,316	3	4	4,056	10,901
11	39	84	167	...	...	95	206
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	18	25	...	...	18	25
5	7	13	18	...	...	18	25
8	29	53	85	1	1	62	115
18	37	287	454	...	...	305	491
4	9	17	25	...	...	21	34
1	1	2	2	...	...	3	3
3	5	8	22	...	...	11	27
329	946	4,444	12,005	7	11	4,780	12,962
1,692	4,939	26,246	66,038	56	136	27,994	71,113

No. IV.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Total Number of Offences committed in 1871, *and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the Results of the three preceding years.*

Under	Offences committed and charged.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Tried by all Magistrates and Courts.				Cases and Persons convicted and punished.				Went by Default, &c.				Property		
					Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1871.																			
Penal Code ...	96,198	6,592	89,606	194,535	51,181	53·2	123,870	63·7	29,216	32·6	54,802	28·2	28,254	29·4	71,673	36·8	11,03,866	1,94,843	17·7
Special Laws ...	60,000	1,018	58,982	95,730	48,843	81·4	83,058	86·8	42,204	71·6	66,791	69·8	9,909	16·5	15,769	16·5	4,540	3,274	72·1
Total ...	156,198	7,610	148,588	290,265	100,024	64	206,928	71·3	71,420	48·1	121,593	41·9	38,163	24·4	87,442	30·1	11,08,406	1,98,117	17·9
1870.																			
Penal Code ...	...	...	85,584	167,542	44,623	52·1	106,340	63·5	28,752	33·6	53,651	32	23,810	27·8	61,446	36·7	11,41,760	2,08,408	18·3
Special Laws ...	...	...	58,322	93,931	48,494	83·1	81,419	86·7	42,710	73·2	67,738	72·1	8,512	14·6	12,776	13·6	3,903	2,909	74·5
Total ...	...	...	143,906	261,473	93,117	64·7	187,759	71·8	71,462	49·7	121,389	46·4	32,322	22·5	74,222	28·4	11,45,663	2,11,317	18·4
1869.																			
Penal Code ...	...	...	80,134	152,520	41,819	52·1	100,261	65·7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	10,81,648	2,46,383	22·8
Special Laws ...	...	...	58,220	95,389	48,632	83·5	82,966	87	43,387	74·5	69,726	73·1	8,501	14·6	12,555	13·2	2,999	2,398	80
Total ...	...	...	138,354	247,909	90,451	65·4	183,227	73·9	71,116	51·4	122,163	49·3	28,488	20·6	63,414	25·6	10,84,647	2,49,281	23
1868.																			
Penal Code ...	...	...	78,798	147,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	33·2	10,33,132	2,30,922	22·3
Special Laws ...	...	...	52,532	86,975	44,192	84·1	75,713	87·1	38,798	73·8	62,453	71·8	7,465	14·2	11,393	13·1	3,865	2,666	69
Total ...	...	...	131,330	234,131	85,261	64·9	172,954	73·9	66,297	50·4	113,796	48·6	27,172	20·7	60,258	25·7	10,36,997	2,33,588	22·5

No. V.—*CRIMINAL.*

Offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special Laws.

Classes of Offences.	Offences committed and charged.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Cases, &c., brought to trial.				Convicted and Punished.				Withdrawn and went by default.				Property.		
					Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.				
					Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Penal Code.																			
I.—Offences against person	39,247	2,752	36,495	93,977	18,272	46·6	46,305	49·3	9,315	25·5	16,889	18	19,805	50·5	48,469	51·6	4,663	1,319	28·3
II.— Do. against property with violence.	7,901	401	7,500	7,014	3,256	41·2	6,000	85·5	2,319	30·9	3,562	50·8	100	1·3	214	30·5	5,83,414	79,979	13·7
III.— Do. do. without violence	22,371	1,697	20,674	28,340	13,899	62·1	27,039	95·4	9,050	43·8	14,322	50·5	620	2·8	1,430	5	4,82,475	1,13,323	23·5
IV.—Malicious offences against property ...	6,218	424	5,794	16,599	2,957	47·6	8,601	51·8	1,175	20·3	2,708	16·3	2,821	45·4	8,316	50·1	30,930	182	·6
V.—Forgery and offences against currency ...	369	46	323	701	188	50·9	296	42·2	98	30·3	130	18·5	19	5·1	48	6·8	820	1	·1
VI.—Contempt and offences against public justice	4,329	212	4,117	6,589	3,956	91·4	6,494	98·6	3,068	74·5	4,881	74·1	88	20·3	163	2·5	293	...	...
VII.—Miscellaneous ...	15,763	1,060	14,703	41,315	8,653	54·9	29,135	70·5	4,191	28·5	12,310	29·8	4,801	30·5	13,033	31 5	1,271	39	3·1
Total ...	96,198	6,592	89,606	194,535	51,181	53·2	123870	63·7	29,216	32·6	54,802	28·2	28,254	29·4	71,673	36·8	11,03,866	1,94,843	17·7
Compare.																			
1870	...	...	85,584	167,542	44,623	52·1	106340	63·5	28,752	33·6	53,651	32	23,810	27·8	61,446	36·7	11,41,760	2,08,408	18·3
1869	...	...	80,134	152,520	41,819	52·2	100261	65·7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	10,81,648	2,46,883	22·8
1868	...	...	78,798	147,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	33·2	10,33,132	2,30,923	22·4
Special Laws.																			
1871	60,000	1,018	58,982	95,730	48,843	81·4	83,058	86·8	42,204	71·6	66,791	69·8	9,909	16·5	15,769	16·5	4,540	3,274	72·1
1870	...	...	58,322	93,931	48,494	83·1	81,419	86·7	42,710	73·2	67,738	72·1	8,512	14·6	12,776	13·6	3,903	2,909	74·5
1869	...	...	58,220	95,389	48,632	83·5	82,966	87	43,387	74·5	69,726	73·1	8,501	14·6	12,555	13·2	2,999	2,398	80
1868	...	...	52,532	86,975	44,192	84·1	75,713	87·1	38,798	73·9	62,453	71·8	7,465	14·2	11,393	13·1	3,865	2,666	69

No. VI.—*CRIMINAL.*

Criminal Proceedings in Cases summarily determined.

GRADE OF MAGISTRATES.	1871.				1870.			
	Cases.	PERSONS			Cases.	PERSONS		
		Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.		Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
Penal Code.								
With full powers	10,429	18,787	8,977	47·8	9,617	17,062	9,104	53·4
With 1st-class powers ...	15,186	36,425	15,749	43·2	11,515	27,640	13,550	49
With 2nd-class do.	24,114	65,741	28,562	43·4	22,069	58,605	29,327	50
Total ...	49,729	120,953	53,288	44·1	43,201	103,307	51,981	50·3
Special Laws.								
With full powers	8,660	12,924	11,821	91·5	9,453	13,793	12,554	91
With 1st-class powers ...	4,906	10,025	7,542	75·2	4,600	8,724	7,202	82·6
With 2nd-class do.	15,367	28,189	22,845	81	14,543	28,329	23,796	84
Total ...	28,933	51,138	42,208	82·5	28,596	50,846	43,552	85·7
ADD—								
Heads of Villages	19,901	31,895	24,559	77	19,883	30,548	24,170	79·1
Grand Total ...	48,834	83,033	66,767	80·4	48,479	81,394	67,722	83·2

No. VII.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Operations of the Magistracy in respect of Cases committed to the High Court.

Nature of Offences.	By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Magistrates with full powers and Principal Sadr Amins.				Total.			
	Preliminary Inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary Inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary Inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary Inquiry.		Committed.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under Indian Penal Code.																
1.—Offences against the person	417	928	263	498	242	528	176	340	137	249	75	130	796	1,705	514	968
2.—Offences against property with violence ...	277	1,255	174	648	89	386	70	253	54	210	49	150	420	1,851	293	1,051
3.— Do. do. without violence...	49	99	28	47	38	81	35	58	31	45	29	37	118	225	92	142
4.—Malicious offences	73	133	34	57	36	59	20	25	5	21	...	...	114	213	54	82
5.—Forgery, &c.	107	246	47	88	90	222	40	75	49	99	27	45	246	567	114	208
6.—Offences against public justice ...	136	165	104	113	107	149	86	96	143	211	118	144	386	525	308	353
7.—Miscellaneous	85	140	24	31	50	95	14	35	104	141	55	72	239	376	93	138
Total ...	1,144	2,966	674	1,482	652	1,520	441	882	523	976	353	578	2,319	5,462	1,468	2,942
Under Special Laws...	2	3	2	3	6	34	5	19	2	3	2	3	10	40	9	25
Grand Total ...	1,146	2,969	676	1,485	658	1,554	446	901	525	979	355	581	2,329	5,502	1,477	2,967
Proportion of the total number of cases investigated and committed by each class of Magistrate ... ... 1871 ...	49·2	54	45·8	50·1	28·3	28·2	30·2	30·4	22·5	17·8	24	19·6				
1870 ...	51·8	54·1	49·1	51·5	24·2	25·2	25·7	26·2	24·1	20·6	25·1	22·3				
1869 ...	61·5	65·2	59·5	62·4	20·6	20·6	21·5	22·8	17·9	14·2	19	14·8				

No. VIII.—*CRIMINAL.*

Punishments.

—	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Death	53	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98	78	73	74
Transportation.												
For life	...	...	70	80	140	124	103	123	81	85	72	65
Do. 10 years and upwards ...	37	37	...	...	169	183	111	24	56	15	8	1
Do. 7 do. do. ...	...	...	109	372	307	188	320	39	43	5	1	...
Total ...	37	37	179	452	616	495	537	186	180	105	81	66
Imprisonment.												
For life	1	...	2	...	11	2	...	...	...	4	...	...
Not exceeding 14 years	219	328	109	7	4	12	...	5	2	30	2	...
Do. 10 do.	61	104	239	65	73	68	150	84	127	107	66	61
Do. 7 do.	177	188	272	122	225	236	295	220	182	208	148	120
Do. 5 do.	163	266	270	264	331	487	651	388	294	339	302	309
Do. 3 do.	73	114	264	312	274	363	534	254	276	217	190	184
Do. 2 do.	310	470	764	765	799	803	1,150	844	899	859	811	823
Do. 1 year	587	922	867	1,010	1,149	989	1,427	1,001	1,076	976	909	985
Do. 6 months	1,340	2,040	2,989	2,725	3,404	3,837	7,105	3,446	4,665	4,855	5,441	5,518
Do. 1 month	14,375	19,057	24,745	28,886	31,162	39,532	54,237	42,161	40,418	41,714	38,695	39,893
Imprisoned, Total ...	17,306	23,489	30,521	34,156	37,432	46,329	65,549	49,403	47,939	49,309	46,564	47,893
Whipping, simple	604	1,102	...	...	2,436	3,753	5,767	2,932	2,132	1,900	1,724	1,781
Do. with other punishment...	...	...	...	...	94	233	311	375	353	285	284	297
Whipped, Total ...	604	1,102	...	...	2,530	3,986	6,078	3,307	2,485	2,185	2,008	2,078
Fined, simple	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	66,395	65,633	59,214	63,823	62,836	70,448	72,489	71,597
Do. with other punishment ...	...	...	...	...	2,610	2,333	2,909	2,734	2,935	2,909	3,419	3,519
Fined, Total ...	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	69,005	67,966	62,123	66,557	65,471	73,357	75,908	75,116
Punished, Grand Total ...	66,147	82,096	67,261	78,931	109,688	118,877	134,378	119,549	116,173	125,034	124,634	125,227

C.
POLICE.

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.											
						POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.							
		Area.	Population.	Sanctioned Strength for 1871-72.	Strength of Force on 31st March 1871.	Supervising Staff.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Office Establishment.	Inspectors.	Constables General Duty.	Salt Guard.*	Jail Guard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Inspr. Genl. & Asst. Inspr. Genl., including Establishment.	...	...	64	61	2	...	...	49	...	13	...	...
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	27	397,552	1,133	1,023	...	†1	‡2	27	13	‡951	...	67
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	7,757	1,487,227	1,351	1,335	...	1	2	...	21	1,049	280	46
	Vizagapatam.	9,935	1,832,614	1,333	1,250	...	1	2	...	24	1,097	105	55
	Jeypore ...	9,000	451,640	427	352	...	1	...	...	8	390	...	...
	Godavery ...	7,534	1,584,179	1,251	1,305	...	1	1	...	21	1,002	95	85
	Kistna ...	8,353	1,439,252	1,235	1,252	...	1	1	...	20	1,030	122	29
	Total ...	42,579	6,794,912	5,598	5,495	1	5	6	...	94	4,568	602	215
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	8,341	1,375,349	1,226	1,181	...	1	1	...	20	927	210	21
	Kurnool ...	7,470	956,068	915	665	...	1	1	...	16	855	...	18
	Bellary ...	11,496	1,653,154	1,206	852	...	1	1	...	24	1,018	...	59
	Cuddapah ...	9,177	1,343,762	1,035	935	...	1	1	...	19	883	...	29
	North Arcot..	7,526	2,007,667	1,260	1,193	...	1	1	...	23	1,045	...	105
	Chingleput ...	3,100	940,744	888	886	...	1	...	...	13	501	319	29
	South Arcot..	4,765	1,762,525	1,087	1,099	...	1	1	...	15	829	127	23
	Total ...	51,875	10,039,269	7,618	6,812	1	7	6	...	130	6,058	656	284
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	3,736	1,975,042	1,327	1,361	...	1	1	...	19	1,035	166	43
	Trichinopoly..	3,097	1,197,936	747	721	...	1	...	...	13	620	...	89
	Madura ...	8,790	2,259,263	1,155	1,100	...	1	1	...	21	939	82	45
	Tinnevelly ...	5,144	1,689,421	996	964	...	1	1	...	18	848	52	39
	Salem ...	7,617	1,963,243	1,054	1,026	...	1	1	...	20	962	...	53
	Coimbatore ...	8,417	1,804,899	1,144	1,025	...	1	2	...	20	870	...	139
	Malabar ...	6,259	2,274,466	1,266	1,181	...	1	2	...	22	1,012	...	93
	South Canara.	4,205	915,139	757	672	...	1	...	...	11	542	103	14
	Total ...	47,265	14,079,409	8,447	8,051	1	8	8	...	144	6,828	403	515
	Grand Total ...	141,746	31,311,142	22,860	21,442	5	21	22	76	381	18,418	1,661	1,081

* The column headed "Salt Guard" includes Temporary Salt Guard employed during the manufacturing season of the year 1871-72.

† Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police.

‡ Includes Marine Police and Mounted Sowars, &c.

C.

POLICE.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	Land Custom Guard.	Total Strength on 31st March 1872.	Pay and Allowances.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Rent, Stationery, and other Charges.	Total.	Village Police.		Grand Total.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inspr. Genl. & Asst. Inspr. Genl., including Establishment.	...	64	63,508	179	7,612	71,299	...	...	71,299
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	...	1,061	1,80,726	8,280	7,104	1,96,110	...	...	1,96,110
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	1	12,000	...	1,751	13,751	...	...	13,751
	Ganjam ...	...	1,399	1,74,425	10,243	18,180	2,02,848	61	3,030	2,05,878
	Vizagapatam.	...	1,284	1,68,913	8,423	15,380	1,92,716	49	1,170	1,93,886
	Jeypore ...	...	399	55,650	2,779	4,886	63,315	137	2,874	66,189
	Godavery ...	13	1,218	1,54,681	8,986	10,647	1,74,314	33	802	1,75,116
	Kistna ...	...	1,203	1,44,759	8,355	8,764	1,61,878	19	684	1,62,562
	Total ...	13	5,504	7,10,428	38,786	59,608	8,08,822	299	8,560	8,17,382
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	1	12,000	...	3,176	15,176	...	...	15,176
	Nellore ...	...	1,180	1,39,172	11,927	7,252	1,58,351	93	3,333	1,61,684
	Kurnool ...	...	891	1,16,066	6,277	6,042	1,28,385	...	...	1,28,385
	Bellary ...	...	1,103	1,46,979	9,529	7,588	1,64,096	...	...	1,64,096
	Cuddapah ...	...	933	1,26,064	7,140	9,229	1,42,433	...	...	1,42,433
	North Arcot.	...	1,175	1,48,497	9,513	10,156	1,68,166	...	...	1,68,166
	Chingleput ...	...	863	1,06,678	6,639	5,380	1,18,697	...	...	1,18,697
	South Arcot..	83	1,079	1,29,313	7,870	9,351	1,46,534	...	...	1,46,534
	Total ...	83	7,225	9,24,769	58,895	58,174	10,41,838	93	3,333	10,45,171
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	1	12,628	...	2,247	14,875	...	...	14,875
	Tanjore ...	47	1,312	1,57,622	12,325	10,862	1,80,809	...	...	1,80,809
	Trichinopoly.	...	723	90,534	5,663	6,745	1,02,942	...	...	1,02,942
	Madura ...	...	1,089	1,44,029	8,112	8,619	1,60,760	...	...	1,60,760
	Tinnevelly ...	...	959	1,28,441	7,705	6,347	1,42,493	...	...	1,42,493
	Salem ...	...	1,037	1,40,057	9,227	10,240	1,59,524	...	...	1,59,524
	Coimbatore...	...	1,032	1,51,728	9,099	12,379	1,73,206	14	695	1,73,901
	Malabar ...	28	1,158	1,58,505	11,480	12,128	1,82,113	...	...	1,82,113
	South Canara.	...	671	81,743	5,648	4,673	92,064	...	...	92,064
	Total ...	75	7,982	10,65,287	69,259	74,240	12,08,786	14	695	12,09,481
	Grand Total ...	171	21,836	29,44,718	1,75,399	2,06,738	33,26,855	406	12,588	33,39,443

D.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, *together with the Cost of New Buildings Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.*

1	2						3					
	RATIONS.						FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.					
JAILS.	A.			B.			A.			B.		
	Total Cost.			Cost per head of Average Strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of Average Strength.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	2,427	2	7	28	8	10	1,451	12	10	17	1	3
Berhampore	4,120	6	2	26	14	11	3,123	3	4	20	6	7
Vizagapatam	5,560	12	11	23	15	6	2,912	15	7	12	8	11
Rajahmundry Central ...	33,451	8	10	41	14	8	14,484	13	10	18	2	5
Do. District ...	3,391	2	1	41	13	10	2,322	14	5	28	10	10
Masulipatam	2,989	9	4	34	12	2	2,101	7	0	24	7	0
Guntoor	5,595	13	2	47	13	3	2,432	13	9	20	12	8
Nellore	6,552	0	8	43	15	7	2,880	0	0	19	5	3
Kurnool	4,713	12	8	35	7	1	2,655	1	8	19	15	5
Bellary	15,096	11	9	40	2	5	3,599	11	0	9	9	2
Cuddapah	7,279	14	0	41	5	10	2,852	1	8	16	3	3
Chittoor	5,516	0	7	24	10	0	3,606	0	0	16	1	7
Vellore Central	21,768	15	2	28	5	6	15,950	9	1	20	12	4
Do. Fort *	1,426	12	4	15	2	10	880	9	9	9	5	11
Salem Central	20,465	7	11	89	4	7	10,637	1	11	20	6	8
Guindy	3,169	11	1	42	13	4	1,648	8	0	22	4	5
Chingleput	6,912	7	1	43	7	7	3,385	10	0	21	4	8
Cuddalore	5,303	0	11	21	11	8	3,016	6	5	12	5	10
Tranquebar	3,276	13	8	31	13	1	2,388	7	7	23	3	1
Tanjore	4,161	0	1	33	4	7	2,805	3	0	22	7	1
Trichinopoly Central ...	29,279	6	9	38	0	5	13,445	8	2	17	7	5
Do. District ...	5,222	4	8	33	7	7	2,785	9	0	17	13	8
Madura	8,763	13	0	41	14	11	2,913	5	3	13	15	0
Tinnevelly	15,048	6	0	49	10	8	2,959	14	9	9	12	4
Paumben	5,272	6	7	47	8	0	2,951	8	7	26	9	5
Cochin	614	8	10	43	14	4	959	14	0	68	9	0
Calicut	6,778	13	3	61	1	2	3,273	8	0	29	7	10
Tellicherry	4,129	10	3	54	5	5	2,127	11	10	27	15	11
Cannanore Central	26,912	12	5	54	0	8	13,428	14	0	26	15	6
Mangalore	4,414	13	2	43	11	4	2,816	12	5	27	14	2
Coimbatore Central... ...	43,119	7	11	49	14	6	18,643	10	9	21	9	3
Do. District ...	6,281	8	2	50	4	0	931	14	4	7	7	3
Ootacamund do.	8,172	13	5	45	14	8	2,216	6	6	12	7	3
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	7,642	9	4	55	12	7	1,284	0	0	9	5	11
European Prison	3,513	9	4	159	11	4	6,967	12	7	316	11	5
Total ...	3,38,346	2	1	43	5	3	1,62,841	13	0	28	13	6
Penitentiary	20,325	12	11	45	10	10	6,499	14	11	14	9	8
Grand Total ...	3,58,671	15	0	43	6	4	1,69,341	11	11	28	6	8

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	4		5	
	POLICE GUARD.		EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.
	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Russelcondah ...	1,746 12 2	20 8 10	... ...	... ...
Berhampore	2,369 14 11	15 7 10	... ...	... ...
Vizagapatam... ...	4,835 8 0	20 13 6	... ...	... ...
Rajahmundry Central ...	7,736 0 0	9 11 1	... ...	... ...
Do District ...	901 5 4	11 2 0	... ...	... ...
Masulipatam...	1,415 0 0	16 7 3	... ...	... ...
Guntoor	2,238 9 7	19 2 2	... ...	... ...
Nellore	1,684 2 8	11 4 10	... ...	... ...
Kurnool	1,904 1 7	14 5 1	... ...	... ...
Bellary	6,661 5 4	17 11 6	... ...	... ...
Cuddapah	3,175 2 4	18 0 8	... ...	... ...
Chittoor	3,305 4 4	14 12 1	... ...	... ...
Vellore Central	7,841 3 7	10 3 4	... ...	... ...
Do. Fort *	528 9 0	5 10 0	... ...	... ...
Salem Central	5,152 2 8	9 14 3	... ...	... ...
Guindy	1,277 1 7	17 4 2	... .	... ...
Chingleput	2,554 3 2	16 1 0	... ...	... ...
Cuddalore	2,582 8 0	10 9 4	... ...	... ...
Tranquebar	2,040 0 0	19 12 11	... ...	... ...
Tanjore	2,729 8 5	21 13 5	... ...	... ...
Trichinopoly Central ...	7,443 0 0	9 10 8	... ...	... ...
Do. District ...	2,250 14 6	14 6 10	... ...	... ...
Madura	3,056 10 8	14 10 0	... ...	... ...
Tinnevelly	6,897 9 3	22 12 3	... ...	... .
Paumben	1,608 2 8	14 7 10	... ...	... ...
Cochin	168 0 0	12 0 0	... ...	... ...
Calicut	1,375 10 8	13 6 1	... ...	... ...
Tellicherry	462 0 0	6 1 3	... ...	... ...
Cannanore Central	7,056 8 11	14 2 9	... ...	... ...
Mangalore	1,372 12 0	13 9 6	... ...	... ...
Coimbatore Central... ...	14,352 0 0	16 9 9	... ...	... ...
Do. District ...	2,240 0 0	17 14 9	... ...	... ...
Ootacamund do.	2,849 5 4	16 0 1	... ...	... ...
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	2,189 5 4	15 15 8	600 0 0	4 6 1
European Prison	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Total ...	1,16,000 6 0	14 5 8	600 0 0	0 2 0
Penitentiary	5,681 11 2	12 12 3	... ...	... ...
Grand Total ...	1,21,682 1 2	14 5 0	600 0 0	0 1 11

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	6 HOSPITAL CHARGES. A. Total Cost.	B. Cost per head of Average Strength.	C. Cost per head of Average Number Sick.	7 CLOTHING. A. Total Cost.	B. Cost per head of Average Strength.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Russelcondah	10 4 6	0 1 11	3 6 10	340 0 4	4 0 0
Berhampore	82 9 1	0 8 7	11 12 9	323 15 4	2 1 10
Vizagapatam	103 6 11	0 7 2	17 3 10	819 4 2	3 8 6
Rajahmundry Central ...	891 1 2	1 1 10	49 8 1	1,825 11 10	2 4 7
Do. District ...	13 5 8	0 2 8	6 10 10	146 1 3	1 12 10
Masulipatam	146 15 8	1 11 4	73 7 10	243 10 0	2 13 4
Guntoor	132 11 10	1 2 2	22 2 0	403 9 7	3 7 2
Nellore	4 6 8	0 0 6	1 1 8	274 5 4	1 13 6
Kurnool	60 11 7	0 7 4	15 2 11	673 6 11	5 1 0
Bellary	9 0 0	0 0 5	0 9 0	602 7 1	1 9 8
Cuddapah...	167 11 11	0 15 3	18 10 3	1,233 10 9	7 0 2
Chittoor	0 4 0	... ...	0 0 7	1,102 14 6	4 14 9
Vellore Central	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,624 13 6	2 1 10
Do. Fort*	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 8 0	0 0 1
Salem Central	143 13 2	0 4 5	10 4 4	1,554 0 11	2 15 9
Guindy	193 4 2	1 6 4	25 13 1	385 12 8	5 3 5
Chingleput	135 0 6	0 13 7	13 8 1	210 6 8	1 5 2
Cuddalore	... ...	... ...	... ...	578 0 9	2 5 10
Tranquebar	481 3 6	4 10 9	80 3 3	287 0 0	2 12 7
Tanjore	217 5 7	1 11 10	36 3 8	262 1 0	2 1 7
Trichinopoly Central ...	217 5 11	0 4 6	16 11 6	1,491 10 9	1 15 0
Do. District ...	108 8 10	0 11 2	27 2 3	415 1 9	2 10 7
Madura	... ...	... ...	... ...	694 8 9	3 5 2
Tinnevelly	290 2 10	0 15 4	72 8 9	710 10 0	2 5 6
Paumben	808 8 6	7 4 7	62 3 1	578 8 10	5 3 5
Cochin	11 8 0	0 13 1	11 8 0	15 0 0	1 1 2
Calicut	... ...	... ...	... ...	672 0 6	6 0 10
Tellicherry	61 9 2	0 13 0	20 8 5	181 11 11	2 6 3
Cannanore Central ...	410 14 4	0 13 2	18 10 10	893 15 8	1 12 9
Mangalore	89 8 6	0 14 2	22 6 2	333 1 7	3 4 9
Coimbatore Central ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,965 6 6	2 4 5
Do. District ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	349 2 0	2 12 8
Ootacamund do. ...	205 9 11	1 2 6	68 8 8	1,486 11 0	8 5 8
Lawrence Asylum Works.	208 10 10	1 8 4	41 11 9	380 9 6	2 12 5
European Prison... ...	60 2 3	2 11 9	30 1 2	812 14 3	36 15 2
Total ...	5,175 13 0	0 15 4	22 3 7	23,872 13 7	4 1 2
Penitentiary	1,236 6 8	2 12 5	95 1 9	2,239 2 1	5 0 6
Grand Total ...	6,412 3 8	1 0 2	24 4 0	26,111 15 8	4 1 6

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	8		9	10
	CONTINGENCIES.			
	A.	B.	Total Expenditure on Guarding and Maintenance	Total Expenditure on New Buildings, Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.
	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Russelcondah ...	305 6 3	3 9 6	6,281 6 8	108 14 11
Berhampore ...	1,084 14 6	7 1 5	11,104 15 4	1,877 14 1
Vizagapatam ...	1,072 1 1	4 9 11	15,304 0 8	8,063 7 11
Rajahmundry Central.	2,278 5 4	2 13 8	60,667 9 0	458 14 6
Do. District	432 14 3	5 5 6	7,207 11 0	55 6 0
Masulipatam	721 11 6	8 6 3	7,618 5 6	30 12 0
Guntoor	923 3 11	7 14 3	11,726 13 10	85 7 9
Nellore	624 3 9	4 3 0	12,019 3 1	515 12 3
Kurnool	905 11 5	6 12 11	10,912 13 10	294 8 0
Bellary	1,671 15 10	4 7 2	27,641 3 0	5,097 3 11
Cuddapah	1,426 2 7	8 1 8	16,134 11 3	1,710 3 2
Chittoor	579 6 9	2 9 5	14,109 14 2	522 8 0
Vellore Central ...	1,008 7 11	1 5 0	48,194 1 3	12,230 10 9
Do. Fort* ...	63 9 7	0 10 10	2,900 0 8	0 2 0
Salem Central ...	553 11 2	1 1 0	38,506 5 9	534 6 10
Guindy	724 6 4	9 12 7	7,308 11 10	121 3 10
Chinglegput	1,027 15 10	6 7 5	14,225 11 3	85 15 0
Cuddalore	693 3 3	2 13 5	12,173 3 4	211 7 11
Tranquebar	680 11 8	6 9 9	9,154 4 5	459 15 4
Tanjore	1,007 6 4	8 0 11	11,182 8 5	185 11 7
Trichinopoly Central..	1,792 3 7	2 5 3	53,669 3 2	8,312 10 2
Do. District...	305 10 1	1 15 4	11,088 0 10	1,210 12 0
Madura	903 15 7	4 5 2	16,332 5 3	62 10 11
Tinnevelly	1,461 15 7	4 13 3	27,368 10 5	617 5 8
Paumben	576 6 3	5 3 1	11,795 9 5	... ...
Cochin	209 5 9	14 15 3	1,978 4 7	211 1 9
Calicut	848 5 6	7 10 3	12,948 5 11	489 4 10
Tellicherry	617 9 8	8 2 0	7,580 4 10	561 10 1
Cannanore Central ...	1,890 13 6	3 12 9	50,593 14 10	26,783 3 9
Mangalore	1,027 3 11	10 2 9	10,054 3 7	... ...
Coimbatore Central ...	2,492 14 7	2 14 2	80,573 7 9	1,863 3 4
Do. District...	321 3 3	2 9 1	10,123 11 9	25 10 4
Ootacamund do. ...	2,616 12 3	14 11 3	17,547 10 5	664 2 0
Lawrence Asylum Works	1,282 3 8	9 5 9	13,587 6 8	... ...
European Prison ...	1,543 13 1	70 2 9	12,898 3 6	2,917 14 5
Total ...	35,676 1 6	7 9 6	682,513 1 2	106,370 3 0
Penitentiary	3,048 3 1	6 13 7	39,031 2 10	10,747 15 2
Grand Total ...	38,724 4 7	7 9 2	721,544 4 0	117,118 2 2

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	11 Total Expenditure during the past year, Cols. 9 and 10.	12 Deduct Cash Receipts remitted to the Treasury.	13 Net Cost to Government during the year per Convict.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Russelcondah	6,390 5 7	399 13 1	70 7 7
Berhampore	12,982 13 5	409 3 0	82 2 11
Vizagapatam	23,367 8 7	124 5 2	100 3 0
Rajahmundry Central	61,126 7 6	16,276 12 3	56 3 3
Do. District	7,263 1 0	1,263 4 6	74 1 2
Masulipatam	7,649 1 6	33 4 0	88 8 11
Guntoor	11,812 5 7	... ...	100 15 4
Nellore	12,534 15 4	1,243 0 11	75 12 7
Kurnool	11,207 5 10	1,963 10 0	69 8 0
Bellary	32,738 6 11	1,726 0 6	82 7 8
Cuddapah	17,844 14 5	2,073 1 7	89 9 10
Chittoor	14,632 6 2	521 11 10	62 15 11
Vellore Central	90,424 12 0	16,020 5 6	96 14 1
Do. Fort*	2,900 2 8	1,116 6 1	18 15 7
Salem Central	39,040 12 7	11,066 9 4	53 11 1
Guindy	7,429 15 8	6 0 0	100 5 2
Chingleput	14,311 10 3	2,583 12 3	73 12 2
Cuddalore	12,384 11 3	6,381 8 7	24 9 8
Tranquebar	9,614 3 9	91 15 4	92 7 2
Tanjore	11,368 4 0	2,023 12 1	74 12 1
Trichinopoly Central	61,981 13 4	4,957 12 11	74 0 11
Do. District	12,298 12 10	1,289 9 3	70 9 2
Madura	16,395 0 2	979 9 7	73 12 2
Tinnevelly	27,986 0 1	389 2 10	91 1 3
Paumben	11,795 9 5	198 14 5	104 7 7
Cochin	2,189 6 4	115 7 0	148 2 3
Calicut	13,437 10 9	279 12 0	118 8 8
Tellicherry	8,141 14 11	2,422 0 11	75 4 2
Cannanore Central	77,377 2 7	4,334 12 6	146 10 9
Mangalore	10,054 3 7	925 4 9	90 6 2
Coimbatore Central	82,436 11 1	26,291 0 7	64 15 9
Do. District	10,149 6 1	189 0 0	79 10 11
Ootacamund do.	18,211 12 5	98 8 0	101 12 2
Lawrence Asylum Works	13,587 6 8	... ...	99 2 10
European Prison	15,816 1 11	2,191 14 1	619 4 6
Total ...	7,88,883 4 2	1,09,987 4 10	81 1 4
Penitentiary	49,779 2 0	6,418 12 10	97 7 0
Grand Total ...	8,38,662 6 2	†1,16,406 1 8	81 14 6

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

† Rupees 10,011-0-5 of this sum was realized from private individuals on account of hire of convicts and garden produce.

No. II.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, *and their Estimated Earnings.*

1	2	3	4	5			
				JAIL SERVANTS.			
				A.	B.	C.	D.
JAILS.	Average Number sentenced to labor.	Average Number unable to labor from sickness or old age.	Average Number of Convalescents and Weakly Convicts employed on light labor.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Ratio per-cent. of Average Strength.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.
						RS. A.	RS. A.
Russelcondah	84	3	13	10	12	2 13	337 8
Berhampore	146	10	1	47	32	2 8	1,410 0
Vizagapatam	224	45	13	58	26	2 3	1,522 8
Rajahmundry Central ...	810	24	134	337	42	3 4	13,143 0
Do. District ...	70	3	5	46	66	3 4	1,794 0
Masulipatam	76	9	3	13	17	3 3	497 4
Guntoor	112	26	9	63	56	5 10	4,252 8
Nellore	143	24	...	65	45	2 8	1,950 0
Kurnool	124	5	3	36	29	3 12	1,620 0
Bellary	370	80	24	56	15	3 10	2,436 0
Cuddapah	171	35	3	42	25	2 13	1,417 8
Chittoor	205	10	26	56	27	3 12	2,520 0
Vellore Central	768	116	6	229	30	2 8	6,870 0
Do. Fort	94	16	...	14	15	2 8	210 0
Salem Central	536	85	4	112	21	3 12	5,040 0
Guindy	72	3	...	60	83	3 12	2,700 0
Chingleput	164	47	...	41	25	3 2	1,537 8
Cuddalore	237	40	5	48	20	3 12	2,160 0
Tranquebar	99	7	...	25	25	3 12	1,125 0
Tanjore	124	5	18	22	18	3 12	990 0
Trichinopoly Central ...	773	114	25	174	22	3 2	6,525 0
Do. District ...	157	23	7	43	28	3 2	1,612 8
Madura	199	23	...	60	30	3 12	2,700 0
Tinnevelly	253	9	2	144	57	4 12	8,208 0
Paumben	111	12	4	14	13	7 12	1,302 0
Cochin	14	...	...	3	21	3 12	135 0
Calicut	108	...	20	35	32	4 0	1,680 0
Tellicherry	73	4	4	20	27	5 2	1,230 0
Cannanore Central ...	506	46	10	97	19	3 12	4,365 0
Mangalore	76	5	1	21	28	5 0	1,260 0
Coimbatore Central ...	885	141	5	203	23	3 12	9,135 0
Do. District ...	124	18	...	34	27	4 3	1,708 8
Ootacamund do. ...	178	3	34	22	12	7 8	1,980 0
Lawrence Asylum Works.	137	5	1	14	10	7 8	1,260 0
European Prison	25	1	4	7	28	10 0	840 0
Total ...	8,248	1,010	384	2,271	29	4 1	97,473 12
Penitentiary	457	70	3	59	13	3 12	2,655 0
Grand Total ...	8,705	1,080	387	2,330	28	4 1	1,00,128 12

No. II.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, *and their Estimated Earnings.*—(Continued.)

JAILS.	6 — BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAIL.			7 — GRINDING GRAIN AND MAKING CLOTHING OR OTHER ARTICLES FOR PRISON USE.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.
		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
Russelcondah	3	2 13	101 4	...	... ...	... ...
Berhampore	9	2 8	270 0	25	2 8	750 0
Vizagapatam	60	2 3	1,575 0	14	2 3	367 8
Rajahmundry Central ...	15	3 4	585 0	...	... ...	... ...
Do. District ...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
Masulipatam	18	3 3	688 8	4	3 3	153 0
Guntoor	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
Nellore	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
Kurnool	32	3 12	1,440 0	15	3 12	675 0
Bellary	21	3 10	913 8	7	3 10	304 8
Cuddapah	43	2 13	1,451 4	...	... ...	... ...
Chittoor	45	3 12	2,025 0	...	... ...	... ...
Vellore Central	26	2 8	780 0	23	2 8	690 0
Do. Fort	...	... ...	... ...	3	2 8	45 0
Salem Central	26	3 12	1,170 0	46	3 12	2,070 0
Guindy	...	... ...	... ...	2	3 12	90 0
Chingleput...	..	... ...	... ...	20	3 2	750 0
Cuddalore	4	3 12	180 0	10	3 12	450 0
Tranquebar	6	3 12	270 0	12	3 12	540 0
Tanjore	13	3 12	585 0	7	3 12	315 0
Trichinopoly Central ...	172	3 2	6,450 0	52	3 2	1,950 0
Do. District ...	...	... ...	... ...	8	3 2	300 0
Madura	7	3 12	315 0	55	3 12	2,475 0
Tinnevelly...	2	4 12	114 0	...	... ...	... ...
Paumben	...	... ...	... ...	4	7 12	372 0
Cochin	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
Calicut	33	4 0	1,584 0	3	4 0	144 0
Tellicherry...	22	5 2	1,353 0	14	5 2	861 0
Cannanore Central ...	141	3 12	6,345 0	12	3 12	540 0
Mangalore...	7	5 0	420 0	10	5 0	600 0
Coimbatore Central ...	17	3 12	765 0	22	3 12	990 0
Do. District ...	...	... ...	... ...	52	4 3	2,613 0
Ootacamund do. ...	2	7 8	180 0	8	7 8	720 0
Lawrence Asylum Works..	1	7 8	90 0	6	7 8	540 0
European Prison	3	10 0	360 0	2	10 0	240 0
Total ...	728	2 15	30,010 8	436	3 3	19,545 0
Penitentiary	104	3 12	4,680 0	24	3 12	1,080 0
Grand Total ...	832	3 0	34,690 8	460	3 3	20,625 0

No. II.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, *and their Estimated Earnings.*—(Continued.)

JAILS.	8			9		
	ON THE ROADS EMPLOYED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OR BY MUNICIPALITIES.			ON JAIL GARDEN.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Average Number employed.	Average estimated or actual monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Value of Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.	Value of Vegetables sold.
		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
Russelcondah	44	2 13	1,485 0	10	162 6	91 3
Berhampore	22	2 8	660 0	32	105 11	87 7
Vizagapatam	30	2 3	787 8	...	... ...	... ...
Rajahmundry Central ...	1	3 4	39 0	19	764 15	585 14
Do. District ...	8	3 10	348 0	2	... ...	125 1
Masulipatam	21	3 3	803 4	8	23 4	33 4
Guntoor	...	... ...	... ...	14	165 3	26 6
Nellore	11	2 8	330 0	12	... ...	193 7
Kurnool	13	3 12	585 0	...	... ...	... ...
Bellary	143	3 10	6,220 8	1	... ...	1 15
Cuddapah	29	2 13	978 12	...	... ...	... ...
Chittoor	46	3 12	2,070 0	11	... ...	110 10
Vellore Central ...	68	2 8	2,040 0	39	28 12	258 13
Do. Fort	44	2 8	660 0	3	... ...	26 6
Salem Central	7	3 12	315 0	29	... ...	557 12
Guindy	...	... ...	... ...	7	81 0	... ...
Chingleput	14	3 2	525 0	5	429 2	12 10
Cuddalore	71	3 12	3,195 0	...	... ...	... ...
Tranquebar	35	3 12	1,575 0	7	37 5	... ...
Tanjore	17	3 12	765 0	5	220 6	8 14
Trichinopoly Central ...	10	3 2	375 0	103	... ...	523 0
Do. District ...	33	3 2	1,237 8	9	... ...	171 10
Madura	3	3 15	141 12	21	... ...	188 1
Tinnevelly	79	4 12	4,503 0	17	250 8	137 2
Paumben	52	7 12	4,836 0	7	49 12	6 11
Cochin	11	3 12	429 0	...	... ...	... ...
Calicut	3	4 0	144 0	...	... ...	... ...
Tellicherry	1	5 2	61 8	1	85 6	14 5
Cannanore Central	11	3 12	495 0	10	... ...	83 6
Mangalore	1	5 0	60 0	5	186 13	... ..
Coimbatore Central	...	... ...	... ...	89	... ...	619 ...
Do. District... ...	1	4 3	351 12	...	... ...	... ...
Ootacamund do. ...	106	7 8	9,540 0	3	114 11	... ...
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	110	7 8	9,900 0	...	... ...	... ...
European Prison	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
Total ...	1,051	3 7	55,522 8	469	2,705 2	3,862 13
Penitentiary	4	3 12	180 0	5	704 4	14 13
Grand Total ...	1,055	3 7	55,702 8	474	3,409 6	3,877 10

No. II.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, *and their Estimated Earnings.*—(Continued.)

JAILS.	9—(*Contd.*) ON JAIL GARDEN—(*Continued.*)		10 ON MANUFACTORIES.			11 TOTAL.	
	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Estimated Profits of year.	Average Profits per head of those so employed.	Total estimated earnings of the Prisoners sentenced to labor.	Average estimated earnings per head of Prisoners sentenced to labor.
	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Russelcondah ...	2 2	253 9	1	85 0	7 1	2,262 5	26 15
Berhampore ...	0 8	193 2	...	... ...	... ...	3,283 2	22 8
Vizagapatam ...	... ...	... ...	4	14 5	3 9	4,266 13	19 1
Rajahmundry Cenl.	5 15	1,350 13	280	20,218 10	72 3	35,336 7	48 10
Do. District.	5 4	125 1	6	473 5	78 14	2,740 6	39 2
Masulipatam ...	0 9	56 8	...	... ...	... ...	2,198 8	28 15
Guntoor	1 2	191 9	...	... ...	... ...	4,444 1	39 11
Nellore	1 5	193 7	31	676 14	21 13	3,150 5	22 0
Kurnool	... ...	... ...	20	993 5	49 10	5,313 5	42 14
Bellary	0 2	1 15	38	773 11	20 6	10,650 2	28 13
Cuddapah	... ...	... ...	19	664 0	34 15	4,511 8	26 6
Chittoor	0 13	110 10	11	233 7	21 3	6,959 1	33 15
Vellore Central ...	0 10	287 9	261	8,838 10	33 14	19,506 3	25 6
Do. Fort ...	1 7	26 6	14	1,383 14	98 13	2,325 4	24 12
Salem Central ...	1 9	557 12	227	10,248 12	45 2	19,401 8	36 3
Guindy	0 15	81 0	...	... ...	... ...	2,871 0	39 14
Chingleput	7 6	441 12	37	3,374 10	91 3	6,628 14	40 7
Cuddalore	... ...	... ...	59	2,338 5	39 10	8,323 5	35 2
Tranquebar ...	0 7	37 5	7	248 2	35 7	3,795 7	38 5
Tanjore	3 13	229 4	37	982 5	26 9	3,866 9	31 3
Trichinopoly Cenl.	0 7	523 0	123	2,147 1	17 7	17,970 1	23 4
Do. District.	1 9	171 10	34	1,827 2	53 12	5,148 12	32 13
Madura	0 12	188 1	30	426 15	14 4	6,246 12	31 6
Tinnevelly	0 14	387 10	...	... ...	... ...	13,212 10	52 4
Paumben	0 11	56 7	18	512 13	28 8	7,079 4	63 12
Cochin	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	630 0	45 0
Calicut	... ...	... ...	14	437 4	31 3	3,989 4	36 15
Tellicherry	8 5	99 11	7	511 0	73 0	4,116 3	56 6
Cannanore Central.	0 11	83 6	179	5,296 0	29 9	17,124 6	33 13
Mangalore	3 2	186 13	26	782 7	30 1	3,309 4	43 9
Coimbatore Central.	0 9	619 0	408	20,088 13	49 4	31,597 13	35 11
Do. District.	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	4,673 4	37 11
Ootacamund do.	3 3	114 11	...	... ...	... ...	12,534 11	70 7
Lawrence Asylum Works	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	11,790 0	86 1
European Prison ...	... ...	... ...	8	1,939 9	242 7	3,379 9	135 3
Total ...	1 9	6,567 15	1,899	85,516 3	35 11	2,94,635 14	40 13
Penitentiary ...	12 0	719 1	188	*38,032 9	202 5	47,346 10	103 10
Grand Total ...	1 13	7,287 0	2,087	1,23,548 12	40 5	3,41,982 8	42 9

* Of this sum Rs. 33,756 is the value of work done in the Printing Department.

No. III.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.

1	2											
	CASH.											
	DEBITS.									CREDITS.		
	A.			B.			C.			D.		
JAILS.	Balance at close of previous year.			Cash Receipts during this year.			Total Cash Debits against the Superintendent.			Expended during the year.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	23	5	4	23	5	4	...	...	...
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	....	...	15	14	0	15	14	0	1	8	10
Rajahmundry Central ...	1,482	12	4	42,458	10	7	43,941	6	11	22,482	5	6
Do. District ...	231	14	11	1,117	7	0	1,349	5	11	255	11	2
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	122	7	4	1,172	4	1	1,294	11	5	531	12	7
Kurnool	...	...	..	3,372	3	0	3,372	3	0	1,924	2	5
Bellary	232	8	11	3,025	8	10	3,258	1	9	1,396	11	1
Cuddapah	113	10	6	1,856	9	0	1,970	3	6	484	13	8
Chittoor	20	11	4	423	2	8	443	14	0	96	15	2
Vellore Central	2	12	5	34,367	7	3	34,370	3	8	18,218	11	2
Do. Fort*	24	0	4	1,670	5	1	1,694	5	5	689	1	4
Salem	305	15	4	24,320	2	1	24,626	1	5	12,411	8	1
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	3,590	9	3	3,590	9	3	1,347	9	0
Cuddalore	...	...	...	8,107	12	2	8,107	12	2	3,978	12	7
Tranquebar	10	11	8	300	0	0	310	11	8	267	7	9
Tanjore	70	15	11	2,639	4	10	2,710	4	9	1,040	8	4
Trichinopoly Central ...	500	2	2	15,219	8	6	15,719	10	8	11,224	1	0
Do. District ...	69	0	0	1,895	11	0	1,964	11	0	660	0	0
Madura	4	15	1	1,301	3	5	1,306	2	6	586	8	7
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	17	9	0	17	9	0	...	...	...
Paumben	33	4	6	195	2	1	228	6	7	36	9	8
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	569	5	0	569	5	0	419	5	0
Tellicherry	130	0	10	5,194	6	6	5,324	7	4	2,829	7	0
Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	6,847	14	11	6,847	14	11	2,416	9	0
Mangalore...	0	1	7	1,289	1	3	1,289	2	10	406	9	5
Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	45,543	12	1	45,543	12	1	19,871	11	6
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
European Prison	120	7	4	4,086	6	7	4,206	13	11	1,929	10	1
Total ...	3,476	8	6	2,10,620	9	6	2,14,097	2	0	1,05,508	2	9
Penitentiary	192	6	2	14,615	11	7	14,808	1	9	7,617	14	2
Grand Total ...	3,668	14	8	2,25,236	5	1	2,28,905	3	9	1,13,126	0	11

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. III.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	2.—(*Contd.*) CASH.—(*Contd.*) CREDITS.—(*Contd.*) E. Cash remitted to the Treasury.	F. Balance in hand at close of this year.	3 OUTSTANDINGS. A. Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Jail.	B. Amount of outstanding Bills due to the Jail.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Russelcondah	23 5 4	... ...	... ...	... ...
Berhampore...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Vizagapatam	14 5 2	... ...	... ...	... ...
Rajahmundry Central ...	16,276 12 3	5,182 5 2	5,308 12 11	13,813 8 5
Do. District ...	791 3 6	302 7 3	... ...	30 8 8
Masulipatam	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Guntoor	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Nellore	749 13 9	13 1 1	... ...	78 13 1
Kurnool	1,446 6 0	1 10 7	... ...	760 0 3
Bellary	1,699 13 6	161 9 2	... ...	... ...
Cuddapah	1,480 15 7	4 6 3	... ...	74 5 0
Chittoor	307 14 10	39 0 0	... ...	... ...
Vellore Central	16,020 5 6	131 3 0	1,018 3 3	2,727 5 9
Do. Fort*	1,005 4 1	... ...	... ...	... ...
Salem	10,994 6 8	1,220 1 10	2,103 0 0	2,424 7 10
Guindy	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Chingleput	2,243 0 3	... ...	24 8 8	123 4 0
Cuddalore	4,110 15 7	18 0 0	... ...	2,771 11 8
Tranquebar	34 3 4	9 0 7	... ...	... ...
Tanjore	1,645 2 1	24 10 4	... ...	39 4 0
Trichinopoly Central ...	4,173 0 11	322 8 9	... ...	2,209 9 5
Do. District ...	1,057 15 3	246 11 9	... ...	82 10 0
Madura	649 12 7	69 13 4	... ...	... ...
Tinnevelly	17 9 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
Paumben	180 1 5	11 11 6	14 0 0	... ...
Cochin	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Calicut	150 0 0	... ...	... ...	95 4 8
Tellicherry	2,373 8 11	121 7 5	... ...	... ...
Cannanore Central... ...	3,798 14 6	632 7 5	... ...	803 12 10
Mangalore	882 4 9	0 4 8	... ...	... ...
Coimbatore Central ...	25,672 0 7	... ...	1,236 3 3	3,093 6 8
Do. District... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Ootacamund do. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Lawrence Asylum Works...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
European Prison	2,191 14 1	85 5 9	... ...	19 1 0
Total ...	99,991 1 5	8,597 13 10	9,704 12 1	29,147 1 3
Penitentiary	6,403 15 10	786 3 9	... ...	1,262 12 11
Grand Total ..	1,06,395 1 3	9,384 1 7	9,704 12 1	30,409 14 2

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. III.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	4			
	STOCK.			
	RAW MATERIAL.		MANUFACTURED GOODS.	
	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Value at close of previous year.	Value at close of this year.	Value at close of previous year.	Value at close of this year.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Russelcondah	... ...	... ...	... ...	61 10 8
Berhampore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Vizagapatam	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Rajahmundry Central ...	1,432 14 3	3,578 8 6	6,887 10 8	7,760 6 9
Do. District ...	22 8 7	28 7 7	195 11 8	52 8 11
Masulipatam	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Guntoor	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Nellore	54 7 8	46 13 8	128 15 9	310 13 2
Kurnool	249 13 4	206 0 6	166 2 4	479 3 10
Bellary	8 8 0	39 11 4	297 1 4	405 1 8
Cuddapah	24 0 0	... ...	234 1 6	180 2 0
Chittoor	18 9 6	... ...	201 11 0	7 4 3
Vellore Central	144 3 8	3,558 1 0	590 3 11	4,558 15 2
Do. Fort*	282 1 0	329 5 5	168 10 2	873 5 7
Salem Central	3,013 13 11	4,921 1 8	1,481 2 6	3,496 15 1
Guindy	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Chingleput	128 0 0	119 2 3	2,007 8 2	2,359 4 6
Cuddalore	1,061 15 1	161 9 1	818 3 3	1,038 6 8
Tranquebar	45 2 6	49 5 10	39 0 0	61 8 0
Tanjore	132 5 11	106 3 3	406 14 9	188 1 6
Trichinopoly Central ...	718 13 10	3,414 4 1	1,453 3 5	3,527 11 10
Do. District ...	329 3 10	51 5 5	552 13 6	1,257 7 6
Madura	10 6 8	16 14 0	73 6 0	309 4 0
Tinnevelly	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Paumben	... ...	50 0 0	304 11 1	304 4 5
Cochin	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Calicut	... ...	191 14 11	... ...	... ...
Tellicherry	38 0 0	633 1 0	275 10 6	313 0 0
Cannanore Central ...	... ...	1,536 15 6	... ...	1,023 14 5
Mangalore	... ...	... ...	42 13 0	23 3 2
Coimbatore Central ...	1,560 12 4	2,256 7 9	11,417 0 0	8,741 4 5
Do. District ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Ootacamund do. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Lawrence Asylum Works	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
European Prison ...	2,060 1 4	932 5 8	270 2 0	550 7 0
Total ...	11,335 13 5	22,227 10 5	23,012 12 6	37,884 4 6
Penitentiary	426 12 6	1,304 13 7	1,021 0 0	2,710 12 9
Grand Total ...	11,762 9 11	23,532 8 0	29,033 12 6	40,595 1 3

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. III.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	4.—(*Contd.*) STOCK.—(*Contd.*) PLANT AND MACHINERY. E. Value at close of previous year.	F. Value at close of this year.	5 Average actual cash earnings per head of average number of Prisoners sentenced to labor.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Russelcondah	... ...	... ...	0 4 5
Berhampore	... ...	... ...	... ...
Vizagapatam	... ...	... ...	0 1 0
Rajahmundry Central	2,116 15 10	2,227 10 10	20 1 6
Do. District	8 14 10	29 5 3	11 4 10
Masulipatam	... ...	... ...	... ...
Guntoor	... ...	... ...	... ...
Nellore	100 0 0	110 0 0	5 3 11
Kurnool	239 0 0	280 0 0	11 10 8
Bellary	300 0 0	330 4 3	4 9 6
Cuddapah	69 0 8	70 11 4	8 10 7
Chittoor	45 8 0	... ...	1 8 0
Vellore Central	276 15 11	860 13 5	20 13 9
Do. Fort*	92 8 0	152 13 10	10 11 1
Salem	545 4 10	1,198 3 5	20 8 2
Guindy	... ...	... ...	... ...
Chingleput...	... ...	... ...	13 10 10
Cuddalore	378 0 0	515 0 0	17 5 1
Tranquebar	16 1 11	23 9 11	0 5 6
Tanjore	38 14 0	38 5 0	13 4 3
Trichinopoly Central	516 5 5	1,222 12 2	5 6 6
Do. District	88 8 0	59 0 0	6 11 10
Madura	... ...	... ...	3 4 10
Tinnevelly	... ...	... ...	0 1 1
Paumben	... ...	... ...	1 9 11
Cochin	... ...	... ...	... ...
Calicut	... ...	35 0 0	1 6 3
Tellicherry	116 15 0	150 0 0	32 8 2
Cannanore Central	274 13 5	803 8 4	7 8 1
Mangalore	... ...	... ...	11 9 9
Coimbatore Central	285 2 7	507 2 8	29 0 2
Do. District	... ...	... ...	... ...
Ootacamund do.	... ...	... ...	... ...
Lawrence Asylum Works	... ...	... ...	... ...
European Prison	... ...	180 5 0	87 10 9
Total ...	5,509 0 5	8,734 9 5	9 15 0
Penitentiary	818 5 0	899 2 8	14 0 3
Grand Total ...	6,327 5 5	9,633 12 1	10 0 10

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. IV.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.

1	2			3			4		
JAILS.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 40 superficial and 600 cubic feet per Prisoner.			Average Number of Prisoners above capacity.			Average Number of Prisoners below capacity.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah	71	3	74	13·30	...	11·53	...	1·77	...
Berhampore	159	31	190	...	...	...	18·22	18·04	36·26
Vizagapatam	282	18	300	...	...	...	67·67	·25	67·92
Rajahmundry Central..	992	48	1,040	...	...	...	208·48	13·71	222·19
Do. District..	85	18	103	...	...	...	3·82	18·00	21·82
Masulipatam	106	4	110	...	...	...	22·55	1·20	23·75
Guntoor	105	15	120	6·28	...	...	...	7·95	1·67
Nellore	245	27	272	...	...	...	111·51	11·89	123·40
Kurnool	98	5	103	29·60	1·52	31·12	...	...	...
Bellary	388	27	415	...	...	...	32·90	4·82	37·72
Cuddapah	153	22	175	5·65	...	1·47	...	4·18	...
Chittoor	254	22	276	...	·03	...	52·27	...	52·24
Vellore Central ...	942	88	1,030	...	...	...	176·17	86·18	262·35
Do. Fort*	202	...	202	...	...	...	107·75	...	107·75
Salem Central	526	22	548	...	..	...	5·41	2·65	8·04
Guindy	87	...	87	...	...	...	15·14	...	15·14
Chingleput	130	29	159	13·48	...	5·27	...	8·21	...
Cuddalore	345	13	358	...	...	...	105·85	4·44	110·29
Tranquebar	116	8	124	...	1·40	...	18·11	...	16·71
Tanjore	169	28	197	...	...	...	46·41	23·84	70·25
Trichinopoly Central ...	746	88	834	8·59	...	...	...	69·05	68·46
Do. District ...	180	18	198	...	...	...	20·70	18·00	38·70
Madura	224	12	236	...	...	...	21·16	5·91	27·07
Tinnevelly	366	23	389	...	...	...	76·95	8·23	85·18
Paumben	112	2	114	...	...	...	2·15	·81	2·96
Cochin	29	8	37	...	...	...	16·28	6·64	22·92
Calicut	221	9	230	...	...	...	113·78	4·96	118·74
Tellicherry	161	5	166	...	...	...	88·16	2·24	90·40
Cannanore Central ...	747	30	777	...	30·00	...	241·51	...	241·51
Mangalore	223	15	238	...	...	...	131·53	4·01	135·54
Coimbatore Central ...	984	52	1,036	...	...	...	128·36	22·60	150·96
Do. District ...	180	...	180	...	...	...	54·75	...	54·75
Ootacamund do. ...	201	12	213	...	...	...	24·90	9·33	34·23
Lawrence Asylum Works	287	...	287	...	...	...	150·16	...	150·16
European Prison ...	35	...	35	...	...	...	10·53	...	10·53
Total ...	10,151	702	10,853	...	...	...	2004·28	375·94	2380·22
Penitentiary	417	30	447	14·44	1·65	16·09	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	10,568	732	11,300	...	...	...	1989·84	374·29	2364·13

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. IV.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	5			6			7		
	Average Daily Strength during the year.			Total Population during the year.			Number admitted into Hospital during the year.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah ...	84·30	1·23	85·53	321	6	327	64	2	66
Berhampore ...	140·78	12·96	153·74	483	46	529	109	16	125
Vizagapatam ...	214·33	17·75	232·08	903	98	1,001	109	6	115
Rajahmundry Cenl.	783·52	34·29	817·81	1,067	80	1,147	682	26	708
Do. Dist.	81·18	...	81·18	477	...	477	97	...	97
Masulipatam ...	83.45	2·80	86·25	258	12	270	74	2	76
Guntoor	111·28	7·05	118·33	402	22	424	160	25	185
Nellore	133·49	15·11	148·60	562	61	623	112	8	120
Kurnool	127·60	6·52	134·12	338	19	357	96	4	100
Bellary	355·10	22·18	377·28	962	62	1,024	361	10	371
Cuddapah... ...	158·65	17·82	176·47	618	49	667	349	18	367
Chittoor	201·73	22·03	223·76	744	76	820	150	20	170
Vellore Central ...	765·83	1·82	767·65	1,045	23	1,068	581	3	584
Do. Fort* ...	94·25	...	94·25	126	...	126	47	...	47
Salem Central ...	520·59	19·37	539·96	1,005	48	1,053	261	6	267
Guindy	71·86	...	71·86	109	...	109	171	...	171
Chingleput ...	143·48	20·79	164·27	454	44	498	310	39	349
Cuddalore ...	239·15	8·56	247·71	662	33	695	139	4	143
Tranquebar ...	97·89	9·40	107·29	315	31	346	84	4	88
Tanjore	122·59	4·16	126·75	392	19	411	90	3	93
Trichinopoly Cenl.	746·59	28·95	775 54	1,128	61	1,189	167	1	168
Do. Dist.	159·30	...	159·30	468	...	468	51	...	51
Madura	202·84	6·09	208·93	722	17	739	81	3	84
Tinnevelly ...	289·05	14·77	303·82	848	33	881	60	10	70
Pamben	109·85	1·19	111·04	217	5	222	239	5	244
Cochin	12·72	1·36	14·08	58	4	62	39	...	39
Calicut	107·22	4·04	111·26	402	11	413	101	...	101
Tellicherry ...	72·84	2·76	75·60	203	8	211	79	1	80
Cannanore Central.	505·49	...	505·49	692	...	692	506	...	506
Mangalore ...	91·47	10·99	102·46	366	38	404	132	1	133
Coimbatore Cenl...	855·64	29·40	885·04	1,231	54	1,285	488	21	509
Do. Dist....	125·25	...	125·25	521	...	521	291	...	291
Ootacamund do...	176·10	2·67	178·77	310	34	344	65	...	65
Lawrence Asylum Works	136·84	...	136·84	204	...	204	245	...	245
European Prison...	24·47	...	24·47	44	...	44	8	...	8
Tota ..	8146·72	326·06	8472·78	18,657	994	19,651	6,598	238	6,836
Penitentiary ...	431·44	31·65	463·09	1,665	206	1,871	300	24	324
Grand Total ...	8578·16	357·71	8935·87	20,322	1,200	21,522	6,898	262	7,160

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. IV.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.

JAILS.	8			9						
				NUMBER OF DEATHS.						
				A.		B.		C.		
	Daily Average Number of Sick during the year.			In Hospital.		Out of Hospital.		Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah	2·51	·11	2·62	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Berhampore	5·92	·66	6·58	8	1	...	...	8	1	9
Vizagapatam	5·72	·41	6·13	4	2	...	...	4	2	6
Rajahmundry Central ...	17·35	1·04	18·39	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
Do. District... ...	2·21	...	2·21	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Masulipatam	1·92	·02	1·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	5·18	·90	6·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	3·40	·22	3·62	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Kurnool	3·56	·21	3·77	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Bellary	15·80	·39	16·19	4	...	1	...	5	...	5
Cuddapah	8·75	·65	9·40	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
Chittoor	6·66	·61	7·27	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Vellore Central	22·61	·05	22·66	7	...	...	...	7	...	7
Do. Fort*	1·76	...	1·76	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Salem Central	13·89	·20	14·09	5	...	1	...	6	...	6
Guindy	3·57	...	3·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	9·44	1·03	10·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	6·42	·17	6·59	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Tranquebar	5·80	·10	5·90	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Tanjore	5·96	·07	6·03	8	1	...	...	8	1	9
Trichinopoly Central	13·27	·05	13·32	15	...	...	...	15	...	15
Do. District	4·34	...	4·34	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Madura	3·71	·10	3·81	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tinnevelly	3·63	·60	4·23	7	1	...	...	7	1	8
Paumben	12·42	·23	12·65	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cochin	·94	...	·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	3·53	...	3·53	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
Tellicherry	2·49	·11	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Central	21·52	...	21·52	14	...	...	...	14	...	14
Mangalore	3·61	·02	3·63	3	2	...	...	3	2	5
Coimbatore Central	18·16	·77	18·93	19	...	1	...	20	...	20
Do. District	12·03	...	12·03	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Ootacamund do.	3·17	...	3·17	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	5·38	...	5·38	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
European Prison	·46	...	·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	257·09	8·72	265·81	152	8	3	...	155	8	163
Penitentiary	12·16	1·20	13·36	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total ...	269·25	9·92	279·17	153	8	3	...	156	8	164

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. IV.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	10			11					
				RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.					
				A.			B.		
	Ratio of Deaths per cent. of "Total Population."			Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number of Sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah	...	16·66	·30	75·91	162·60	77·16	2·97	8·94	3·06
Berhampore	1·65	2·17	1·70	77·42	123·45	81·30	4·20	5·09	4·27
Vizagapatam	·44	2·04	·59	50·85	33·80	49·55	2·66	2·30	2·64
Rajah mundry Central ...	·56	...	·52	87·04	75·82	86·57	2·21	3·03	2·24
Do. District ...	·20	...	·20	119·48	...	119·48	2·72	...	2·72
Masulipatam	...	...	...	88·67	71·42	88·11	2·30	·71	2·24
Guntoor	...	...	...	143·78	354·60	156·34	4·65	12·76	5·13
Nellore	·35	...	·32	83·90	52·94	80·75	2·54	1·45	2·43
Kurnool	1·47	...	1·40	75·23	61·34	74·56	2·78	3·22	2·81
Bellary	·51	...	·48	101·66	45·08	98·33	4·44	1·75	4·29
Cuddapah	1·45	...	1·34	219·98	101·01	207·96	5·51	3·64	5·32
Chittoor	·40	...	·36	74·35	90·78	75·97	3·30	2·76	3·24
Vellore Central	·66	...	·65	75·86	164·83	76·07	2·95	2·74	2·95
Do. Fort*	1·58	...	1·58	49·86	...	49·86	1·86	...	1·86
Salem Central	·59	...	·56	50·13	30·97	49·44	2·66	1·03	2·60
Guindy	...	...	...	237·96	...	237·96	4·96	...	4·96
Chingleput	...	...	...	216·05	187·59	212·45	6·57	4·95	6·37
Cuddalore	·75	...	·71	58·12	46·72	57·72	2·68	1·98	2·66
Tranquebar	1·26	...	1·15	85·81	42·55	82·02	5·92	1·06	5·49
Tanjore	2·04	5·26	2·18	73·41	72·11	73·37	4·86	1·68	4·75
Trichinopoly Central ...	1·32	...	1·26	22·36	3·45	21·66	1·77	·17	1·71
Do. District ...	·64	...	·64	32·01	...	32 01	2·72	...	2·72
Madura	·13	...	·13	39·93	49·26	40·20	1·82	1·64	1·82
Tinnevelly	·82	3·03	·90	20·75	67·70	23·03	1·25	4·06	1·39
Paumben	·46	...	·45	217·56	420·17	219·74	11·30	19·32	11·39
Cochin	...	...	...	306·60	...	276·98	7·38	...	6·67
Calicut	1·49	...	1·45	94·19	...	90·77	3·29	...	3·17
Tellicherry	...	...	...	108·45	36·23	105·82	3·41	3·98	3·43
Cannanore Central ...	2·02	...	2·02	100·10	...	100·10	4·25	...	4·25
Mangalore	·81	5·26	1·23	144·31	9·09	129·80	3·94	·18	3·54
Coimbatore Central ...	1·62	...	1·55	57·03	71·42	57·51	2·12	2·61	2·13
Do. District ...	·57	...	·57	232·33	...	232·33	9·60	...	9·60
Ootacamund do. ...	1·61	...	1·45	36·91	...	36·35	1·80	...	1·77
Lawrence Asylum Works.	·98	...	·98	179·04	...	179·04	3·93	...	3·93
European Prison ...	...	...	...	32·68	...	32·68	1·87	...	1·87
Total ...	·83	·80	·82	80·98	72·99	80·68	3·15	2·67	3·13
Penitentiary	·06	...	·05	69·53	75·82	69·96	2·81	3·79	2·88
Grand Total ...	·76	·66	·76	80·41	73·24	80·12	3·13	2·77	3·12

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. IV.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	II—(*Contd.*) RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.—(*Contd.*)								
	C.			D.			E.		
	Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of Deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	81·30	1·16	...	81·30	1·16
Berhampore	...	...	...	5·68	7·71	5·85	5·68	7·71	5·85
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	1·86	11·27	2·58	1·86	11·27	2·58
Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	·76	...	·73	·76	...	·73
Do. District ...	...	...	...	1·23	...	1·23	1·23	...	1·23
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	1·49	...	1·34	...	...	...	1·49	...	1·34
Kurnool	...	...	...	3·91	...	3·72	3·91	...	3·72
Bellary	...	...	...	1·40	...	1·32	1·40	...	1·32
Cuddapah	1·89	...	1·70	3·79	...	3·40	5·67	...	5·10
Chittoor	...	...	...	1·48	...	1·34	1·48	...	1·34
Vellore Central	...	...	...	·91	...	·91	·91	...	·91
Do. Fort*	...	...	...	2·12	...	2·12	2·12	...	2·12
Salem Central	...	...	...	1·15	...	1·11	1·15	...	1·11
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	2·09	...	2·01	2·09	...	2·01
Tranquebar	...	...	...	4·08	...	3·72	4·08	...	3·72
Tanjore	...	...	...	7·52	24·03	7·10	7·52	24·03	7·10
Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	2·00	...	1·93	2·00	...	1·93
Do. District ...	...	...	...	1·88	...	1·88	1·88	...	1·88
Madura	...	...	...	·49	...	·47	·49	...	·47
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	2·42	6·77	2·63	2·42	6·77	2·63
Paumben	...	...	...	·91	...	·90	·91	...	·90
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	5·59	...	5·39	5·59	...	5·39
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Central... ...	...	...	...	2·76	...	2·76	2·76	...	2·76
Mangalore	...	...	...	3·27	8·19	4·87	3·27	18·19	4·87
Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	2·33	...	2·25	2·33	...	2·25
Do. District ...	...	...	...	2·39	...	2·39	2·39	...	2·39
Ootacamund do. ...	...	...	...	2·83	...	2·79	2·83	...	2·79
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	...	...	...	1·46	...	1·46	1·46	...	1·46
European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	·06	...	·05	1·84	2·45	1·86	1·90	2·45	1·92
Penitentiary	...	...	...	23	...	·21	·23	...	·21
Grand Total ...	·05	...	·05	1·76	2·23	1·77	1.81	2·23	1·83

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. I.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.

Districts.	Number of Registration Office.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. — Compulsory.							Optional.			
		Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c. (Section 17, Clause 2).	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of do. (Section 17, Clause 3).	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All Leases other than Perpetual Leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause 1).	Acknowledgments of do. (Section 18, Clause 2).	Leases for one year or less, &c., (Section 18, Clause 3) and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs. A. P.				
General Registry Office	1	...	23	...	...	1	24	266 4 0	...	...	...	...
Madras do.	1	10	2,859	1	...	334	3,204	8,065 12 0	156	...	10	2
Ganjam District	11	5	1,157	3	...	10	1,175	2,369 4 0	457	1	5	...
Vizagapatam do.	18	28	2,039	3	6	145	2,221	4,726 8 0	274	...	9	...
Godavery do.	19	21	2,787	7	1	80	2,896	5,642 0 0	1,565	...	65	...
Kistna do.	16	12	1,468	1	2	75	1,558	2,928 12 0	563	...	5	1
Nellore do.	15	10	1,145	1	16	158	1,330	2,697 12 0	401	...	37	1
Cuddapah do.	15	8	1,598	14	4	132	1,756	3,350 4 0	719	1	11	...
Kurnool do.	12	21	1,860	...	2	1,550	3,433	5,659 8 0	1,012	...	16	1
Bellary do.	22	13	2,009	1	3	54	2,080	4,014 12 0	537	...	10	...
Chingleput do.	11	4	2,122	1	10	134	2,271	4,527 4 0	448	...	20	...
North Arcot do.	16	12	2,904	1	19	117	3,053	6,137 8 0	531	...	35	1
South Arcot do.	13	5	2,863	...	3	115	2,986	5,933 2 0	829	2	92	...
Tanjore do.	18	72	13,251	36	67	1,129	14,555	32,646 0 0	2,219	8	681	...
Tinnevelly do.	18	45	12,806	7	16	123	12,997	25,211 4 0	3,338	1	80	1
Madura do.	17	12	6,585	3	14	137	6,751	14,055 0 0	910	1	14	1
Trichinopoly do.	9	5	3,513	...	11	235	3,764	7,606 8 0	742	42	70	...
Salem do.	18	8	3,127	1	17	116	3,269	6,142 4 0	544	1	23	6
Coimbatore do.	16	11	4,909	3	7	184	5,114	10,129 4 0	356	...	26	...
South Canara do.	11	22	4,001	366	1,007	221	5,617	11,980 4 0	733	11	109	...
Tellicherry do.	11	19	5,774	58	123	5,287	11,261	17,226 0 0	4,762	47	1,028	...
Calicut do.	20	17	10,249	26	119	9,184	19,595	33,706 12 0	4,949	16	2,063	...
Neilgherry do.	2	1	103	...	...	33	137	430 12 0	73	...	1	...
Total ...	310	361	89,152	533	1,447	19,554	111,047	2,15,452 10 0	26,118	131	4,410	14

No. I.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.—(*Continued.*)						REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
	Optional.—(*Continued.*)												
	Miscellaneous Registrations under Section 18, Clause 7, other than Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.		Conveyances, &c., of Moveable Property and Receipts for same	Obligations for payment of Money.	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.		
	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
				Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.					Rs. A. P.		
General Registry Office...	...	...	...	... ...	5,10,523	10 4	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...
Madras do. ...	...	...	186	178 0 0	55,34,986	11 8	17	203	109	329	975 12 0	1	37
Ganjam District ...	17	...	480	550 2 0	5,32,697	8 6	8	126	79	213	485 4 0	...	...
Vizagapatam do. ...	1	3	287	306 8 0	12,74,098	3 5	13	195	71	279	667 8 0	...	4
Godavery do. ...	72	2	1,704	2,014 4 0	13,82,185	7 7	160	1,013	167	1,340	2,822 0 0	4	9
Kistna do. ...	36	...	605	672 8 0	6,27,198	3 11	36	139	28	203	388 0 0	...	7
Nellore do. ...	20	...	459	542 12 0	8,74,570	0 0	12	91	67	170	374 0 0	...	3
Cuddapah do. ...	14	9	754	792 8 0	6,42,966	3 7	15	45	57	117	267 12 0	...	2
Kurnool do. ...	39	...	1,068	1,114 0 0	8,73,788	7 8	31	100	41	172	383 4 0	...	1
Bellary do. ...	17	34	598	656 0 0	9,19,744	5 7	26	136	75	237	488 0 0	...	8
Chingleput do. ...	46	...	514	634 8 0	9,70,788	11 4	2	81	32	115	369 0 0	...	14
North Arcot do. ...	38	8	613	741 4 0	12,86,127	13 0	7	107	51	165	440 0 0	...	17
South Arcot do. ...	12	9	944	1,027 12 0	10,77,465	0 0	6	84	68	158	361 12 0	1	13
Tanjore do. ...	44	90	3,042	3,975 12 0	76,50,455	9 0	33	852	474	1,359	2,877 12 0	...	52
Tinnevelly do. ...	92	39	3,551	3,946 4 0	56,75,326	0 0	41	1,153	244	1,438	2,695 0 0	1	27
Madura do. ...	71	4	1,001	1,183 4 0	38,54,836	9 8	4	317	101	422	1,455 0 0	1	15
Trichinopoly do. ...	7	9	870	1,023 12 0	17,64,357	3 9	12	186	121	319	707 4 0	2	11
Salem do. ...	27	...	601	696 8 0	12,55,593	2 9	27	149	89	265	615 12 0	...	2
Coimbatore do. ...	28	...	410	488 0 0	20,21,561	4 1	8	145	45	198	413 8 0	...	...
South Canara do. ...	42	...	895	1,260 12 0	31,07,332	9 0	109	635	180	924	1,582 4 0	2	13
Tellicherry do. ...	86	...	5,923	6,188 12 0	31,01,515	3 10	211	809	178	1,198	2,326 4 0	...	4
Calicut do. ...	277	...	7,305	8,199 12 0	70,86,890	5 11	232	1,202	262	1,696	3,170 12 0	...	3
Neilgherry do. ...	37	...	111	222 12 0	2,77,640	9 4	...	6	8	14	41 0 0	...	...
Total ...	1,023	207	31,903	36,415 10 0	5,23,02,648	15 11	1,010	7,774	2,547	11,331	23,906 12 0	12	242

No. I.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Number of Written Authorities to Adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 41 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 42 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Special Registrations under Section 52 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of Refusals to Register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for Copies.	RECEIPTS. Total Ordinary Fees (including the entries in Columns 9, 17, & 23, and the Total Fees paid for Registrations under Columns 25 and 26).	RECEIPTS. Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total Expenditure.
	26	26 (a)	26 (b)	27	28	28 (a)	29	30	31	32	33	34
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
General Registry Office...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	266 4 0	574 5 11	* 39,882 8 2
Madras do. ...	...	...	1	5	...	106	41	115	164	9,398 8 0	3,826 4 0	† 10,132 8 10
Ganjam District ...	...	...	138	15	...	169	1	68	68	3,404 10 0	1,248 1 9	3,531 15 0
Vizagapatam do. ...	...	...	410	5	58	29	31	91	99	5,717 8 0	2,306 5 0	5,015 4 10
Godavery do. ...	1	49	1,268	3	1	460	13	113	135	10,519 0 0	4,155 11 0	8,791 11 7
Kistna do. ...	...	4	358	2	...	45	14	32	69	4,021 4 0	1,432 7 0	4,042 1 4
Nellore do. ..	...	4	309	...	...	26	13	35	79	3,629 8 0	1,245 14 0	3,421 8 3
Cuddapah do. ...	...	...	447	4	1	12	21	14	57	4,420 8 0	1,059 1 4	4,106 10 11
Kurnool do. ...	...	13	742	...	...	25	6	19	127	7,161 12 0	1,530 8 6	5,404 15 5
Bellary do. ...	2	54	314	5	...	121	17	22	136	5,208 12 0	1,444 6 9	4,542 11 0
Chingleput do. ...	...	...	383	7	3	59	22	36	114	5,600 12 0	1,794 8 0	4,611 10 6
North Arcot do. ...	...	2	571	16	1	13	86	30	121	7,365 12 0	1,968 13 9	5,551 10 7
South Arcot do. ...	...	...	622	8	15	56	42	19	189	7,366 10 0	1,794 2 0	6,034 9 10
Tanjore do. ...	...	187	2,106	19	42	151	401	208	1,123	39,724 4 0	10,101 3 6	28,107 5 1
Tinnevelly do. ...	2	218	4,893	10	3	536	81	147	717	31,975 8 0	10,997 10 0	22,900 8 0
Madura do. ...	...	...	228	8	2	86	28	126	609	16,752 12 0	2,913 7 0	11,508 5 0
Trichinopoly do. ...	...	...	387	19	1	22	31	41	160	9,392 8 0	1,853 15 0	7,094 1 6
Salem do. ...	1	46	667	13	...	18	29	50	127	7,469 8 0	1,608 9 0	6,045 11 1
Coimbatore do. ...	...	...	...	6	6	58	20	31	129	11,030 12 0	1,098 3 0	7,318 3 0
South Canara do. ...	...	...	63	8	1	54	52	114	952	14,882 4 0	5,427 12 4	12,021 10 2
Tellicherry do. ...	...	...	1,383	1	1	19	37	99	508	25,761 0 0	7,835 0 0	17,600 14 4
Calicut do. ...	...	...	1,017	7	...	13	45	261	942	45,090 4 0	8,714 13 0	30,873 7 10
Neilgherry do. ...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	17	19	694 8 0	75 6 9	917 0 0
Total ...	6	577	16,311	162	135	2,078	1,034	1,688	6,649	2,76,854 0 0	75,006 8 7	2,49,757 0 3

* This sum includes Rupees 13,292-14-5, being the estimated value of paper for Registers and Indexes, office stationery and packing materials, Service Postage and house-rent.

† Including Rupees 14, the value of office stationery.

No. II.—

Classified Table showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents

DISTRICTS.	AFFECTING IMMOVE											
	DEEDS OF GIFT.				DEEDS OF SALE (RUPEES 100 AND UPWARDS.)				DEEDS OF SALE (LESS THAN RUPEES 100.)			
	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.			Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.			Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.		
1	2	3			4	5			6	7		
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
General Registry Office...	...	...	...	...	13	3,43,949	0	0	...	...	...	...
Madras do. ...	10	4,284	0	0	1,371	17,78,678	9	6	121	7,709	12	10
Ganjam District ...	5	4,300	0	0	547	2,21,402	11	6	349	17,947	14	9
Vizagapatam do. ...	28	16,225	0	0	894	4,50,377	15	11	212	11,467	4	0
Godavery do. ...	21	9,154	0	0	1,704	6,44,817	11	9	1,280	73,031	5	9
Kistna do. ...	12	2,742	6	6	669	2,05,542	10	7	437	23,640	1	1
Nellore do. ...	10	3,352	0	0	303	98,678	0	0	247	14,679	0	0
Cuddapah do. ...	8	3,795	8	0	1,160	3,65,953	0	10	614	37,392	12	4
Kurnool do. ...	21	5,880	0	0	1,097	2,60,602	12	6	734	40,415	3	0
Bellary do. ...	13	400	0	0	849	3,21,732	9	7	384	21,387	8	6
Chingleput do. ...	4	1,050	0	0	1,023	4,04,361	14	5	339	20,081	4	6
North Arcot do. ...	12	9,539	5	0	1,285	3,98,216	3	0	375	28,256	6	0
South Arcot do. ...	5	1,961	0	0	1,292	4,25,296	0	0	639	39,448	0	0
Tanjore do. ...	72	37,772	0	0	5,141	26,67,857	8	0	1,417	83,593	0	0
Tinnevelly do. ...	45	47,894	0	0	4,004	17,79,559	0	0	16,77	97,344	0	0
Madura do. ...	12	6,323	0	0	2,353	10,53,115	0	9	577	34,209	12	10
Trichinopoly do. ...	5	600	0	0	1,412	6,39,987	10	11	527	30,121	6	7
Salem do. ...	8	2,835	0	0	1,457	4,79,294	14	3	369	20,914	1	0
Coimbatore do. ...	11	2,550	0	0	2,318	9,77,712	4	4	252	15,030	8	0
South Canara do. ...	22	7,375	0	0	1,175	9,08,234	6	10	351	16,887	12	1
Tellicherry do. ...	19	8,490	0	0	1,529	7,25,728	3	1	787	36,194	6	4
Calicut do. ...	17	40,371	6	10	3,125	15,27,062	10	3	1,821	85,805	14	9
Neilgherry do. ...	1	...	...	...	76	1,53,191	3	6	70	1,844	6	0
Total ...	361	2,16,893	10	4	34,797	1,68,31,352	1	6	13,579	7,57,401	12	4

REGISTRATION.

registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.

ABLE PROPERTY.

PERPETUAL LEASES.		LEASES FOR UPWARDS OF ONE YEAR.		LEASES FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.		AMOUNT OF FINE OR PREMIUM PAID ON SUCH LEASES	
Number of Deeds.	Value of Annual Rents.	Number of Deeds.	Value of Annual Rents.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Rents.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	RS. A. P.	1	RS. A. P. 315 0 0	...	RS. A. P.	...	RS. A. P. ... ...
...	... ...	334	15,84,969 13 10	10	3,503 0 0	...	... ...
...	... ...	13	17,583 15 4	2	250 8 0	...	... ...
6	101 8 9	147	30,723 6 0	7	1,602 12 0	...	... ...
1	160 0 0	101	19,171 15 0	44	15,598 11 4	1	625 0 0
2	605 0 0	75	285 8 6	5	87 0 0	...	... ...
16	2,179 0 0	193	3,44,826 0 0	2	97 0 0	...	... ...
4	630 0 0	140	23,168 13 11	3	108 0 0	14	2,225 2 0
2	145 0 0	1,561	2,83,181 14 2	5	637 0 0	...	... ...
3	416 0 0	60	15,034 6 0	4	1,322 0 0	...	... ...
10	1,075 11 8	143	42,901 4 11	11	1,302 9 1	...	... ...
19	6,443 10 0	137	1,72,203 2 0	15	9,841 14 0	...	... ...
3	3 0 0	186	13,814 0 0	21	894 0 0	2	83 0 0
67	297 1 0	1,619	2,35,189 0 0	191	19,277 0 0	...	... ...
16	221 0 0	150	39,443 0 0	53	11,516 0 0	1	1,500 0 0
11	18,390 10 9	143	1,63,266 13 3	8	708 0 0	4	1,000 0 0
14	46 8 0	278	25,868 5 10	27	5,625 0 0	...	... ...
17	6,526 1 10	128	1,27,234 9 4	11	537 0 0	2	140 0 0
7	107 3 2	203	18,967 1 0	7	1,287 0 0	...	... ...
1,007	71,580 0 2	263	48,990 2 8	67	3,229 12 0	50	14,679 0 0
123	2,782 4 0	6,236	5,02,272 1 9	79	3,567 3 2	729	3,592 3 5
119	21,308 9 10	9,502	13,52,251 2 10	1,745	1,20,271 12 7	52	821 13 9
...	... ...	33	51,500 0 0	1	540 0 0	...	... ...
1,447	1,33,018 5 2	21,646	51,25,161 8 11	2,318	2,01,403 2 2	855	24,666 3 2

No. II.—

Classified Table showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered

DISTRICTS.	AFFECTING IMMOVE											
	DEEDS OF MORTGAGE.				ALL OTHER DEEDS NOT MENTIONED ABOVE EXCEPT CERTIFIED COPIES OF DECREES AND ORDERS OF COURT.				CERTIFIED COPIES OF DECREES AND ORDERS OF COURT.			
	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.			Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.			Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.		
	16	17			18	19			20	21		
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
General Registry Office	6	14,700	0	0	4	1,51,559	10	4	...	...	...	...
Madras do. ...	1,377	17,78,750	10	7	149	3,77,090	12	11	...	...	...	...
Ganjam District ...	698	2,56,578	15	5	41	14,633	7	6	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam do. ...	1,133	6,81,921	9	4	78	81,210	2	2	3	1,068	9	3
Godavery do. ...	1,293	4,77,746	10	5	154	1,41,405	0	9	2	475	0	0
Kistna do. ...	907	3,16,448	9	0	56	65,847	0	3	...	...	...	...
Nellore do. ...	967	3,61,044	0	0	51	49,715	0	0	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah do. ...	502	1,57,707	4	10	70	50,199	11	8	9	1,785	14	0
Kurnool do. ...	1,004	2,69,914	10	0	77	13,012	0	0	...	...	...	...
Bellary do. ...	1,262	5,14,237	5	10	69	35,207	2	0	34	10,007	5	8
Chingleput do. ...	1,184	3,98,946	15	3	71	1,01,068	15	6	...	...	...	...
North Arcot do. ...	1,727	5,93,171	5	0	88	66,026	0	0	8	2,430	0	0
South Arcot do. ...	1,662	5,12,607	0	0	113	81,359	0	0	9	2,000	0	0
Tanjore do. ...	8,113	33,04,351	0	0	887	12,69,891	0	0	90	32,228	0	0
Tinnevelly do. ...	10,220	33,65,392	0	0	344	3,04,603	0	0	39	27,854	0	0
Madura do. ...	4,409	18,10,034	14	7	232	7,62,330	8	0	4	5,457	13	6
Trichinopoly do. ...	2,119	8,35,329	13	9	246	2,18,522	14	4	9	8,055	8	4
Salem do. ...	1,741	5,00,318	14	1	139	1,17,792	10	3	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore do. ...	2,549	9,42,457	12	5	177	63,449	7	2	...	...	...	...
South Canara do. ...	2,862	14,97,459	5	7	765	5,38,897	1	8	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry do. ...	7,159	14,74,284	11	7	1252	3,44,604	2	6	...	...	...	...
Calicut do. ...	7,304	27,54,739	10	5	3267	11,84,257	4	8	...	...	...	...
Neilgherry do. ...	30	70,153	13	6	37	411	2	4	...	...	...	...
Total ...	60,228	2,28,88,296	15	7	8367	60,33,093	2	0	207	91,362	2	9

REGISTRATION.

in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.—(Contd.)

ABLE PROPERTY.

TOTAL.		DEEDS OF SALE.		BONDS.		OTHER DOCUMENTS REGISTERED IN BOOK IV.	
Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
24	5,10,523 10 4	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
3,372	55,34,986 11 8	17	35,391 8 0	203	3,07,522 3 10	109	88,134 13 3
1,655	5,32,697 8 6	8	1,897 11 4	126	96,643 3 10	79	24,100 2 2
2,508	12,74,098 3 5	13	10,563 12 9	195	1,45,285 5 5	71	30,706 8 10
4,600	13,82,185 7 7	160	70,009 10 11	1,013	11,13,107 6 2	167	37,360 10 0
2,163	6,27,198 3 11	36	11,359 13 7	113	46,325 9 6	28	18,335 15 10
1,789	8,74,570 0 0	12	2,703 0 0	91	62,037 0 0	67	33,326 0 0
2,510	6,42,966 3 7	15	3,888 10 0	45	34,174 8 7	57	25,444 9 10
4,501	8,73,788 7 8	31	14,589 0 0	100	1,13,881 10 9	41	1,12,237 0 0
2,678	9,19,744 5 7	26	2,963 11 0	136	1,11,453 0 8	75	22,696 1 5
2,785	9,70,788 11 4	2	165 0 0	81	36,369 13 7	32	2,53,406 12 8
3,666	12,86,127 13 0	7	1,621 14 0	107	1,89,489 11 0	51	52,602 4 0
3,930	10,77,465 0 0	6	940 0 0	84	27,105 0 0	68	27,295 0 0
17,597	76,50,455 9 0	33	37,784 0 0	852	3,64,704 0 0	474	1,94,749 8 0
16,548	56,75,326 0 0	41	54,639 0 0	1,153	4,09,657 0 0	244	1,96,715 0 0
7,752	38,54,836 9 8	4	739 4 0	317	2,35,236 1 6	101	10,37,331 10 6
4,634	17,64,357 3 9	12	1,615 4 0	186	96,321 9 6	121	1,65,226 2 4
3,870	12,55,593 2 9	27	4,675 7 0	149	1,50,338 8 6	89	1,85,091 0 4
5,524	20,21,561 4 1	8	1,956 14 0	145	50,746 0 0	45	40,861 8 0
6,512	31,07,332 9 0	109	46,745 5 11	635	2,24,271 8 3	180	55,898 1 6
17,184	31,01,515 3 10	211	60,907 6 3	809	3,10,477 15 4	178	1,33,482 1 3
26,900	70,86,890 5 11	232	87,124 2 7	1,202	4,81,659 5 2	262	1,87,633 6 8
248	2,77,640 9 4	...	... ...	6	1,050 0 0	8	23,223 0 0
142,950	5,23,02,648 15 11	1,010	4,52,340 7 4	7,774	46,07,856 9 7	2,547	29,45,857 4 7

No. II.—*REGISTRATION.*

Classified Table showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

DISTRICTS.	AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY.—(*Continued.*) TOTAL.		CIVIL COURT MEMORANDA.		Grand Total of Documents.	Grand Total of Aggregate Value.
	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Memoranda.	Aggregate Value.		
	30	31	32	33	34	35
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Genl. Registry Office.	...	... ...	...	... ...	24	5,10,523 10 4
Madras do. ...	329	4,31,048 9 1	1	1,359 9 6	3,702	59,67,394 14 3
Ganjam District ...	213	1,22,641 1 4	138	19,199 11 0	2,006	6,74,538 4 10
Vizagapatam do. ...	279	1,86,555 11 0	410	21,991 1 11	3,197	14,82,645 0 4
Godavery do. ...	1,340	12,20,477 11 1	1,268	73,359 5 3	7,208	2,676,022 7 11
Kistna do. ...	203	76,021 6 11	358	57,410 14 4	2,724	7,60,630 9 2
Nellore do. ...	170	98,066 0 0	309	26,059 0 0	2,268	9,98,695 0 0
Cuddapah do. ...	117	63,507 12 5	447	39,623 9 3	3,074	7,46,097 9 3
Kurnool do. ...	172	2,40,707 10 9	742	72,419 15 9	5,415	11,86,916 2 2
Bellary do. ...	237	1,37,112 13 1	314	10,086 1 0	3,229	10,66,943 3 8
Chingleput do. ...	115	2,89,941 10 3	383	1,38,126 0 11	3,283	13,98,856 6 6
North Arcot do. ...	165	2,43,713 13 0	571	22,225 2 0	4,402	15,52,066 12 0
South Arcot do. ..	158	55,340 0 0	622	28,226 0 0	4,710	11,61,031 0 0
Tanjore do. ...	1,359	5,97,237 8 0	2,106	2,42,349 0 0	21,062	84,90,052 1 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	1,438	6,61,011 0 0	4,893	18,45,797 0 0	22,879	81,82,134 0 0
Madura do. ...	422	12,73,307 0 0	228	36,952 7 0	8,402	51,65,096 0 8
Trichinopoly do. ...	319	2,63,162 15 10	387	51,025 10 9	5,340	20,78,545 14 4
Salem do. ...	265	3,40,104 15 10	667	55,071 9 4	4,802	16,50,769 11 11
Coimbatore do. ...	198	93,564 6 0	...	... ...	5,722	21,15,125 10 1
South Canara do. ...	924	3,26,914 15 8	63	10,528 13 0	7,499	34,44,775 5 8
Tellicherry do. ...	1,198	5,04,867 6 10	1,383	34,154 4 8	19,765	36,40,537 2 7
Calicut do. ...	1,696	7,56,309 14 5	1,017	19,461 4 0	29,613	78,62,661 8 4
Neilgherry do. ...	14	24,273 0 0	4	1,576 0 0	266	3,03,489 9 4
Total ...	11,331	80,06,054 5 6	16,311	28,07,002 7 8	1,70,592	6,31,15,705 13 1

APPENDIX III.

No. I.—*Table showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1871-72.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1870-71.		Comparison.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Ganjam	103,150	1,29,429	162,550	4,74,080	265,700	6,03,509	277,490	6,33,978	...	...	11,790	30,469
Vizagapatam ...	55,660	55,503	19,736	1,05,203	75,396	1,60,706	75,252	1,71,202	144	...	...	10,496
Godavery	251,682	5,14,522	235,867	*6,59,219	487,549	11,73,741	† 506,682	12,08,936	...	...	19,133	35,195
Kistna	1,629,696	23,35,997	145,507	8,01,341	1,775,203	31,37,338	†1,795,215	32,10,304	...	...	20,012	72,966
Nellore	594,255	7,61,141	157,172	7,12,410	751,427	14,73,551	777,971	15,76,835	...	...	26,544	1,03,284
Cuddapah	1,117,894	8,65,649	86,670	7,14,397	1,204,564	15,80,046	1,245,209	16,65,329	...	...	40,645	85,283
Bellary	2,169,627	13,89,525	139,047	6,27,732	2,308,674	20,17,257	2,363,645	21,19,268	...	...	54,971	1,02,011
Kurnool	1,124,319	11,00,251	24,010	1,80,626	1,148,329	12,80,877	1,193,290	13,43,848	...	...	44,961	62,971
Chingleput	164,165	2,90,116	240,133	10,17,462	404,298	13,07,578	397,046	12,60,889	7,252	46,689	...	...
North Arcot ...	428,191	6,53,829	189,143	11,35,607	617,334	17,89,436	660,887	18,42,842	...	...	43,553	53,406
South Arcot ...	814,296	15,61,907	262,483	14,45,375	1,076,779	30,07,282	1,161,233	31,69,313	...	...	84,454	1,62,031
Tanjore	192,458	2,69,996	735,922	36,77,455	928,380	39,47,451	936,391	39,64,115	...	...	8,011	16,664
Trichinopoly ...	856,887	8,23,753	134,491	6,33,555	991,378	14,57,308	1,021,762	14,89,580	...	...	30,384	32,272
Madura	622,911	8,26,120	132,954	6,06,754	755,865	14,32,874	768,027	14,15,533	...	17,341	12,162	...
Tinnevelly	802,874	6,81,566	208,032	15,84,637	1,010,906	22,16,203	1,039,130	22,85,845	...	...	28,224	69,642
Coimbatore	1,864,977	16,99,860	80,933	5,87,822	1,945,910	22,87,682	1,916,323	23,39,494	29,587	...	...	51,812
Neilgherries ...	42,839	22,933	40	96	42,879	23,023	43,566	22,520	...	503	687	...
Salem	1,022,780	13,11,025	64,158	4,13,843	1,086,938	17,24,868	1,122,150	17,98,387	...	..	35,212	73,519
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,22,320	...	12,22,843	...	...	...	523
Malabar	...	6,10,250	...	11,61,463	...	17,71,713	...	17,72,054	...	...	...	341
Total ...	13,858,661	1,59,03,372	3,018,848	1,64,89,071	16,877,509	3,36,14,763	17,301,269	3,45,13,115	36,983	64,533	460,743	9,62,885
									Net Decrease ...		423,760	8,98,352

* This does not include the water rate on lands in the delta talooks of the district. † These are the correct figures. Those entered last year were estimates.

No. II.—*Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1871-72, *compared with* 1870-71.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, 1ST SORT, PER GARCE.		RICE, 2ND SORT.		PADDY, 1ST SORT.		PADDY, 2ND SORT.		CHOLUM.		CUMBOO.		RAGGY.		VERAGOO.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam... ...	273	304	254	279	109	124	103	113	164	154	126	151	123	138	115	48
Vizagapatam ...	323	387	279	352	134	166	122	154	165	182	141	173	148	177	78	96
Godavery ...	242	263	222	234	107	116	98	108	124	123	101	105	113	112	116	96
Kistna	335	331	308	303	145	151	135	139	191	192	176	162	154	140	143	141
Nellore... ...	328	253	296	228	155	118	139	106	182	127	168	121	151	111	109	85
Cuddapah ...	441	344	390	308	196	152	181	136	191	162	180	152	172	142	141	114
Bellary... ...	401	359	357	328	167	151	150	135	172	144	166	154	137	116	...	...
Kurnool ...	439	401	396	356	196	178	174	159	188	175	198	189	173	153	124	115
Chingleput ...	358	262	321	243	157	114	131	104	213	174	207	183	184	135	121	88
Madras... ...	348	292	326	267	137	116	129	107	162	176	148	135	156	129	215	172
North Arcot ...	326	253	286	233	137	103	121	95	146	130	142	112	141	108	320	...
South Arcot ...	285	251	259	231	120	108	113	98	121	104	122	103	121	99	104	66
Tanjore ...	277	285	251	261	127	127	114	115	138	146	113	111	119	110	65	61
Trichinopoly ...	308	283	279	249	139	125	126	109	127	118	118	104	119	104	87	63
Madura ...	379	342	350	317	178	162	163	148	152	131	166	127	149	128	90	81
Tinnevelly ...	453	391	401	345	212	178	184	157	210	160	229	196	189	156	118	97
Coimbatore ...	427	350	370	304	198	158	177	138	215	153	167	127	165	120	156	112
Neilgherries ...	604	468	504	432	...	...	...	...	286	219	216	183	237	176	...	...
Salem... ...	328	270	297	249	146	120	128	108	145	105	118	93	122	91	75	59
South Canara ...	456	386	337	286	...	...	144	124	...	...	...	...	203	158	...	...
Malabar ...	407	359	369	324	190	173	171	151	...	...	...	...	171	148	...	...
Average ...	368	325	326	292	155	139	140	125	173	151	158	141	155	131	128	93

No. II.—*Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Horse Gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil Seed.		Lamp-oil Seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	176	148	289	259	505	387	371	358	333	294	318	343	169	134	1,267	1,138	79	83
Vizagapatam	176	182	303	253	484	374	354	368	327	293	318	316	150	123	880	805	80	80
Godavery	166	142	300	188	522	396	326	335	276	234	277	281	144	119	1,160	900	92	111
Kistna	193	180	373	257	539	465	375	339	176	206	314	326	121	108	880	848	40	29
Nellore	217	201	485	355	618	512	355	346	262	210	317	309	140	118	839	961	100	90
Cuddapah	220	187	527	398	725	483	462	410	300	241	368	368	133	112	1,060	1,027	100	87
Bellary	182	153	497	352	860	499	467	373	316	223	431	429	128	99	1,162	940	98	91
Kurnool	229	191	459	356	721	491	450	400	259	246	370	363	122	94	940	1,000	80	80
Chingleput	238	242	461	387	732	751	...	...	...	...	279	296	95	..	940	...	...	...
Madras	192	200	312	284	495	412	402	389	318	242	293	268	125	112	900	1,070	35	70
North Arcot	164	175	353	298	690	479	...	...	...	...	302	301	124	108	920	790	...	...
South Arcot	172	209	348	321	871	607	454	457	260	320	324	331	112	85	740	700	36	30
Tanjore	185	195	307	276	704	565	546	417	290	251	304	301	161	137	455	470	43	32
Trichinopoly	160	161	325	274	667	504	595	405	242	222	321	328	121	109	280	265	38	29
Madura	178	168	341	300	776	601	603	483	268	254	329	327	119	119	783	703	33	33
Tinnevelly	228	219	393	369	805	714	673	410	344	264	344	333	132	128	625	625	107	107
Coimbatore	173	171	419	346	712	501	488	370	256	265	383	384	116	106	605	585	37	30
Neilgherries	234	235	623	583	582	474	...	...	...	...	485	522	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	135	137	327	273	693	533	256	268	157	182	344	348	183	122	740	675	46	44
South Canara	247	223	365	319	624	514	...	...	...	...	286	296	163	126	...	...	...	...
Malabar	242	222	446	394	597	562	...	...	...	...	345	339	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	196	188	393	326	663	515	449	383	274	247	337	339	135	114	843	794	65	64

No. III.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1871-72, *compared with* 1870-71.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Excise on Spirits and Drugs (Abkari).				License Tax.				Income Tax.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase	Decrease	1870-71.	1871-72.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	10,40,849	9,58,735	...	82,114	87,622	74,714	...	12,908	...	...	...	...	48,235	13,782
Vizagapatam.	12,19,829	13,31,359	1,11,530	...	1,83,904	1,86,497	2,593	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,046	31,607
Godavery ...	38,87,095	42,66,508	3,79,413	...	1,54,524	1,62,056	7,532	...	5	...	...	5	1,41,136	69,533
Kistna ...	35,91,758	38,46,936	2,55,178	...	1,74,897	1,64,585	...	10,312	32	...	...	32	1,14,117	53,926
Nellore ...	23,09,946	24,73,598	1,63,652	...	1,00,356	89,773	...	10,583	...	...	...	...	99,191	46,659
Cuddapah ...	19,13,725	17,71,726	...	1,41,999	2,27,138	2,07,108	...	20,030	...	...	...	...	1,06,378	54,061
Bellary ...	22,91,063	23,43,386	52,323	...	7,02,021	6,89,841	...	12,180	...	...	...	...	1,52,626	45,940
Kurnool ...	13,59,296	14,27,653	68,357	...	3,62,984	3,31,272	...	31,712	..	...	...	...	47,885	18,225
Chingleput ...	13,35,006	16,32,688	2,97,682	...	1,50,617	1,57,129	6,512	...	...	...	...	...	33,802	24,035
Madras ...	73,356	95,385	22,029	...	10,89,232	10,89,624	392	...	...	...	...	...	3,64,994	1,71,671
North Arcot..	25,19,843	26,91,778	1,71,935	...	2,98,758	3,15,342	16,584	...	1,865	625	...	1,240	79,594	36,560
South Arcot..	32,47,073	34,05,651	1,58,578	...	2,34,231	2,69,396	35,165	...	...	...	...	...	31,654	19,839
Tanjore ...	41,04,131	39,89,490	...	1,14,641	5,73,679	4,94,585	...	79,094	...	...	..	...	2,41,111	74,695
Trichinopoly.	17,55,917	15,54,787	...	2,01,130	1,43,849	1,49,363	5,514	...	...	...	...	...	49,667	18,600
Madura ...	22,68,916	19,24,196	...	3,44,720	1,42,184	1,37,974	...	4,210	...	...	...	...	1,18,543	75,818
Tinnevelly ...	28,83,830	28,56,551	...	27,279	1,57,415	1,64,035	6,620	...	92	...	...	92	85,079	78,688
Coimbatore ...	26,70,881	25,01,180	...	1,69,701	2,88,714	2,80,718	...	7,996	...	...	..	...	71,244	16,965
Neilgherries..	39,504	35,007	...	4,497	86,890	84,067	...	2,823	...	...	...	...	22,056	6,237
Salem ...	23,22,015	21,88,829	...	1,33,186	3,61,861	3,06,113	...	55,748	...	...	...	...	54,820	21,433
South Canara.	11,61,893	12,30,668	68,775	...	1,37,845	1,27,574	...	10,271	...	...	...	...	53,958	20,237
Malabar ...	19,37,580	18,27,300	...	1,10,280	2,33,933	2,27,158	...	6,775	...	...	...	...	89,492	50,577
Total ...	4,39,33,506	4,43,53,411	17,49,452	13,29,547	58,92,654	57,08,924	80,912	2,64,642	1,994	625	...	1,369	21,06,628	9,49,088
		Net ...	4,19,905				Net ...	1,83,730						
									Stoppages from the salaries of Public Servants at the Presidency.				126,519	39,505
													22,33,147	9,88,593

No. III.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Income Tax.—(*Contd.*)		Sea Customs.				Land Customs.				Salt.			
	Increase	Decrease	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase	Decrease
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	...	34,453	44,689	48,911	4,222	...	...	...	...	...	15,49,861	16,64,190	1,14,329	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	69,439	70,608	70,162	...	446	...	...	...	...	3,57,075	2,98,991	...	58,084
Godavery	...	71,603	1,28,087	93,906	...	34,181	583	298	...	285	5,32,890	5,75,656	42,766	...
Kistna	...	60,191	9,835	5,568	...	4,267	...	...	...	...	14,09,977	12,59,342	...	1,50,635
Nellore	...	52,532	4	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	11,41,223	13,49,011	2,07,788	...
Cuddapah	...	52,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	1,06,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,796	11,007	211	...
Kurnool	...	29,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,468	1,922	454	...
Chingleput	...	9,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,48,916	24,98,913	...	2,50,003
Madras	...	1,93,323	17,31,965	16,91,853	...	40,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	...	43,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	...	11,815	50,646	87,033	36,387	...	79,987	1,17,923	37,936	...	6,07,994	6,69,522	61,528	...
Tanjore	...	1,66,416	4,91,494	5,17,870	26,376	...	91,195	79,998	...	11,197	12,12,748	13,24,932	1,12,184	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	31,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	42,725	20,706	21,373	667	...	...	...	...	...	6,17,624	5,47,495	...	70,129
Tinnevelly	...	6,391	1,20,516	1,36,150	15,634	...	...	...	...	...	8,68,404	10,22,793	1,54,389	...
Coimbatore ...	...	54,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neilgherries ...	...	15,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	33,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	...	33,721	82,293	65,232	...	17,061	...	...	...	...	5,32,770	6,65,500	1,32,730	...
Malabar	...	38,915	1,15,807	1,89,975	74,168	...	10,363	6,014	...	4,394	10,50,557	11,89,133	1,38,576	...
Total ...	...	11,57,540	28,66,650	29,28,050	1,57,467	96,067	1,82,128	2,04,233	37,936	15,831	1,26,42,303	1,30,78,407	9,64,955	5,28,851
Stoppages from the salaries of Public Servants at the Presidency ...	...	87,014		Net ...	61,400			Net ...	22,105			Net ...	4,36,104	
		12,44,554												

No. III.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Stamps.								Total.			
	1870-71.			1871-72.			Increase.	Decrease.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	General Stamps.	Court Fees Stamps.	Total.	General Stamps.	Court Fees Stamps.	Total.						
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	49,424	30,182	79,606	28,204	52,954	81,158	1,552	...	28,50,862	28,41,490	...	9,372
Vizagapatam	47,174	80,874	1,28,048	50,524	74,804	1,25,328	...	2,720	20,60,510	20,43,944	...	16,566
Godavery	70,176	1,28,188	1,98,364	72,413	1,44,025	2,16,438	18,074	...	50,42,684	53,84,395	3,41,711	...
Kistna	53,580	84,213	1,37,793	50,732	88,221	1,38,953	1,160	...	54,38,409	54,69,310	30,901	...
Nellore	45,671	61,898	1,07,569	47,188	64,491	1,11,679	4,110	...	37,58,289	40,70,737	3,12,448	...
Cuddapah	75,447	1,10,675	1,86,122	70,733	1,00,796	1,71,529	...	14,593	24,33,363	22,04,424	...	2,28,939
Bellary	71,096	99,041	1,70,137	72,678	95,805	1,68,483	...	1,654	33,26,643	32,58,657	...	67,986
Kurnool	57,865	56,961	1,14,826	50,676	51,106	1,01,782	...	13,044	18,86,459	18,80,854	...	5,605
Chingleput	28,898	41,695	70,593	25,583	43,175	68,758	...	1,835	43,38,934	43,81,523	42,589	..
Madras	1,00,580	1,90,321	2,90,901	91,621	1,94,135	2,85,756	...	5,145	35,50,448	33,34,289	...	2,16,159
North Arcot	62,153	72,421	1,34,574	64,083	70,881	1,34,964	390	...	30,34,634	31,79,269	1,44,635	...
South Arcot	50,048	50,848	1,00,896	48,875	76,673	1,25,548	24,652	...	43,52,481	46,94,912	3,42,431	...
Tanjore	1,64,218	2,73,453	4,37,671	1,63,512	3,05,617	4,69,129	31,458	...	71,52,029	69,50,699	...	2,01,330
Trichinopoly	34,694	61,184	95,878	38,019	68,475	1,06,494	10,616	...	20,45,311	18,29,244	...	2,16,067
Madura	1,13,524	1,78,611	2,92,135	1,02,162	1,76,301	2,78,463	...	13,672	34,60,106	29,85,319	...	4,74,789
Tinnevelly	1,11,869	1,74,908	2,86,777	98,068	1,66,913	2,64,981	...	21,796	44,02,113	45,23,198	1,21,085	...
Coimbatore	76,848	64,707	1,41,555	55,681	84,003	1,39,684	...	1,871	31,72,394	29,38,547	...	2,33,847
Neilgherries	5,426	3,002	8,428	4,021	3,255	7,276	...	1,152	1,56,878	1,32,587	...	24,291
Salem	58,010	65,010	1,23,020	54,961	80,473	1,35,434	12,414	...	28,61,716	26,51,809	...	2,09,907
South Canara	51,078	1,09,224	1,60,302	49,914	1,07,275	1,57,189	...	3,113	21,29,061	22,66,400	1,37,339	...
Malabar	2,13,830	2,33,440	4,47,270	1,98,595	2,84,114	4,82,709	35,439	...	38,85,002	39,72,866	87,864	...
Superintendent of Stamps..	1,14,522	1,31,690	2,46,212	1,23,250	98,591	2,21,841	...	24,371	2,46,212	2,21,841	...	24,371
Total ...	16,56,131	23,02,546	39,58,677	15,61,493	24,32,083	39,93,576	1,39,865	1,04,966	7,15,84,540	7,12,16,314	15,61,003	19,29,229
						Net ...	34,899					
Stoppages from the salaries of Public Servants at the Presidency									1,26,519	39,505	...	87,014
								Total ...	7,17,11,059	7,12,55,819	15,61,003	20,16,243
											Net ...	4,55,240

No. IV.—*Value of Imports and Exports from* 1860-61 *to* 1871-72.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.				VALUE OF EXPORTS.				VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS.		Gross Duty.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Duty.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1860-61 ...	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	17,22,731	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	8,56,058	15,07,146	675	25,79,464
1861-62 ...	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,038	13,58,719	5,42,92,250	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	7,12,211	11,60,099	260	20,71,190
1862-63 ...	3,03,30,148	3,03,86,890	6,07,17,038	10,91,820	6,35,58,990	61,90,551	6,97,49,541	6,79,052	11,96,496	206	17,71,078
1863-64 ...	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,985	7,63,41,458	12,75,208	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	11,01,17,410	7,19,579	17,35,648	126	19,94,913
1864-65 ...	4,18,02,487	3,03,13,958	7,21,16,445	11,17,875	8,36,71,790	1,81,50,942	10,18,22,732	6,67,464	10,04,383	88	17,85,427
1865-66 ...	4,79,87,412	3,66,42,492	8,46,29,904	12,19,300	9,00,15,155	1,26,10,223	10,26,25,378	7,00,548	14,61,719	660	19,20,508
1866-67 ...	4,16,74,201	1,36,86,606	5,53,60,807	12,77,505	4,45,86,571	1,75,29,881	6,21,16,452	5,23,008	4,86,237	79	18,00,592
1867-68 ...	5,08,27,573	1,12,93,529	6,21,21,102	14,78,349	5,80,09,230	1,01,55,634	6,81,64,864	8,59,953	4,39,318	26	23,38,328
1868-69 ...	5,14,00,610	2,25,60,091	7,39,60,701	15,87,846	7,67,50,999	36,81,960	8,04,32,953	9,97,564	14,45,965	1,010	25,86,420
1869-70 ...	5,11,84,481	1,76,42,023	6,88,26,504	16,60,771	7,32,45,315	62,22,657	7,94,67,972	9,03,985	18,65,985	322	25,65,078
1870-71 ...	*5,49,93,170	82,68,321	6,32,61,491	17,92,481	6,24,26,649	1,72,12,961	7,96,39,610	10,24,902	26,75,979	11,985	28,29,368
1871-72 ...	5,04,11,411	1,04,92,486	6,09,03,897	16,28,068	8,79,57,788	68,99,824	9,48,57,612	12,83,329	21,72,662	3,294	29,14,691

* This total will be found to differ from the figures entered in the Administration Report for 1870-71. The present figures are correct, with reference to revised returns received from the Collector of Sea Customs subsequent to the submission of the report for 1870-71.

No. V.—IMPORTS.

Principal Staples of Trade.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS.
Millinery and wearing apparel	11,75,666	15,37,796
Books	2,08,156	1,77,114
Twist	1,04,32,173	94,78,868
Cotton piece-goods, grey	104,85,340	1,01,04,939
Do. not otherwise described ...	44,75,625	52,02,528
Coral, unwrought	1,70,205	2,42,447
Drugs and medicines	5,43,120	5,48,098
Dyeing and coloring materials	3,86,628	3,89,520
Earthen and porcelain-ware	1,39,195	1,32,383
Glass, and manufactures of	1,32,391	1,12,725
Paddy	7,10,626	5,99,080
Rice	29,81,948	25,21,165
Wheat	3,80,498	2,40,621
Grain of sorts	3,70,813	2,90,400
Jewellery	91,706	81,994
Machine and machinery	7,52,849	1,85,605
Malt liquors	6,76,611	4,53,284
Metals	39,81,539	32,24,870
Paper	4,02,574	3,03,297
Provisions and Oilman's stores	4,91,134	4,68,426
Railway stores	19,85,305	6,02,319
Seeds	3,79,197	1,87,995
Silk, raw	8,59,862	9,39,360
Silk, manufactures of	4,24,539	2,64,143
Spices, including betel-nut	8,62,108	7,51,063
Spirits	8,58,786	7,68,163
Stationery, except paper	1,09,707	88,392
Tea	1,40,924	2,56,383
Timber and wood	12,52,739	10,47,165
Wines	10,15,362	9,54,964
Wool, manufactures of	5,43,026	4,43,606
Other articles	*75,72,818	78,62,698
Total ...	5,49,93,170	5,04,11,411
£...	5,499,317	5,041,141
* Government stores	23,98,292	23,55,519
* Do. Salt on the West Coast	3,41,765	3,96,813

Note.—The figures entered in the Administration Report for 1870-71 have been now corrected with reference to revised returns subsequently received.

No. V.—(*Continued.*)

EXPORTS.

Principal Staples of Trade.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS.
Cocoanuts	22,18,756	38,03,084
Coffee	82,84,862	1,38,34,164
Cotton wool	1,06,04,132	1,72,05,095
Cotton goods	21,84,282	25,29,861
Coir-yarn and rope	13,36,161	14,36,184
Drugs	1,89,911	2,60,397
Indigo	85,30,756	1,20,82,388
Dyes of sorts	6,33,107	6,86,532
Feathers	23,483	20,961
Fruit and vegetables	2,53,776	2,45,952
Paddy	5,19,329	6,02,366
Rice	74,70,921	85,46,649
Wheat	18,580	18,753
Grain of sorts	2,36,001	3,46,788
Hemp, and manufactures of	55,144	55,010
Hides and skins	40,93,200	47,25,679
Horns	1,91,039	1,87,146
Ivory and ivory-ware	17,453	9,669
Jewellery	60,223	38,783
Mats	22,254	22,997
Oils	27,58,226	55,84,816
Precious stones	26,794	39,476
Provisions and Oilman's stores	6,38,468	5,82,052
Salt	48,020	38,412
Saltpetre...	28,599	5,122
Seeds	49,39,300	57,88,709
Silk, manufactures of	1,19,125	1,39,679
Spices	26,08,492	35,12,369
Spirits	2,894	5,594
Sugar and other saccharine matter	13,74,525	20,10,428
Timber and wood	10,13,878	10,22,367
Tobacco	3,90,794	5,48,914
Wax	20,377	1,87,716
Other articles	15,13,787	18,33,676
Total ...	6,24,26,649	8,79,57,788
£ ...	6,242,664	8,795,778
Government Stores ...	...	52,562

No. VI.—*Table showing the Progress of Trade during the last five years.*

Articles.	1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.			1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.
Coffee ... ...lbs.	37,606,333	Rs. 80,54,337	Rs. A. P. 0 3 5	47,217,496	Rs. 1,06,65,221	Rs. A. P. 0 3 7	37,353,339	Rs. 88,21,118	Rs. A. P. 0 3 9	35,464,229	Rs. 82,84,802	Rs. A. P. 0 3 9	56,889,888	Rs. 1,38,34,164	Rs. A. P. 0 3 11
Cotton wool ... ,,	47,026,932	1,23,86,380	0 4 3	89,181,858	2,13,99,827	0 3 10	68,474,448	191,25,050	0 4 6	42,347,132	1,06,04,132	0 4 0	75,329,127	1,72,05,095	0 3 8
Cotton piece-goods...	...	33,80,274	... ...	...	22,95,031	... ...	...	22,18,150	... ...	...	21,62,096	... ...	...	25,13,978	... ...
Indigo ... ... lbs.	2,261,616	43,15,004	1 14 6	2,663,808	61,03,555	2 4 8	3,075,856	75,47,745	2 7 3	3,88 3,600	85,30,756	2 3 2	47,02,764	1,20,82,388	2 9 1
Rice ... ... Cwt.	1,699,299	70,44,489	4 2 4	1,825,195	69,10,930	3 12 7	1,475,529	59,20,387	4 0 2	2,072,584	74,70,920	3 9 8	2,387,097	85,46,649	3 9 3
Hides and skins. No.	5,165,385	28,98,277	0 9 0	5,937,469	31,72,631	0 8 7	6,476,633	36,49,250	0 9 0	7,120,053	40,93,200	0 9 2	8,360,550	47,25,679	0 9 1
Oils ... Galls.	1,727,867	24,43,703	1 6 8	2,659,958	39,04,317	1 7 6	2,813,856	40,20,483	1 6 10	1,931,127	27,58,226	1 6 7	4,193,712	55,84,816	1 5 2
lbs.	...	...	... .	...	...	... ...	...	—	... ...	24,123			23,497		
Coir and coir rope. Cwt.	202,571	11,77,917	5 13 0	317,393	17,30,181	5 7 3	255,929	17,90,919	7 0 0	188,106	13,36,161	7 1 8	196,991	14,36,184	7 4 8
Oil, &c., seeds. ,,	636,435	34,26,730	5 6 2	617,539	50,66,597	8 3 3	865,261	50,38,978	5 13 2	934,977	49,39,300	5 4 6	630,580	57,88,709	9 2 11
Spices ... ,,	199,583	26,25,833	0 4 1	217,914	27,70,993	0 4 3	201,106	25,03,111	0 5 0	218,744	26,08,492	0 4 1	303,950	35,12,369	0 4 9
No.	10,157,316			10,153,300			7,756,250			10,081,100			11,546,550		
Sugar & other saccharine matter. Cwt.	105,554	9,02,849	8 8 10	229,373	14,41,054	6 4 6	241,224	16,73,319	6 15 0	199,943	13,74,525	6 14 0	333,977	20,10,423	6 0 4

No. VII.—*Bullion.*

YEARS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1856-57 ...	...	1,70,32,599	1,70,32,599	10,04,637	23,33,678	33,38,315
1857-58 ...	...	1,86,23,162	1,86,23,162	25,70,930	91,29,936	1,17,00,866
1858-59 ...	3,03,310	1,39,92,897	1,42,96,207	66,805	56,61,731	57,28,536
1859-60 ...	51,624	1,73,88,060	1,74,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61 ...	...	2,07,25,887	2,07,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62 ...	...	2,22,85,900	2,22,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63 ...	51,02,833	2,52,84,057	3,03,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64 ...	44,30,000	3,16,45,985	3,60,75,985	1,60,03,000	63,36,284	2,23,39,284
1864-65 ...	...	3,03,13,958	3,03,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	1,81,50,942
1865-66 ...	...	3,66,42,492	3,66,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	1,26,10,223
1866-67 (11 months.) ...	...	1,36,86,606	1,36,86,606	67,28,685	1,08,01,196	1,75,29,881
1867-68 ...	...	1,12,93,529	1,12,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,634	1,01,55,634
1868-69 ...	...	2,25,60,091	2,25,60,091	5,23,000	31,58,960	36,81,960
1869-70 ...	...	1,76,42,023	1,76,42,023	6,60,243	55,62,414	62,22,657
1870-71 ...	3,00,000	79,68,321	82,68,321	62,91,917	1,09,21,044	1,72,12,961
1871-72 ...	3,09,718	1,01,82,768	1,04,92,486	6,37,525	62,62,299	68,99,824

No. VIII.—*District Presses.*

DISTRICTS.	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Income from Subscriptions to Gazettes and Value of Work done for Private Parties.	Expenditure.	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Income from Subscriptions to Gazettes and Value of Work done for Private Parties.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	14,221	844	3,191	10,030	688	2,573
Vizagapatam ...	9,274	216	2,625	6,256	168	2,455
Godavery ...	10,673	1,766	3,112	10,625	1,307	2,788
Kistna ...	10,808	2,008	2,550	9,914	1,246	3,703
Nellore ...	16,342	1,161	3,449	14,325	679	2,976
Cuddapah ...	11,935	2,143	2,920	9,618	980	3,132
Bellary ...	15,064	1,426	2,675	18,356	867	3,803
Kurnool ...	10,447	1,169	3,010	9,236	685	3,220
Chingleput ...	7,625	453	3,289	8,683	219	2,980
North Arcot ...	12,135	1,602	3,506	13,548	524	3,512
South Arcot ...	8,393	734	3,002	9,070	1,216	3,621
Tanjore ...	22,093	3,989	3,804	18,917	2,429	3,514
Trichinopoly ...	12,292	772	2,495	11,696	1,211	2,840
Madura ...	10,347	1,243	2,636	10,334	969	2,659
Tinnevelly ...	8,881	755	3,125	7,827	811	3,039
Coimbatore ...	11,243	1,110	2,824	10,232	857	3,018
Neilgherries ...	1,091	226	1,091	...	61	902
Salem ...	14,551	883	2,665	14,401	747	2,352
South Canara ...	18,532	1,789	2,845	14,991	1,081	2,877
Malabar ...	15,347	1,943	3,180	13,836	1,639	3,309
Total ...	2,41,294	26,232	57,994	2,21,895	18,384	58,773

No. IX.—*Table showing the Financial Position of Estates under the Court of Wards for the Revenue year* (1st *July* 1870 *to* 30*th June* 1871.)

Districts.	Names of the Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Fasli.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance			Debts due to the Estate at the end of the Fasli.	Debts due by the Estate at the end of the Fasli.
						In Government Paper.	In Cash.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	Purlah Kimedy ...	16,23,720	5,03,296	21,27,016	2,45,764	14,50,200	4,31,052	18,81,252	...	...
	Barwah	22,815	18,226	41,041	19,276	15,200	6,565	21,765	...	...
	Jalantra	52,325	32,451	84,776	16,444	48,000	20,332	68,332	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Rewada	3,737	6,363	10,100	6,352	2,700	1,048	3,748	4,183	...
	Salur	2,899	90,032	92,931	65,496	...	27,435	27,435	...	1,53,643
	Meringhy	49,526	46,651	96,177	82,087	47,600	16,490	64,090	1,35,836	...
Godavery ...	Nallamillipadu ...	643	1,078	1,721	531	...	1,190	1,190	...	...
	Kapeleswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru	12,041 2,149	22,769 14,331	34,810 16,480	21,228 12,813	... ...	13,582 3,667	13,582 3,667	...	9,143
Nellore	Chundi	41,566	50,246	91,812	35,578	...	56,234	56,234	3,480	820
Chingleput ...	Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur	14,662	3,747	18,409	2,887	12,600	2,922	15,522	...	...
North Arcot ...	Bungari*	5,710	30,951	36,661	28,958	...	7,703	7,703	14,223	360
	Naraganti	1,956	24,074	26,030	15,032	...	10,998	10,998	...	...
	Kallur...	...	5,001	5,001	4,362	...	639	639	3,894	4,720
Tanjore	Nonakad Tenpadi ...	1,368	2,024	3,392	2,120	...	1,272	1,272	1,766	...
	Agraharam	811	2,056	2,867	2,174	...	693	693	1,574	6,495
	Agharayarayangudi ...	1,535	5,424	6,959	6,548	...	411	411	778	8,519
	Kapistalam†... ...	1,02,452	73,759	1,76,211	28,515	94,400	53,296	1,47,696	1,126	7,320
	Bhavaniambapuram† ...	1,498	543	2,041	813	...	1,228	1,228	4,655	...
	Shealli	802	35,950	36,752	20,600	...	16,152	16,152	66,896	38,737
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur	8,944	9,397	18,341	6,715	7,000	4,626	11,626	4,901	1,539
Madura	Bodinaikanur	1,94,367	50,135	2,44,502	29,805	1,77,300	37,397	2,14,697	4,605	...
	Guntamanaikanur ...	77,817	53,756	1,31,573	23,079	29,500	78,994	1,08,494	...	...
	Maniachi	10,409	45,809	56,218	52,438	...	3,780	3,780	...	29
Tinnevelly ...	Singampatti	5,362	22,920	28,282	26,023	...	2,259	2,259	66	4,070
	Urkad	22,440	7,939	30,379	5,858	21,800	2,721	24,521	10,591	75,601
Coimbatore ...	Samattur *cum* Kottampatti	6,614	10,412	17,026	7,294	...	9,732	9,732	1,332	...
Malabar	Nelialum	12,290	6,549	18,839	4,382	10,200	4,257	14,457	...	...
	Total ...	22,80,458	11,75,889	34,56,347	7,23,172	19,16,500	8,16,675	27,33,175	2,59,806	3,10,996

* The figures against Bungari embrace the transactions up to 19th May 1872 only, that being the date of transfer of the estate to the Proprietor.

† These estates were not under management during the official year 1871-72, but are here inserted to bring down their transactions up to date of transfer (January 1871 and February 1871 respectively), in continuation of a similar statement inserted in the Administration Report of last year.

APPENDIX IV.

No. I.—*Table showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1871-72 *from Imperial and Provincial Funds, as compared with the Allotment for that year.*

Districts.	Imperial.		Provincial.	
	Allotment for 1871-72, including Private Contributions.	Expenditure in 1871-72.	Allotment for 1871-72 including Private Contributions.	Expenditure in 1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	91,290	31,572	30,700	17,633
Vizagapatam	25,955	18,841	41,343	38,040
Godavery	7,00,242	3,37,729	19,805	11,432
Kistna	3,15,066	1,90,035	9,276	9,508
Nellore	1,61,873	1,39,127	11,074	8,672
Cuddapah	47,732	41,862	12,583	11,180
Kurnool	32,598	24,078	4,674	4,350
Bellary	1,62,936	1,47,321	29,375	28,197
Presidency	1,44,523	95,528	1,65,889	1,44,778
Chingleput	3,39,845	2,89,200	23,749	22,568
North Arcot	78,277	73,816	70,974	61,989
South Arcot	2,24,000	1,54,263	7,503	7,218
Salem	44,359	41,404	24,960	23,144
Bangalore	85,956	85,834	5,997	4,155
Tanjore	4,38,180	2,67,134	16,128	13,368
Trichinopoly	1,09,183	1,04,544	29,722	24,301
Coimbatore	66,216	65,091	38,052	32,842
Neilgherries	40,505	39,396	32,999	36,706
Malabar	37,229	36,832	98,759	93,618
Wynaad	1,386	1,454	28,319	21,108
South Canara	4,655	2,881	23,546	17,217
Madura	1,49,725	36,123	26,207	19,260
Tinnevelly	2,60,388	1,67,002	15,349	8,875
Reserve	66	...	...	...
	35,62,176	23,91,067	7,66,983	*6,60,219
Famine Relief Works of 1869-70 ...	2,924	2,924	...	...
Total ...	35,65,100	*23,93,991	7,66,983	6,60,219
* Exclusive of outlay from private contributions	5,534	5,534	10,794	10,794

No. II.—*Table showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

DISTRICTS.	IMPERIAL.					PROVINCIAL.			
	Military.	Buildings. Civil	Agricultural. Ordinary.	Agricultural. Extraordinary.	Total.	Buildings. Civil	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	...	807	...	807	7,018	...	...	7,018
Vizagapatam ...	418	2,426	485	...	3,329	23,714	9,892	...	33,606
Godavery	...	13,738	4,959	159,228	1,77,925	4,808	...	...	4,808
Kistna	...	...	31,551	83,309	1,14,860	4,802	...	...	4,802
Nellore	...	...	4,866	80,000	84,866	5,018	...	1,500	6,518
Cuddapah	...	...	1,651	...	1,651	8,998	...	...	8,998
Kurnool	...	...	2,212	...	2,212	2,162	...	...	2,162
Bellary	57,722	3,000	10,519	...	71,241	24,803	...	...	24,803
Presidency	26,763	288	...	...	27,051	86,416	...	365	86,781
Chingleput	43,217	1,073	1,19,385	...	1,63,675	18,219	...	...	18,219
North Arcot ...	136	...	13,718	...	13,854	59,211	...	...	59,211
South Arcot ..	...	...	17,847	34,254	52,101	3,662	...	...	3,662
Salem	2,007	...	3,756	...	5,763	19,296	...	...	19,296
Bangalore	31,608	170	...	...	31,778	3,655	...	...	3,655
Tanjore	...	4,170	7,772	1,03,854	1,15,796	6,429	...	...	6,429
Trichinopoly ...	1,272	...	7,269	...	8,541	22,354	...	...	22,354
Coimbatore ...	1,190	3,903	3,158	...	8,251	30,080	...	...	30,080
Neilgherries ...	29,661	...	500	...	30,161	10,400	3,131	18,481	32,012
Malabar	15,643	...	...	...	15,643	77,586	...	10,028	87,614
Wynaad	...	1,154	...	...	1,154	20,787	...	...	20,787
South Canara ...	1,030	798	...	...	1,828	13,672	...	...	13,672
Madura	...	502	5,180	4,263	9,945	13,636	...	2,479	16,115
Tinnevelly	...	1,088	2,682	98,949	1,02,719	5,510	...	...	5,510
	2,10,667	32,310	2,38,317	5,63,857	10,45,151	*4,72,236	13,023	32,853	5,18,112
Famine Relief Works of 1869-70.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,10,667	32,310	*2,38,317	5,63,857	10,45,151	4,72,236	13,023	32,853	5,18,112
* Exclusive of outlay from private contributions ...	...	...	595	...	595	10,219	...	...	10,219

No. III.—*Table showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

DISTRICTS.	IMPERIAL.				PROVINCIAL.			
	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	606	454	29,705	30,765	5,395	5,200	50	10,645
Vizagapatam ...	6,773	172	8,567	15,512	4,434	...	...	4,434
Godavery ...	...	...	1,59,804	1,59,804	5,110	...	1,544	6,654
Kistna	390	...	74,785	75,175	4,706	...	...	4,706
Nellore	...	...	54,261	54,261	2,154	...	...	2,154
Cuddapah ...	...	540	39,671	40,211	2,182	...	...	2,182
Kurnool ...	...	...	21,866	21,866	2,188	...	...	2,188
Bellary	23,852	...	52,228	76,080	3,394	...	...	3,394
Presidency ...	66,437	25	2,015	68,477	36,713	19,404	1,880	57,997
Chingleput ...	24,116	...	1,01,409	1,25,525	4,349	...	...	4,349
North Arcot ...	2,216	86	57,660	59,962	2,778	...	...	2,778
South Arcot ...	490	...	1,01,672	1,02,162	3,556	...	...	3,556
Salem	1,017	155	34,469	35,641	3,848	...	...	3,848
Bangalore ...	53,656	400	...	54,056	500	...	...	500
Tanjore	...	...	1,51,338	1,51,338	6,342	...	597	6,939
Trichinopoly ...	10,748	...	85,255	96,003	1,947	...	...	1,947
Coimbatore ...	611	...	56,229	56,840	2,762	...	...	2,762
Neilgherries ...	8,926	309	...	9,235	3,745	...	949	4,694
Malabar ...	20,097	274	818	21,189	6,004	...	...	6,004
Wynaad... ...	...	300	...	300	321	...	...	321
South Canara ...	953	100	...	1,053	3,545	...	...	3,545
Madura	...	40	26,138	26,178	3,145	...	...	3,145
Tinnevelly ...	2,597	...	61,686	64,283	3,365	...	...	3,365
	2,23,485	2,855	*11,19,576	13,45,916	1,12,483	24,604	5,020	1,42,107
Famine Relief Works of 1869-70	...	...	2,924	2,924	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,23,485	2,855	11,22,500	13,48,840	*1,12,483	24,604	5,020	1,42,107
* Exclusive of outlay from private contributions	...	...	4,939	4,939	575	...	...	575

No. IV.—*Table showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds.*

DISTRICTS.	Income Tax Fund.	District Road, Port, and other Funds.	Educational Funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	1,16,019	...	1,16,019
Vizagapatam	...	1,10,786	49	1,10,835
Godavery	...	2,70,331	...	2,70,331
Kistna	...	2,05,290	...	2,05,290
Nellore	...	2,00,262	...	2,00,262
Cuddapah...	...	1,05,174	3,274	1,08,448
Kurnool	...	1,01,480	336	1,01,816
Bellary	...	1,63,855	300	1,64,155
Presidency	...	1,787	20,214	22,001
Chingleput	...	1,74,070	...	1,74,070
North Arcot	...	1,64,738	...	1,64,738
South Arcot	...	1,99,994	...	1,99,994
Salem	...	72,599	...	72,599
Bangalore	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	2,77,784	5,750	2,83,534
Trichinopoly	...	1,09,265	...	1,09,265
Coimbatore	...	1,39,881	711	1,40,592
Neilgherries	...	52,838	...	52,838
Malabar	...	2,06,814	1,222	2,08,036
Wynaad	...	1,13,759	...	1,13,759
South Canara	...	77,704	188	77,892
Madura	...	1,32,596	...	1,32,596
Tinnevelly	...	1,36,897	...	1,36,897
Total ...	...	*31,33,923	32,044	31,65,967
* Exclusive of outlay from private contributions ...	...	...	...	21,492

APPENDIX V.

No. I.—*Table showing the Wrecks, &c., which occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1871-72.

Dates.	Names of Ships.	Tons.	Particulars.
1871.			
22nd April ...	Sloop *Seetharamasawmy*, Syrang.	83	Was riding at anchor off the port of Masulipatam in 20 fathoms water, and, having suddenly sprung a leak, the crew, fearing she would founder, ran her ashore at False Point Divi to save themselves. The craft was valued 1,000 rupees, and her cargo, which consisted of 650 bags of seeds worth Rupees 3,200, was totally lost. All hands came on shore in the vessel's boat.
2nd May ...	*Gungah Rahimany*, Nacodah.	122	While proceeding out of the harbour of Cochin bound to Bombay the land wind failed, and, in anchoring, parted her cable, and was driven ashore, and totally lost. Her value was Rupees 5,000. The vessel had a cargo of cocoanuts, copra, and coir, part of which, valued Rupees 5,000, was lost. The crew were washed ashore safely.
17th „ ...	Pattimar *Moideen Bakush*, Tindal.	50	Was bound from Mangalore to Tellicherry with a cargo of rice, and foundered inside the bar at Mangalore owing to the breakers of the bar. The crew were landed safely. The cargo was partially lost.
8th June ...	Barque *Feittal Mannar*, Tindal.	560	While on a voyage from Bombay to Singapore, laden with dates, salt, and wheat, she sprung a leak and was steered towards land to be beached, but she foundered within three miles of the shore, having just anchored. The casualty happened 12 miles south of Beypore. The crew consisted of 39 hands, besides 35 passengers, of whom 49 souls were saved and 25 perished.
16th July ...	Dhoney *Stree Lutchminursimloo*, Syrang.	23½	Was leaving Nursapore for Vizagapatam, and, in crossing the bar at the mouth of Nursapore river, was by accident foundered. The value of the vessel was Rupees 600, and that of her cargo, consisting of paddy, rice, Rupees 772. Only one of the five men that composed the crew escaped by swimming ashore.
2nd September.	Dhoney *Cuader Bux*, Syrang.	81¾	Was anchored in the Masulipatam Roads, and at midnight, when the crew were all asleep, the coir cable, through chafing, parted, and the vessel got adrift, and was stranded. She had a cargo of iron, beer casks, and some bales of gunny, which was partially lost, the amount being Rupees 800. The vessel was valued Rupees 4,000. The crew swam ashore safely.
7th November..	Schooner *Stree Vencatasverloo*, Syrang.	$31\frac{10}{136}$	Was bound to Balasore, and, in crossing the bar of the Vizagapatam river, lost her rudder, and the ebb tide catching on port bow made her sheer across the mouth of the river to the northern shore. The crew swam ashore safely, but a portion of the cargo, consisting of cocoanuts, of the value of Rupees 140, was lost.
7th „ ...	Pattimar *Mangery Ganesh Persad*, Syrang.	14¾	Was bound to Calicut from Tanur, and for want of efficient ground tackle was stranded on the south point of entrance to Beypore river. The cargo consisted of 18,000 cocoanuts, part of which, valued Rupees 280, was lost. The crew were saved by boats.

10th „ ... 1872.	*Gungah Mahadew Persad.*	50	Was on the voyage from Ponany to Bombay with a cargo of cocoanuts, and, in consequence of being very leaky, was beached at Beypore. The leak was caused by her having been fouled while at Ponany by another vessel. Part of the cargo was lost. The crew were saved.
January ...	Brig *Patriot*, Nacodah.	$116\frac{8.1.5}{1000}$	Was on a voyage from Colombo to Negapatam, and, while standing in for Kundagal Harbour, the Nacodah mistook his position, taking Shingle Island for the mainland; steering west, the vessel ran on the reef under every stitch of canvas; there being a sea on, she forged into four and a half feet water amongst the rocks and broke up. The vessel, valued at 7,000 rupees, was in ballast. The crew, 13 in number, and two passengers were saved by boats.
26th February ...	Schooner *Phantom*, Syrang.	$57\frac{0.6}{1000}$	While proceeding from Cochin to Mahé was lost on the Cooty Reef in Calicut Roads, the Syrang being ignorant of its existence. The vessel was in ballast, and her crew, with one passenger, were saved by boats.
	Collisions.		
18th June ...	Barque *Pasithea*, Master George West.	587	While coming in to her anchorage at Madras attempted to cross the bows of the *Phare*; when the wind being light and current strong, she drifted athwart hawse of that vessel. She sustained very slight damage, which was estimated at £5.
18th „ ...	Barque *Phare*, Master Le Busson.	411	Was in collision with *Pasithea*. The *Phare* was at anchor at Madras fully laden and in readiness to proceed to sea at the time of accident. She was said to have been very tardy in first veering away cable, and afterwards slipping. The damages she sustained were, viz., jib boom broken; port fore tack, bump kin, cat-head and knee destroyed; one iron whisker broken and one bent; two jib guys cut; also the Martingale moulding of upper rail broken in several places; six channel bolts started and bent; two planks of topsides forward much injured.
17th September.	Ship *Berhampore* ...	1061	Was proceeding to Cocanada from Dundie and Point de Galle, and when about 12 miles to south-west of Dondrahead, the *Glasgow* came up the *Berhampore* and fouled her, causing damages to the extent of Rupees 4,000.
18th November..	Brig *Ranee*, Nacodah.	158	Was brought into collision with the Battella *Bombay Salamatary* in the Cochin Harbour. The latter vessel dragged her anchor, and drifted athwart hawse of the *Ranee*, broke the vessel's bowspirit outside the night heads; jib boom, flying jib boom, and sprit sail yards carried away; figure head broken; head gear stays, &c., carried away. The damages were estimated at Rupees 525.
12th March ...	Brig *Sophia*, Syrang.	124	Was moored in the Cochin Harbour, and at midnight was run into by the Shiwad *Mahamoode*. The *Sophia's* main rigging carried away, and chain plates were broken; the jaws of the main gaff carried away; the bulwarks and some stanchions were damaged; the jib boom gear carried away; and the main cap was sprung. The damages amounted to Rupees 295.
12th „ ...	Brig *Mugbool Ahmed*, Syrang.	153	Was fouled by the Shiwad *Mahamoodee* in the Cochin Harbour. Her bulwarks and rail from the main rigging aft started. Also some of her standing rigging carried away. The amount of the damages was Rupees 263.

No. II.—*List of Lights in the*

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Gopaulpore ...	19° 13′ 0″	84° 52′ 0″	3rd, Country-made.	80	6
Santapillay ...	18° 3′ 30″	83° 36′ 35″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	150	14
Cocanada ...	16° 56′ 15″	82° 14′ 46″	2nd, Country-made.	112	10
Coringa or Hope Island.	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	1st, Country-made.	83½	15
Masulipatam ...	16° 9′ 15″	81° 9′ 30″	English-made 6th Order.	95	6
Point Divi ...	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	Do. 4th Order.	52	11
Armeghon ...	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 50″	Do.	95	11
Pulicat ...	13° 25′ 20″	80° 19′ 30″	Do.	56	10
Madras ...	13° 5′ 10″	80′ 16′ 29″	English Catadioptric.	128	20 to 30
Pondicherry ...	11° 55′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	1st.	90	12 to 14
Karical ...	10° 55′ 00″	79° 50′ 00″	3rd.	65	8
Negapatam ...	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	82	12

Presidency of Madras.

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a Flagstaff.	1871.	A white fixed light intended as a guide to vessels making the anchorage at night.
180° facing S. E.	From the roof of a house on high ground.	1871.	A white fixed light on a hill called Santapillaymetta, 150 feet high and ¾ mile inland. It is exhibited as a guide to Mariners when near the Santapillay rocks, from which it bears N. 60° West. The rocks are 5½ miles from the Coast.
90° or from N. N. E. to E. S. E.	From a Column.	1870.	A white fixed light with three reflectors placed at the mouth of the Cocanada river as a Harbour-light to enable Mariners to clear the north end of the shoals off Hope Island and steer for the anchorage at night.
Visible all round the compass.	From a Tower	1871.	A white fixed light displayed from a Tower erected on Hope Island intended to lead vessels clear off the rocks and shoals off Godavery Point. This light is temporarily exhibited till re-placed by an English-made one on the Dioptric principle.
180° ...	From a Flagstaff.	1870.	A white light at present will be converted again into a red light as soon as practicable.
230° from N. to S. W.	From a Column.	1870.	A white fixed light about 2 miles N. W. of Point Divi whose position it is intended to point out. It is also a guide to Masulipatam anchorage.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	Do. do.	1870.	A white fixed light in the village of Monapolliem due west of the shoalest part of the Armeghon shoal which has only 1½ fathoms on it 6 miles from the shore.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	Do. do.	1870.	A red fixed light exhibited from a Tower on the side of the old Flagstaff as a guide to vessels near the Pulicat Reef.
310° facing East.	Do. do.	1st January 1844.	A reciprocating flashing Cata-dioptric light on the North Esplanade, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3.
From all parts of the sea horizon.	Do. do.	1st July 1836	A white light near the beach (fixed) in French territory and under the control of that Government.
146° ...	From the Flagstaff.	June 1853.	On the bank of the river near the sea in French territory and under the control of that Government.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a Column.	1870.	A fixed white light.

No. II.—*List of Lights in the*

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Paumben ...	9° 17′ 30″	79° 12′ 34″	English Catadioptric.	97	12 to 14
Tuticorin ...	8° 47′ 17″	78° 10′ 55″	1st, Country-made.	43½	12
Cape Comorin...	8° 5′ 10″	77° 32′ 30″	.....	.....	.....
Cochin ...	9° 58′ 5″	76° 13′ 55″	English-made Cata-dioptric, 4th Order.	97	15
Calicut ...	11° 15′ 15″	75° 45′ 35″	1st, Country-made.	105	15
Tellicherry ...	11° 44′ 50″	75° 28′	English-made Dioptric, 6th Order.	112	6
Cannanore ...	11° 51′ 20″	75° 21′ 45″	Do. ...	110	6
Mangalore ...	12° 52′ 00″	74° 49′ 25″	Do. 4th Order.	240	10 to 12

Presidency of Madras.—(Continued.)

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
All round the compass.	From a Column.	In 1860.	A white fixed Cata-dioptric light on a sand hill, about a mile east of the Northern Channel and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manaar.
202° or from N. by W. to S. by W.	From an Obelisk erected 1767, (now from a temporary staging).	15th May 1845	A white fixed light from a temporary staging on Hare Island, 2½ miles due east of the town of Tuticorin. The new light-house in course of erection here, at a height of 70 feet above the sea level, was destroyed by a cyclone when partially completed. The new column, when built, will exhibit a 4th order fixed white light on the Dioptric principle, visible all round the compass.
.....	.....	.....	It has now been proposed to erect a column on the high land near the Cape and to exhibit thereon a first-class fixed light, as well as a smaller light on Cadiapatam Point to warn ships of the Crocodile rock.
270° ...	From a Column.	15th January 1868.	A white Cata-dioptric fixed light of the 4th order exhibited from a Column near the beach, 78 feet high.
180° or from S. E. to N. W.	Do. do...	15th February 1847.	A white light near the beach. The Calicut Reef lies about 1 mile S. 30 W. of the light. No change here.
180° ...	From a Flagstaff.	170.	A single white light.
180° ...	Do. do...	1870.	A red light close to the beach.
180° ...	From a Tower 60 feet high on high ground.	1870.	A fixed white light.

No. III.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British			For	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage
				Rs. A. P.		
Ganjam.	Ganjam	5	4,140	455 1 0	...	...
	Gopaulpore	62	55,071	7,528 7 0	7	3,734
	Calingapatam	3	3,453	431 10 0	2	719½
	Barwah	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Sonapore	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Poondy	1	1,062	... ...	...	...
	Bavanapadu	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total ...	71	63,726	8,415 2 0	9	4,453¾
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	80	73,733	563 9 6	5	2,382
	Bimlipatam*	100	87,185	3,331 12 0	24	12,399
	Poodimadakah*	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Pentacottah	1	721	... ...	2	952
	Total ...	181	161,639	3,895 5 6	31	15,733
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Cocanada	118	99,954	5,199 3 0	33	15,295
	Nursapur	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total ...	118	99,954	5,199 3 0	33	15,295
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	39	32,266	624 15 6	3	1,338
	Nagayalunka	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Kottapollem	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Pammody	...	...	... .	...	...
	Morutota	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Bodduvaripollem ...	...	...	... .	...	...
	Gungadipollem ...	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Epurupollem	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Motupally	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total ...	39	32,266	624 15 6	3	1,338
Nellore.	Kottapatam	...	...	... ...	2	426
	Itamukala	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Ramayapatnam	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Chinnayapalem	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Jumaladinne	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Ponnapudi	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Varini	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Mypadu	2	422	... ...	...	...
	Kristnapatam	6	1,296	... ...	...	...
	Pamanji	4	416½	... ...	...	...
	Tupili	2	230	... ...	...	...
	Dugarazupatnam ...	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Pudi	...	...	... ...	...	...
	Total ...	14	2,364½	... ...	2	426
South Arcot.	Cuddalore...	36	6,499½	632 6 6	4	1,353
	Porto Novo	...	...	... ...	4	472
	Total ...	36	6,499½	632 6 6	8	1,825

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

District for the official year 1871-72.

EIGN			COUNTRY OR NATIVE			TOTAL		
Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
RS.	A.	P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
...	...	...	4	407	18 12 0	9	4,547	473 13 0
466	12	0	19	3,878	239 9 6	88	62,683	8,234 12 6
89	15	6	10	1,525	133 15 9	15	56,973¾	655 9 3
...	...	...	28	4,719	... ...	28	4,719	... ...
...	...	...	5	775¾	... ...	5	775¾	... ...
...	...	...	34	4,414	... ...	35	5,476	... ...
...	...	...	1	223	... ...	1	223	... ...
556	11	6	101	15,941¾	392 5 3	181	84,121¾	9,364 2 9
281	0	6	215	22,818	1,215 8 0	300	98,933	2,060 2 0
1,603	9	0	42	5,232	281 10 6	166	104,816	5,216 15 6
...	...	...	4	170	... ...	4	170	... ...
...	...	...	5	209	... ...	8	1,882	... ...
1,884	9	6	266	28,429	1,497 2 6	478	205,801	7,277 1 6
...	...	...	76	12,635	1,127 9 3	76	12,635	1,127 9 3
2,764	11	0	103	14,627	1,238 15 3	254	129,876	9,202 13 3
...	...	...	28	1,503	... ...	28	1,503	... ...
2,764	11	0	207	28,765	2,366 8 6	358	144,014	10,330 6 6
119	0	0	109	6,632	391 13 0	151	40,236	1,135 12 6
...	...	...	16	517	... ...	16	517	... ...
...	...	...	111	$8,626\frac{35}{130}$	... ...	111	$8,626\frac{35}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	157	$15,284\frac{12}{130}$	... ...	157	$15,284\frac{12}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	2	36	... ...	2	36	... ...
...	...	...	8	211	... ...	8	211	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	2	50	... ...	2	50	... ...
...	...	...	80	$12,878\frac{94}{130}$	... ...	80	$12,878\frac{94}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	32	$2,043\frac{40}{130}$	... ...	32	$2,043\frac{40}{130}$	... ...
119	0	0	517	$46,278\frac{51}{130}$	391 13 0	559	$79,882\frac{51}{130}$	1,135 12 6
...	...	...	139	17,174	... ...	141	17,600	... ...
...	...	...	70	7,250	... ...	70	7,250	... ...
...	...	...	16	2,430	... ...	16	2,430	... ...
...	...	...	8	1,460	... ...	8	1,460	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	6	788	... ...	6	788	... ...
...	...	...	40	6,421	... ...	40	6,421	... ...
...	...	...	46	5,624	... ...	46	5,624	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	46	4,742	... ...	48	5,164	... ...
...	...	...	93	8,108	... ...	99	9,404	... ...
...	...	...	4	502	... ...	8	918½	... ...
...	...	...	2	232	... ...	4	462	... ...
...	...	...	2	128	... ...	2	128	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	472	54,859	... ...	488	57,649½	... ...
169	2	0	206	12,861	526 8 9	246	20,713¼	1,328 1 3
...	...	...	516	36,299	... ...	520	36,771	... ...
169	2	0	722	49,160	526 8 9	766	57,484¼	1,328 1 3

No. III.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	20,083	9	0	4,462	14	1
	Gopaulpore	26,36,283	5	6	5,72,904	0	11
	Calingapatam	2,25,225	2	1	30,529	9	3
	Barwah	31,046	12	2	255	0	0
	Sonapore	240	0	0	9,423	3	3
	Poondy	62,078	11	7	7,073	0	0
	Bavanapadu	242	12	0	...	...	...
	Total ...	29,75,200	4	4	6,24,647	11	6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	6,59,101	2	7	17,46,671	5	0
	Bimlipatam	29,09,999	8	7	11,37,607	14	6
	Poodimadakah*	467	4	0	4,435	12	0
	Pentacottah*	1,72,587	14	7	11,318	8	0
	Total ...	37,42,155	13	9	29,00,033	7	6
Godavery District.	Coringa	3,49,785	0	0	37,310	0	0
	Cocanada	82,52,876	0	0	14,86,581	0	0
	Nursapur	63,665	0	0	38,501	0	0
	Total ...	86,66,326	0	0	15,62,392	0	0
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	20,70,494	14	1	11,69,589	8	0
	Nagayalunka	14,487	0	0	3,745	0	0
	Nizampatam	81,190	6	4	1,43,421	10	9
	Kottapollem	6,705	2	0	13,154	8	3
	Pammody	...	...	...	18	0	0
	Morutota	5,860	0	0	100	0	0
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gungadipollem	1,408	0	0	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	2,79,147	1	10	5,90,399	14	0
	Motupally	57,227	14	6	57,396	4	0
	Total ...	25,16,520	6	9	19,77,824	13	0
Nellore.	Kottapatam	2,18,792	12	0	2,41,589	10	0
	Itamukala	65,053	2	0	1,72,290	4	0
	Pakala	35,836	8	0	11,931	2	10
	Ramayapatnam	620	0	0	485	12	0
	Chinnayapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jumaladinne	5,306	12	0	8	0	0
	Iskapalli	1,21,512	9	11	1,256	14	0
	Ponnapudi	36,932	12	4	5,519	4	0
	Varini	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mypadu	52,168	10	9	8,060	8	0
	Kristnapatam	54,650	2	1	12,690	0	0
	Pamanji	9,767	10	10	...	...	...
	Tupili	4,035	0	0	...	...	...
	Dugarazupatnam	35	0	0	...	...	...
	Pudi	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,04,710	15	11	4,53,831	6	10
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	5,56,004	0	0	1,58,525	0	0
	Porto Novo	3,90,576	0	0	24,869	0	0
	Total ...	9,46,580	0	0	1,83,394	0	0

* No tonnage dues are

District for the official year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Exports.	Duty on Imports.	Sea Customs Revenue.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	16,879 4 11	15 3 2	16,894 8 1
	Gopaulpore	20,203 4 11	463 15 10	20,667 2 9
	Calingapatam	9,423 1 3	32 6 2	9,455 7 5
	Barwah	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Sonapore	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Poondy	1,500 0 0	1 13 0	1,501 13 0
	Bavanapadu	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total ...	48,005 11 1	513 4 2	48,518 15 3
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	3,700 0 10	154 10 1	3,854 10 11
	Bimlipatam	56,949 8 10	4,673 12 4	61,623 5 2
	Poodimadakah*	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Pentacottah*	4,413 8 1	4 0 0	4,417 8 1
	Total ...	65,063 1 9	4,832 6 5	69,895 8 2
Godavery District.	Coringa	12,279 1 8	... ...	12,279 1 8
	Cocanada	69,267 8 5	12,119 2 2	81,386 10 7
	Nursapur	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total ...	81,546 10 1	12,119 2 2	93,665 12 3
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	5,074 4 3	157 14 1	5,232 2 4
	Nagayalunka	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Nizampatam	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Kottapollem	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Pammody	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Morutota	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Bodduvarípollem	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Gungadipollem	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Epurupollem	274 2 10	... ...	274 2 10
	Motupally	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total ...	5,348 7 1	157 14 1	5,506 5 2
Nellore.	Kottapatam	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Itamukala	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Pakala	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Ramayapatnam	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Chinnayapalem	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Tummalapenta	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Jumaladinne	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Iskapalli	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Ponnapudi	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Varini	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Mypadu	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Kristnapatam	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Pamanji	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Tupili	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Dugarazupatnam	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Pudi...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	33,912 1 4	1,549 1 4	35,461 2 8
	Porto Novo	49,713 11 8	1,822 10 7	51,536 6 3
	Total ...	83,625 13 0	3,371 11 11	86,997 8 11

collected at these two ports.

No. III.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British				
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodiyampalayam	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirumullavasal	...	...	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	2	1,295	110	12	0
	Nagore	...	...	...	...	...
	Negapatam	63	48,252	842	11	0
	Velangany	...	...	...	...	...
	Topetoray	4	500	...	...	...
	Muttupettai	...	...	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kuttumavadi	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishnajipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottaipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Gopalapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Sundrapandiyampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	69	50,047	953	7	0
Madura.	Keelacarry	...	...	...	...	...
	Devipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Paumben	11	3,578	...	...	...
	Tondy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	3,578	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	79	64,112¾	9,676	6	6
	Coolasagarapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Coilpatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	79	64,112¾	9,676	6	6
Malabar.	Cannanore	142	69,107	1,183	9	0
	Tellicherry	150	76,338	1,485	4	0
	Kalai	...	...	...	...	...
	Badagara	23	11,140	...	...	...
	Quilandy	26	9,682	...	...	...
	Calicut	154	78,319	3,153	12	0
	Beypore	28	15,593	458	10	0
	Tanur	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponany	...	...	...	...	...
	Chooghaut	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	256	94,645	11,106	7	0
	Total	779	354,824	1,73,887	10	0
South Canara.	Mangalore	237	118,484	2,325	10	7
	Mulki	...	...	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbla	...	...	...	...	...
	Kassergode	...	...	...	...	...
	Udipi	...	...	...	...	...
	Barcur	...	...	...	...	...
	Kundapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Baindar	...	...	...	...	...
	Naikenkottah	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	237	118,484	2,325	10	7
Madras.	Madras	296	314,506	36,497	0	0

District for the official year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

FOREIGN								COUNTRY OR NATIVE							
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.						Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.					
		RS.	A.	P.						RS.	A.	P.			
...	...	...	...	...				12	1,130	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				85	9,998	...	...	...			
8	2,947	305	12	0				72	7,942	470	6	11			
1	26	1	10	0				46	9,234	986	11	3			
1	397	47	10	0				523	57,373	3,115	6	3			
...	...	...	...	...				6	500	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				352	8,426	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				129	10,749	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				134	8,466	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				51	1,892	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				26	368	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				16	288	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				6	387	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				2	65	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...			
10	3,370	355	0	0				1,465	116,818	4,572	8	5			
...	...	...	...	...				1,243	46,142	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				2,045	83,855	...	...	...			
16	1,130	...	...	...				2,696	234,668	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				554	17,465	...	...	...			
16	1,130	...	...	...				6,538	382,130	...	...	...			
1	293	54	15	0				573	28,029½	1,113	12	10			
...	...	...	...	...				239	12,739½	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				104	5,083¾	...	...	...			
1	293	54	15	0				916	45,852¾	1,113	12	10			
3	1,498	93	10	0				1,047	27,485	997	12	6			
8	4,193	398	2	0				1,142	26,921	1,218	1	0			
...	...	...	...	...				344	5,474	...	...	...			
4	3,051	...	...	...				664	17,994	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				337	10,365	...	...	...			
1	360	67	8	0				2,022	81,918	4,828	9	0			
...	...	...	...	...				1,042	31,184	1,641	9	0			
...	...	...	...	...				265	9,346	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				613	26,973	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				35	3,245	...	...	...			
11	6,851	1,120	8	0				1,419	47,849	3,435	10	6			
27	15,953	1,679	12	0				8,930	288,754	12,121	10	0			
411	31,680	1,800	4	0				2,778	59,356	796	13	0			
15	884	...	...	...				520	6,852	...	...	...			
28	1,221	...	...	...				255	4,185	...	...	...			
41	1,103	...	...	...				372	5,558	...	...	...			
4	187	...	...	...				654	8,557	...	...	...			
101	1,151	...	...	...				825	8,953	...	...	...			
388	9,029	...	...	...				1,049	17,033	...	...	...			
145	5,919	...	...	...				1,362	24,000	...	...	...			
4	35	...	...	...				317	3,573	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...				50	597	...	...	...			
1,137	51,209	1,800	4	0				8,182	138,664	796	13	0			
51	37,267	3,204	0	0				446	51,806	4,276	0	0			

No. III.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				Rs. A. P.
Tanjore.	Kodiyampalayam	12	1,130	... ...
	Tiramullavasal	85	9,998	... ...
	Tranquebar	82	12,184	886 14 11
	Nagore	47	9,260	988 5 3
	Negapatam	592	106,022	4,005 11 3
	Velangany	6	500	... ...
	Topetoray	356	8,926	... ...
	Muttupettai	129	10,749	... ...
	Adrampatam	134	8,466	... ...
	Ammapatam	51	1,892	... ...
	Kuttumavadi	26	368	... ...
	Krishnajipatam	16	288	... ...
	Kottaipatam	6	387	... ...
	Gopalapatam	2	65	... ...
	Sundrapandiyampatam	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	1,544	170,235	5,880 15 5
Madura.	Keelacarry	1,243	46,142	... ...
	Devipatam	2,045	83,855	... ...
	Paumben	2,723	239,376	... ...
	Tondy	554	17,465	... ...
	Total ...	6,565	386,838	... ...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	653	92,435¼	10,845 2 4
	Coolasagarapatam	239	12,739½	... ...
	Coilpatam	104	5,083¾	... ...
	Total ...	996	110,258½	10,845 2 4
Malabar.	Cannanore	1,192	98,090	2,274 15 6
	Tellicherry	1,300	107,452	3,101 7 0
	Kalai	344	5,474	... ...
	Badagara	691	32,185	... ...
	Quilandy	363	20,047	... ...
	Calicut	2,177	160,597	8,049 13 0
	Beypore	1,070	46,777	2,100 3 0
	Tanur	265	9,346	... ...
	Ponany	613	26,973	... ...
	Choughaut	35	3,245	... ...
	Cochin	1,686	149,345	15,662 9 6
	Total ...	9,736	659,531	31,189 0 0
South Canara.	Mangalore	3,426	209,520	4,922 11 7
	Mulki	535	7,736	... ...
	Manjeshwar	283	5,406	... ...
	Kumbla	413	6,661	... ...
	Kassergode	658	8,744	... ...
	Udipi	926	10,104	... ...
	Barcur	1,437	26,062	... ...
	Kundapur	1,507	29,919	... ...
	Baindar	321	3,608	... ...
	Naikenkottah	50	597	... ...
	Total ...	9,556	308,357	4,922 11 7
Madras.	Madras	793	403,579	43,977 0 0

District for the official year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

VALUE OF						DUTY ON						Sea Customs Revenue.		
Exports.			Imports.			Exports.			Imports.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
97,861	0	0	...	...	...	6,116	5	6	...	...	...	6,116	5	6
9,88,457	0	0	7,094	0	0	61,653	0	4	439	13	11	62,092	14	3
5,44,211	0	0	29,373	0	0	44,354	7	7	1,387	12	2	45,742	3	9
1,14,806	0	0	2,71,158	0	0	872	11	9	18,002	4	5	18,875	0	2
37,28,336	0	0	18,15,165	0	0	1,79,945	15	0	75,710	7	8	2,55,656	6	8
1,15,857	0	0	1,355	0	0	8,765	7	8	15	9	11	8,781	1	7
1,60,505	0	0	12,636	0	0	12,118	10	7	183	8	4	12,302	2	11
10,88,588	0	0	20,652	0	0	72,593	6	5	1,167	10	11	73,761	1	4
2,83,860	0	0	21,427	0	0	19,914	14	0	1,363	14	3	21,278	12	3
63,883	0	0	4,720	0	0	5,633	8	3	293	9	0	5,927	1	3
6,538	0	0	439	0	0	918	14	7	26	9	9	945	8	4
13,224	0	0	...	...	...	1,672	9	10	...	...	...	1,672	9	10
21,027	0	0	1,143	0	0	1,947	10	0	62	2	5	2,009	12	5
14,233	0	0	254	0	0	1,435	7	3	17	4	6	1,452	11	9
2,667	0	0	...	...	...	296	2	11	...	...	...	296	2	11
72,44,050	0	0	21,85,416	0	0	4,18,239	3	8	98,670	11	3	5,16,909	14	11
2,99,531	0	0	1,78,088	0	0	4,765	1	3	5,311	13	6	10,076	14	9
1,29,327	0	0	87,313	0	0	1,625	2	1	1,252	1	11	2,877	4	0
2,87,527	0	0	3,40,527	0	0	396	10	5	1,405	13	9	1,802	8	2
62,078	0	0	67,214	0	0	4,543	10	11	1,725	9	4	6,269	4	3
7,78,463	0	0	6,73,142	0	0	11,330	8	8	9,695	6	6	21,025	15	2
84,44,869	0	0	24,13,545	0	0	28,133	9	8	1,02,185	2	5	1,30,318	12	1
4,47,085	0	0	3,26,105	0	0	3,410	7	1	1,081	8	3	4,491	15	4
28,424	0	0	95,310	0	0	13	8	11	872	5	2	885	14	1
89,20,378	0	0	28,34,960	0	0	31,557	9	8	1,04,138	15	10	1,35,696	9	6
15,04,536	0	0	23,03,903	0	0	5,240	12	7	2,726	14	7	7,967	11	2
47,29,598	0	0	43,93,425	0	0	19,051	12	11	7,190	13	1	26,242	10	0
1,82,602	0	0	2,64,009	0	0	...	...	...	93	9	4	93	9	4
25,22,967	0	0	7,08,996	0	0	5,868	6	7	204	11	7	6,073	2	2
2,83,456	0	0	1,69,540	0	0	72	10	3	60	1	7	132	11	10
72,11,052	0	0	33,97,048	0	0	13,396	8	8	19,021	13	11	32,418	6	7
24,79,233	0	0	2,64,042	0	0	1,087	14	8	730	9	2	1,818	7	10
3,17,839	0	0	6,416	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,15,657	0	0	1,27,648	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53,942	0	0	5,437	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110,33,888	0	0	71,25,839	0	0	81,234	0	1	31,348	14	0	1,12,582	14	1
309,34,770	0	0	187,66,303	0	0	1,25,952	1	9	61,377	7	3	1,87,329	9	0
53,65,806	0	0	20,33,360	0	0	18,923	12	1	8,978	7	11	27,902	4	0
1,85,108	0	0	54,550	0	0	...	...	...	513	2	11	513	2	11
1,05,135	0	0	35,811	0	0	1,087	3	5	...	...	...	1,087	3	5
1,39,582	0	0	33,980	0	0	1,006	10	8	...	...	...	1,006	10	8
70,576	0	0	65,576	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,60,985	0	0	2,23,801	0	0	819	4	6	248	15	7	1,068	4	1
5,87,568	0	0	1,31,710	0	0	23,367	14	1	2,218	13	8	25,586	11	9
4,38,368	0	0	1,69,738	0	0	6,360	8	8	65	11	1	6,426	3	9
73,885	0	0	17,195	0	0	79	8	0	440	4	2	519	12	2
13,001	0	0	207	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72,40,014	0	0	27,65,928	0	0	51,644	13	5	12,465	7	4	64,110	4	9
297,69,211	0	0	331,49,846	0	0	3,64,306	0	0	13,20,771	0	0	16,85,077	0	0

APPENDIX VI.

No. I.—*Table showing the Imperial and Provincial Revenues of the Madras Presidency from* 1868-69 *to* 1870-71.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals, 1868-69.	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—Land Revenue	4,06,87,890	4,48,27,060	4,39,78,030
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,26,430	34,66,430	34,46,430
III.—Forest	3,91,340	4,98,550	3,39,790
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	49,08,430	57,00,220	58,92,660
V.—Assessed Taxes	5,69,930	12,31,740	22,78,350
VI.—Customs	27,95,950	27,64,850	30,48,970
VII.—Salt	1,10,72,530	1,16,47,360	1,26,42,300
VIII.—Opium		*Nil.*	
IX.—Stamps	37,23,470	40,64,820	39,95,800
X.—Mint	33,800	24,070	15,720
XI. & XII.—Post Office and Telegraph ...		*Nil.*	
XIII.—Law and Justice	5,23,450	5,61,430	5,75,390
XIV.—Marine	24,990	23,210	1,04,610
XV.—Interest	1,29,450	1,42,130	1,61,350
XVI.—Miscellaneous	25,71,330	26,24,550	23,98,710
Public Works—Gain by Exchange.	...	...	3,41,800
Total ...	7,08,55,990	7,75,76,450	7,92,19,910
Receipts which have been transferred from 1871-72 to Provincial Services.			
I.—Jails	20,710	29,110	51,060
II.—Registration	3,12,160	3,36,550	2,81,840
III.—Police	4,05,360	3,52,460	3,34,680
IV.—Education...	63,570	63,390	63,400
Printing	38,090	43,130	41,190
Total ...	8,39,890	8,24,640	7,72,170
Military Department	12,57,240	9,94,160	17,27,410
Public Works do.	38,82,320	37,65,960	1,70,640
Postal do.	6,34,690	6,08,100	6,25,260
Telegraph do.	3,06,510	3,60,100	4,08,140
Total ...	60,80,760	57,28,320	29,31,450
Grand Total ...	7,77,76,640	8,41,29,410	8,29,23,530

No. II.—*Table showing the Imperial and Provincial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency from* 1868-69 *to* 1870-71.

—	Expenditure.	Actuals, 1868-69.	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
2	Interest on Service Funds, &c	8,38,160	9,01,270	8,86,070
3	Refunds	2,17,940	3,14,390	2,82,290
4	Land Revenue	43,20,010	42,13,930	42,78,860
5	Forest	2,67,740	2,79,250	2,94,820
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,590	2,36,990	3,10,270
7	Assessed Taxes	16,940	26,860	31,810
8	Customs	1,70,710	1,70,250	1,72,890
9	Salt	13,33,790	14,14,560	12,72,230
10	Opium		*Nil.*	
11	Stamps and Stationery	2,69,450	3,07,980	2,69,920
12	Mint	1,41,700	72,340	37,290
13 & 14	Post Office and Telegraph		*Nil.*	
	Allowances to District and Village Officers	5,20,330	...	...
15	Administration	13,92,770	12,84,520	12,79,620
16	Minor Departments	1 86,380	1,65,260	1,55,800
17	Law and Justice	30,99,160	31,69,630	33,14,220
18	Marine	1,95,000	72,550	68,250
19	Ecclesiastical	4,04,530	3,82,120	3,62,860
20	Medical	3,34,870	3,70,080	3,12,150
21	Political Agencies	1,15,100	99,150	76,460
22	Allowances and Assignments	30,16,520	45,43,280	27,98,490
23	Superannuation, &c.	40,93,560	23,46,760	19,62,070
24	Miscellaneous	11,38,030	11,18,650	10,10,340
	Public Works—Loss by Exchange ...	...	...	2,88,340
	Allotment for Provincial Services ...	...	...	3,34,670
	Total ...	2,23,22,280	2,14,89,920	1,97,99,820
	Charges which have been transferred from 1871-72 *to Provincial Services.*			
	Jails	8,27,820	8,01,470	7,92,990
	Registration	2,19,190	2,19,190	1,99,230
	Police	38,17,900	37,11,750	33,90,030
	Education	8,37,340	9,26,490	9,24,110
	Medical	4,47,730	5,84,280	6,04,730
	Printing	2,50,920	3,07,320	2,54,340
	Miscellaneous	...	...	3,910
	Total ...	64,00,900	65,50,500	61,69,340
	Military Department	2,07,77,840	1,84,71,900	2,91,41,630
	Public Works do.	1,44,28,910	1,15,49,040	65,81,040
	Postal do.	7,56,480	7,94,840	8,23,030
	Telegraph do.	4,41,140	4,10,400	4,55,350
	Total ...	3,64,04,370	3,12,26,180	3,70,01,050
	Grand Total ...	6,51,27,550	5,92,66,600	6,29,70,210

APPEN-

No. I.—*Distribution of Schools in the*

1*st*.—With reference to the Agency

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Classification of Government Schools.			GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.		PRIVATE COLLEGES					
								Receiving			
								From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
	Class.	No.	Pupils.	Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Union Schools.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
Ganjam	Higher.	1	159	23	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle.	5	188								
	Lower.	16	726								
	Normal.	1	8								
Vizagapatam ...	Middle.	6	211	7	291	1	40	1	165	...	...
	Normal.	1	80								
Godavery	Higher.	1	193	4	329	162	3,814	1	117	4	295
	Middle.	2	123								
	Normal.	1	13								
Kistna	Middle.	1	84	1	84	3	102	5	470	2	31
Bellary	College.	1	12	4	309	9	308	4	512	1	42
	Higher.	1	210								
	Middle.	2	87								
Cuddapah	Higher.	1	204	1	204	4	157	1	46	...	...
Kurnool	Higher.	1	121	3	164	3	113	...	...	...	...
	Middle.	2	43								
Nellore	Middle.	1	49	2	89	8	297	1	263	3	84
	Lower.*	1	40								
Madras and Chingleput.	College†	3	132	18	1,619	2	308	64	7,092	33	1,760
	Higher.	2	340								
	Middle.	6	281								
	Mixed Middle	1	25								
	Normal.	2	293								
	Professional.	4	548								
South Arcot... ...	Higher.	1	187	10	592	5	113	4	262	...	...
	Middle.	9	405								
North Arcot... ...	Higher.	1	284	7	870	1	38	6	550	...	...
	Middle.	5	395								
	Normal.	1	191								
Salem...	Higher.	1	353	6	683	5	248	7	325	2	56
	Middle.	5	330								
Tanjore	College.	1	98	8	837	...	...	23	2,245	25	789
	Higher.	1	301								
	Middle.	6	438								
Trichinopoly ...	Middle.	1	137	2	348	...	...	13	829	12	243
	Normal.	1	211								
Coimbatore	Middle.	6	327	6	327	2	49	8	541	1	29
Madura	Higher.	1	290	3	410	...	...	5	282	17	467
	Middle.	2	120								
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1,931	267	8,986

* This school (Yenadi School, Sriharicottah) is under the Educational Inspector, 3rd Division.

DIX VII.

several Districts on 31*st March* 1872.

by which they are managed :—

AND SCHOOLS.

Grants-in-aid												
From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.										
Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Total Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.	Pupils.	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Educational Division.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
13	426	120	2,036	2,462	24	546	157	3,008	180	4,089			
11	422	125	3,211	3,798	9	344	147	4,182	154	4,473	I.	19,327	1,785
28	1,327	86	1,917	3,656	...	...	281	7,470	285	7,799			
15	666	51	1,382	2,549	11	231	87	2,882	88	2,966			
3	161	78	1,859	2,574	57	1,165	152	4,047	156	4,356			
4	167	80	1,759	1,972	122	1,724	211	3,853	212	4,057	II.	17,284	766
3	92	87	1,765	1,857	103	1,366	196	3,336	199	3,500			
7	221	145	3,096	3,664	104	1,331	268	5,282	270	5,371			
18	2,957	104	3,118	14,927	109	2,896	330	18,131	348	19,750	III.	26,358	2,211
8	544	106	2,523	3,329	126	2,574	249	6,016	259	6,608			
33	1,161	157	4,091	5,802	19	455	216	6,295	223	7,165			
25	814	84	1,884	3,079	61	839	184	4,166	190	4,849			
30	1,802	20	708	5,544	235	5,299	333	10,843	341	11,680	IV.	27,376	2,709
17	495	33	924	2,491	35	843	110	3,334	112	3,682			
35	1,624	253	5,141	7,335	181	3,053	480	10,437	486	10,764			
16	732	95	3,150	4,631	146	3,244	279	7,875	282	8,285	V.	30,898	737
16	619	8	313	11,849	...	...	328	11,849	328	11,849			

† Includes the Senior or Collegiate Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

No. I.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Classification of Government Schools. Class.	No.	Pupils.	GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS. Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	PRIVATE COLLEGES. Union Schools.	Pupils.	Receiving From Provincial Funds. Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	From Local Funds. Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
Malabar	College.	1	21	6	633	*33	1,520	11	951	14	380
	Higher.	1	322								
	Middle.	3	195								
	Normal.	1	95								
South Canara ...	College.	1	18	7	477	†25	960	10	627	5	154
	Higher.	1	215								
	Middle.	4	106								
	Normal.	1	138								
	Total ...			118	9,347	363	8,067	201	17,208	386	13,316

* Of these two are Unaided Schools with an attendance of 51 pupils.

N.B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presidency, whose pupils in them was 211 and 191 respectively.

—(*Continued.*)

AND SCHOOLS.

Grants-in-aid													
From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.											
Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Total Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.	Pupils.	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Educational Division.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
1	123	115	5,896	7,350	19	1,057	193	9,927	199	10,560	VI.	13,949	1,110
...	...	27	729	1,510	15	442	82	2,912	89	3,389			
283	14,353	1,774	45,502	90,379	1,376	27,399	4,283	125,845	4,401	135,192	...	135,192	9,318

† Of these one is an Unaided School with an attendance of 80 pupils.

dency Division, though they are included among the schools of the 4th Division; the number of pupils

No. I.—

2nd.—With reference to the

DISTRICTS.	BOYS' SCHOOLS.										MIXED			
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division.														
Ganjam ...	...	...	1	159	19	639	158	3,272	178	4,070	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.	...	...	3	451	21	629	124	3,062	148	4,142	...	...	1	38
Godavery ...	...	...	4	635	31	1,275	246	5,730	281	7,640	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	1	17	2	356	19	791	65	1,658	87	2,822	...	...	...	...
2nd Division.														
Bellary ...	1	12	2	502	16	677	133	2,970	152	4,161	...	...	1	78
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	121	8	248	190	3,131	199	3,500	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	...	1	204	8	324	202	3,483	211	4,011	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	1	263	15	544	246	4,399	262	5,206	...	...	...	...
3rd Division.														
Madras and Chingleput...	6	231	17	4,292	29	3,131	222	6,336	274	13,990	...	...	6	399
South Arcot...	...	...	3	505	20	838	231	5,068	254	6,461	...	...	1	30
4th Division.														
North Arcot.	...	...	1	284	37	1,701	177	4,584	215	6,569	...	...	1	56
Salem ...	...	...	1	353	35	1,441	147	2,779	183	4,573	...	...	2	58
Tanjore ...	3	119	7	1,639	46	2,945	270	6,350	326	11,053	...	...	..	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	2	578	26	790	78	1,939	106	3,307	...	...	...	...
5th Division.														
Coimbatore ...	...	...	1	356	41	1,843	434	8,194	476	10,393	...	...	8	274
Madura ...	...	...	1	290	23	1,107	249	6,592	273	7,989	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	1	204	38	1,349	106	3,807	145	5,360	...	...	...	...
6th Division.														
Malabar ...	1	21	2	476	33	2,172	51	2,916	87	4,585	...	...	3	294
South Canara.	1	18	1	215	19	873	44	1,450	65	2,556	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13	418	52	11,883	484	23,367	3,373	76,720	3,922	112,388	...	...	23	1,227

a Of these 24 are girls.
b Of these 2 are girls.
c Of these 39 are girls.
d Of these 405 are girls.
e Of these 13 are girls.
f Of these 37 are girls.
g Of these 20 are girls.

NOTE.—Girls attending Lower

Ganjam	17
Vizagapatam	110
Godavery	30
Kistna	14
Bellary	8
Kurnool	4
Cuddapah	8
Nellore	107
Madras and Chingleput...	34

Girls attending purely Female
Do. Mixed
Do. Lower Class
Do. Normal

(*Continued.*)

Standard of Instruction :—

SCHOOLS.				GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								NORMAL SCHOOLS.		PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.			
Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	11	1	8	...	...	180	4,089
...	...	1	*a* 38	...	...	...	...	4	213	4	213	1	80	...	...	154	4,473
1	111	1	*b* 111	...	...	...	...	2	35	2	35	1	13	...	...	285	7,799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	144	...	...	88	2,966
...	...	1	*c* 78	...	...	1	55	2	62	3	117	...	...	...	...	156	4,356
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	212	4,057
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	7	142	8	165	...	...	...	...	270	5,371
12	714	18	*d* 1,113	1	116	35	2,835	14	855	50	3,806	2	293	4	548	348	19,750
...	...	1	*e* 30	...	...	3	88	1	29	4	117	...	...	...	...	259	6,608
...	...	1	*f* 56	...	...	4	289	2	60	6	349	1	191	...	...	223	7,165
...	...	2	*g* 58	...	...	5	218	...	...	5	218	...	...	...	...	190	4,849
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	476	5	151	15	627	...	...	...	...	341	11,680
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	141	1	23	5	164	1	211	...	...	112	3,682
...	...	8	*h* 274	...	...	1	68	1	29	2	97	...	...	...	...	486	10,764
2	39	2	*i* 39	...	...	...	...	6	179	6	179	1	78	...	...	282	8,285
141	4,612	141	*k* 4,612	...	...	9	463	28	880	37	1,343	5	534	...	...	328	11,849
101	5,101	104	*l* 5,395	...	...	7	485	...	...	7	485	1	95	...	...	199	10,560
16	400	16	*m* 400	...	...	3	177	4	118	7	295	1	138	...	...	89	3,389
273	10,977	296	12,204	1	116	84	5,364	78	2787	163	8,267	16	1,785	4	548	4401	135,192

Class Boys' Village Schools—

South Arcot...	64
North Arcot...	24
Salem	2
Tanjore	5
Coimbatore	101
Madura	155
Tinnevelly	...
Malabar	1
Total ...	684

Schools	8,267
do.	2,451
Village Boys' Schools ...	684
Schools	101
Total ...	11,503

h Of these 52 are girls.
i Of these 14 are girls.
k Of these 1,192 are girls.
l Of these 582 are girls.
m Of these 71 are girls.

Total ... 2,451

No. II.—*Comparative Table of Expenditure for the years* 1870-71 *and* 1871-72.

—	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
IMPERIAL FUNDS.						
Direction and its subsidiary charges	37,184	10	11	40,875	9	0
Inspection and its subsidiary charges... ...	1,34,742	3	7	90,677	8	6
Total ...	1,71,926	14	6	1,31,553	1	6
Government Colleges ... General	63,389	11	5	66,608	15	8
Government Colleges ... Professional ...	6,234	1	8	6,227	0	0
Government Schools ... General	1,49,062	10	5	1,80,492	0	0
Government Schools ... Special	1,56,475	10	1	1,57,961	9	9
Total ...	3,75,126	1	7	4,11,290	3	8
Government Scholarships. Colleges. General	7,949	5	3	6,692	0	0
Government Scholarships. Schools. Professional ...	1,260	0	0	1,260	0	0
Government Scholarships. Colleges. General	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Scholarships. Schools. Special	14,392	3	8	13,454	0	2
	23,601	8	11	21,406	0	2
Book Depôts	22,488	11	9	8,378	5	2
University of Madras	32,414	5	10	36,702	6	1
Total ...	78,504	10	6	66,486	11	5
GRANTS.						
Salary and other grants	2,47,664	4	1	2,23,728	7	4
Results' grants	85,761	5	1	23,930	6	9
Scholarships	1,969	1	2	2,674	8	0
	3,35,394	10	4	2,50,333	6	1
Grant to the Madras School Book Society ...	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Preparation and purchase of school books ...	55,213	3	10	...	...	...
Total ...	3,92,607	14	2	2,52,333	6	1
Total expenditure from Imperial Funds...	10,18,165	8	9	8,61,663	6	8
Deduct—						
University fees paid to the credit of Government	20,986	0	0	22,398	0	0
School fees do. do. ...	9,235	4	3	92,317	8	9
Proceeds of sale of books	54,914	9	8	...	...	...
Total ...	85,135	13	11	1,14,715	8	9
Net outlay from Imperial Funds	9,33,029	10	10	7,46,947	13	11
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Educational Building Fund. Government School Buildings— New Works	55,122	14	1	32,914	4	3
Educational Building Fund. Repairs...	1,936	5	10	5,786	4	11
	57,059	3	11	38,700	9	2
Building grants to Private Schools ...	29,097	6	10	19,733	2	9
Charges in Government Schools borne by school fees...	50,166	9	5	15,570	11	0
Do. endowments, &c.	13,732	10	2	9,018	0	6
Do. from other sources						
Total ...	1,50,055	14	4	83,022	7	5
Grand Total ...	10,83,085	9	2	8,29,970	5	4

APPENDIX VIII.

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

INCOME.

Name of Municipality.	Current Taxes, &c.							
	Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts, &c.	Tolls.	Tax on Vehicles, &c.	Registration of Carts.	License Fees.	Fines.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adoni	4,100	4,042	2,850	1,679	528	271	144	13,614
Anantapore ...	584	...	2,900	666	199	76	94	4,519
Bellary	19,417	7,906	12,420	7,221	846	2,006	1,196	50,112
Berhampore ..	2,881	2,282	7,038	691	550	88	142	13,672
Bimlipatam ...	929	1,768	5,084	396	134	14	16	8,341
Calicut	8,908	3,617	4,256	1,200	420	223	102	18,726
Cannanore ...	3,165	520	320	1,549	130	28	66	5,778
Chicacole ...	1,534	...	4,960	533	219	...	62	7,308
Cocanada ...	4,879	5,476	2,600	567	127	665	163	14,477
Cochin	3,922	2,595	...	222	124	220	102	7,185
Coimbatore ...	5,424	...	9,017	1,472	1,427	40	79	17,459
Combaconum ...	12,083	...	14,697	1,447	...	1,166	824	30,217
Conjeveram ...	6,470	4,640	4,392	484	303	751	36	17,076
Coonoor	2,515	1,278	...	778	34	...	634	5,239
Cuddalore ...	5,525	...	9,250	2,303	829	143	161	18,211
Cuddapah ...	2,438	3,493	6,700	788	461	21	66	13,967
Cumbum... ...	1,185	1,048	932	716	259	37	65	4,242
Dindigul	697	...	4,555	428	302	130	103	6,215
Ellore	2,863	3,067	3,405	446	572	...	274	10,627
Erode	564	...	1,085	166	230	...	...	2 045
Gooty	1,111	...	2,629	529	367	...	70	4,706
Guntoor	2,056	4,722	10,503	770	751	396	190	19,388
Kurnool	4,703	...	7,042	1,688	364	883	58	14,738
Madura	5,359	...	23,360	2,207	760	37	217	31,940
Manargoody ...	1,931	3,599	6,270	523	...	195	191	12,709
Mangalore ...	4,921	7,197	777	1,254	285	677	307	15,418
Masulipatam ...	3,904	4,293	6,266	852	451	654	137	16,557
Mayaveram ...	3,091	3,604	6,412	602	440	643	208	15,000
Negapatam ...	7,975	12,033	12,623	1,301	...	1,576	637	36,145
Nellore	5,375	...	4,733	1,953	1,532	416	160	14,169
Ootacamund ...	10,096	2,598	...	2,646	200	255	307	16,102
Palamcottah ...	3,053	1,216	6,436	1,229	411	104	440	12,889
Palcondah ...	371	986	3,930	31	512	...	...	5,830
Palghaut ...	2,694	1,729	10,060	...	...	3	25	14,511
Rajahmundry ...	2,835	2,638	3,048	529	128	499	218	9,895
Salem	3,951	6,087	9,442	1,536	513	254	616	22,399
Srirungum ...	1,389	416	...	...	...	57	75	1,937
Tanjore	10,561	11,540	20,845	1,981	...	520	344	45,791
Tellicherry ...	4,439	842	2,095	212	20	42	12	7,662
Tinnevelly ...	4,254	2,354	7,850	624	339	135	41	15,597
Trichinopoly ...	10,565	10,815	17,037	4,797	1,042	701	1,952	46,909
Tuticorin ...	2,655	2,725	5,875	274	71	108	366	12,074
Vellore	3,033	3,464	11,200	1,548	747	241	21	20,254
Vizagapatam ...	2,900	8,476	7,780	2,164	119	148	...	21,587
Vizianagrum ...	977	2,265	5,971	809	197	30	3	10,252
Wallajahpett ...	539	1,985	3,249	197	417	...	3	6,390
Total ...	1,94,821	1,36,416	2,91,894	54,008	17,360	14,453	10,927	7,19,879

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

INCOME.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Municipality.	ARREAR TAXES, &c.									
	Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts, &c.	Tolls.	Other Items.	Total.	Government Allotment.	Other Receipts.	Recoveries.	Balance.	Grand Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Adoni ...	...	...	...	...	...	570	56	402	2,092	16,734
Anantapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	272	284	...	102	5,177
Bellary ...	...	...	1,555	69	1,624	7,792	153	...	1,564	61,245
Berhampore ...	50	46	...	...	96	859	4,843	19	3,204	22,693
Bimlipatam ...	76	84	...	21	181	...	20	...	818	9,360
Calicut ...	820	418	...	...	1,238	128	285	...	1,201	21,578
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	1,649	7,495
Chicacole ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,534	...	497	10,339
Cocanada ...	182	388	...	...	570	...	1,133	...	2,658	18,838
Cochin ...	338	180	...	...	518	70	1,778	...	429	9,980
Coimbatore ...	1,762	...	783	12	2,557	...	4,746	...	4,066	28,828
Combaconum ...	18	...	...	...	18	240	659	3	7,579	38,716
Conjeveram ...	5,961	5,893	439	...	12,293	...	1,851	21	9,128	40,369
Coonoor ...	14	38	...	13	65	357	2,335	...	318	8,314
Cuddalore ...	2,453	...	200	...	2,653	264	4,773	2,901	6,647	35,449
Cuddapah ...	1,077	255	...	...	1,332	...	3,943	35	461	19,738
Cumbum ...	444	126	37	49	656	492	691	...	1,610	7,691
Dindigul ...	296	...	...	33	329	1,692	19	695	2,493	11,443
Ellore ...	35	24	...	...	59	1,526	357	...	611	13,180
Erode ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	...	...	2,515
Gooty ...	...	...	...	...	...	302	467	...	605	6,080
Guntoor ...	81	55	...	4	140	376	2,467	406	5,495	28,272
Kurnool ...	40	...	...	...	40	...	4,014	2	2,990	21,784
Madura ...	1,476	702	...	...	2,178	703	10,955	...	33,934	79,710
Manargoody ...	30	14	...	2	46	...	1,162	235	7,306	21,458
Mangalore ...	1,082	989	...	13	2,085	15	5,528	...	6,485	29,531
Masulipatam ...	573	121	...	...	694	...	2,525	480	2,871	23,127
Mayaveram ...	314	414	74	24	826	...	966	...	9,941	26,733
Negapatam ...	15	23	...	...	38	2,520	6,558	...	110	45,371
Nellore ...	9	...	160	64	233	803	3,139	53	655	19,052
Ootacamund ...	139	79	...	17	235	4,398	4,658	748	2,166	28,307
Palamcottah ...	278	...	...	7	285	...	8,129	...	448	21,751
Palcondah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	...	68	6,182
Palghaut ...	599	478	...	...	1,077	1,481	438	...	1,323	18,830
Rajahmundry ...	21	61	...	...	82	2,184	1,376	...	1,167	14,704
Salem ...	1,578	1,264	901	110	3,853	...	8,255	5,334	19,980	59,821
Sriruagum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,937
Tanjore ...	1,946	604	2,355	327	5,232	...	2,374	1,130	8,213	62,740
Tellicherry ...	531	33	...	...	564	1,447	2,113	...	500	12,286
Tinnevelly ...	54	...	500	105	659	24	1,073	1,972	224	19,549
Trichinopoly ...	1,911	714	1,737	40	4,402	3,028	9,464	1,247	4,618	69,668
Tuticorin ...	323	20	...	60	403	70	705	2,090	428	15,770
Vellore ...	5,230	4,480	...	...	9,710	1,110	3,009	...	2,870	36,953
Vizagapatam ...	...	35	857	...	892	247	1,519	...	3,030	27,275
Vizianagrum ...	...	...	11	...	11	993	242	9	894	12,401
Wallajahpett ...	416	656	...	...	1,072	225	411	...	1,134	9,232
Total ...	30,173	18,194	9,609	970	58,946	34,188	1,12,829	17,782	1,64,582	11,08,206

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

EXPENDITURE.

Name of Municipality.	Grant I.				Grant II.	Grant III.	
	New Works.	Repairs.	Other Items.	Total.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Vaccination.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adoni	7,550	194	242	7,986	181	450	171
Anantapore ...	259	401	...	660	104	300	109
Bellary	9,533	11,383	310	21,226	495	550	220
Berhampore ...	3,908	1,281	163	5,352	429	1,778	99
Bimlipatam ...	2,664	1,276	27	3,967	236	550	...
Calicut	1,374	1,420	3,877	6,671	549	...	100
Cannanore ...	879	...	16	895	...	...	114
Chicacole ...	1,142	322	886	2,350	1,272	2,497	130
Cocanada ...	5,194	3,440	269	8,903	113	...	88
Cochin	129	1,548	...	1,677	...	300	110
Coimbatore ...	7,330	3,648	1,247	12,225	542	550	132
Combaconum ...	5,052	2,435	2,380	9,867	114	110	109
Conjeveram ...	4,162	447	164	4,773	1,097	3,329	164
Coonoor	345	946	...	1,291	...	400	165
Cuddalore ...	7,080	5,111	1,000	13,191	632	2,817	...
Cuddapah ...	1,226	5,008	151	6,385	197	1,600	110
Cumbum... ...	1,044	706	...	1,750	171	618	58
Dindigul... ...	3,248	515	66	3,829	...	150	100
Ellore	3,789	920	316	5,025	417	...	79
Erode	716	248	...	964	...	...	...
Gooty	836	188	...	1,024	343	126	...
Guntoor	794	1,727	572	3,093	276	960	100
Kurnool	2,009	423	...	2,432	460	692	110
Madura	8,877	14,343	2,360	25,580	1,134	3,924	281
Manargoody ...	3,338	1,907	624	5,869	520	...	110
Mangalore ...	1,379	3,392	910	5,681	859	869	200
Masulipatam ...	8,962	536	977	10,475	717	1,370	160
Mayaveram ...	5,226	2,193	1,450	8,869	...	122	169
Negapatam ...	...	8,726	...	8,726	156	111	194
Nellore	2,148	2,671	...	4,819	500	1,710	145
Ootacamund ...	1,403	3,701	83	5,187	...	500	166
Palamcottah ...	1,043	3,887	521	5,451	392	4,843	110
Palcondah ...	1,565	840	32	2,437	...	523	60
Palghaut... ...	875	5,234	858	6,967	1,099	291	110
Rajahmundry ...	4,354	371	278	5,003	263	...	83
Salem	10,889	6,192	1,248	18,329	1,280	3,627	316
Srirungum ...	136	152	...	288	...	...	...
Tanjore	8,131	6,619	1,570	16,320	207	217	275
Tellicherry ...	634	4,618	59	5,311	...	1,066	110
Tinnevelly ...	5,242	3,064	1,008	9,314	432	934	110
Trichinopoly ...	13,664	11,368	4,602	29,634	398	3,485	301
Tuticorin ...	1,253	2,201	425	3,879	99	434	128
Vellore	5,986	2,690	660	9,336	1,208	750	106
Vizagapatam ...	1,127	7,212	...	8,339	1,480	642	379
Vizianagrum ...	3,381	3,466	138	6,985	292	...	103
Wallajahpett ...	1,408	701	89	2,198	411	...	110
Total ...	1,61,284	1,39,671	29,578	3,30,533	19,075	43,395	5,994

No. I.—

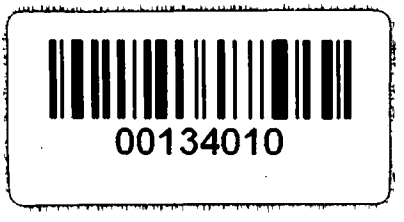
EXPENDITURE.—

Name of Municipality.	GRANT III.—(*Continued.*)			GRANT		
	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Conservancy.	Total.	Lighting.	Markets.	Choultries (Rest-houses).
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Adoni	110	2,844	3,575	768	...	...
Anantapore	96	1,611	2,116	512	...	...
Bellary	366	23,288	24,424	3,701	...	...
Berhampore	214	3,343	5,434	...	...	110
Bimlipatam	...	2,481	3,031	...	...	...
Calicut	...	5,389	5,489	...	...	...
Cannanore	24	2,071	2,209	...	...	...
Chicacole	150	1,780	4,557	...	...	293
Cocanada	45	2,743	2,876	817	...	...
Cochin	75	1,388	2,073	499	...	...
Coimbatore	200	8,055	8,937	1,233	296	...
Combaconum	271	10,465	10,955	2,978	...	...
Conjeveram	196	5,427	9,116	2,284	...	...
Coonoor	95	2,369	3,029	1,327	...	...
Cuddalore	547	6,980	10,344	....	...	642
Cuddapah...	242	4,702	6,654	622	...	110
Cumbum	50	1,007	1,733	112	...	...
Dindigul	100	1,643	1,993	...	...	...
Ellore	99	3,723	3,901	...	...	...
Erode	35	370	405	...	...	...
Gooty	...	2,224	2,350	480	...	...
Guntoor	127	5,688	6,875	616	80	...
Kurnool	220	6,518	7,540	28	...	...
Madura	56	18,986	23,247	3,007	177	56
Manargoody	100	2,198	2,408	689	...	...
Mangalore	186	3,939	5,194	...	...	...
Masulipatam	220	4,554	6,304	810	...	...
Mayaveram	147	5,115	5,553	977	...	...
Negapatam	399	19,406	20,110	3,457	...	...
Nellore	320	4,010	6,185	...	...	...
Ootacamund	97	7,567	8,330	...	...	...
Palamcottah	102	2,017	7,072	908	102	...
Palcondah	...	1,012	1,595	...	...	...
Palghaut	165	2,211	2,777	671	...	30
Rajahmundry	...	3,467	3,550	506	30	23
Salem	315	14,804	19,062	943	72	119
Srirungum	...	655	655	...	...	...
Tanjore	286	13,028	13,806	1,712	...	...
Tellicherry	142	2,467	3,785	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	150	3,142	4,336	1,899	...	...
Trichinopoly	224	12,711	16,721	1,838	731	...
Tuticorin	189	3,476	4,227	339	...	...
Vellore	166	6,350	7,372	1,068	551	...
Vizagapatam	334	8,086	9,441	...	...	...
Vizianagrum	222	2,716	3,041	...	...	...
Wallajahpett	114	1,930	2,154	339	2,036	...
Total ...	7,196	2,49,956	3,06,541	35,140	4,075	1,388

MUNICIPALITIES.

(*Continued.*)

IV.		GRANT V.				
Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total.	Supervision.	Advances.	Refunds.	Balance.	Grand Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
668	1,436	1,898	366	...	1,292	16,734
112	624	1,286	...	...	387	5,177
3,[illegible]10	6,811	7,015	...	455	819	61,245
486	596	1,941	...	...	8,941	22,693
...	...	1,303	...	800	23	9,360
791	791	2,465	...	...	5,613	21,578
...	...	1,070	...	380	2,941	7,495
342	640	1,071	...	...	449	10,339
21	838	2,173	2,137	981	817	18,838
288	787	1,494	...	...	3,949	9,980
703	2,232	1,845	...	...	3,047	28,828
766	3,744	2,828	...	2,043	9,165	38,716
2,034	4,318	2,506	103	786	370	40,369
93	1,420	1,921	...	...	653	8,314
2,106	2,748	3,034	...	...	5,500	35,449
1,310	2,042	1,770	...	...	2,690	19,738
...	112	1,140	43	...	2,742	7,691
50	50	540	...	...	5,031	11,443
...	...	1,130	...	...	2,707	13,180
...	...	507	...	...	639	2,515
173	653	1,204	...	...	506	6,080
258	954	3,565	2	...	13,507	28,272
6,680	6,708	1,953	...	...	2,691	21,784
1,442	4,682	3,161	...	220	21,686	79,710
703	1,392	1,688	...	3,120	6,461	21,458
299	299	2,575	25	87	14,811	29,531
1,369	2,179	2,066	...	76	1,310	23,127
2,397	3,374	2,788	...	4,058	2,091	26,733
337	3,794	3,509	...	...	9,083	45,371
1,223	1,223	3,135	...	...	3,190	19,052
4,734	4,734	3,757	...	1,100	5,199	28,307
1,542	2,552	1,336	...	3	4,945	21,751
97	97	1,132	...	43	878	6,182
293	994	1,867	...	52	5,074	18,830
224	783	1,904	...	212	2,989	14,704
6,452	7,586	3,266	5,377	528	4,393	59,821
...	...	375	...	6	613	1,937
3,354	5,066	6,127	...	2,675	18,539	62,740
...	...	1,843	...	42	1,305	12,286
712	2,611	1,805	...	50	1,001	19,549
2,746	5,315	5,726	440	5,041	6,393	69,668
447	786	1,400	...	1,715	3,664	15,770
814	2,433	2,753	3,453	35	10,363	36,953
743	743	3,412	...	...	3,860	27,275
...	...	1,845	90	...	148	12,401
561	2,936	1,437	...	...	96	9,232
50,480	91,083	1,04,559	12,036	24,508	2,19,871	11,08,206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